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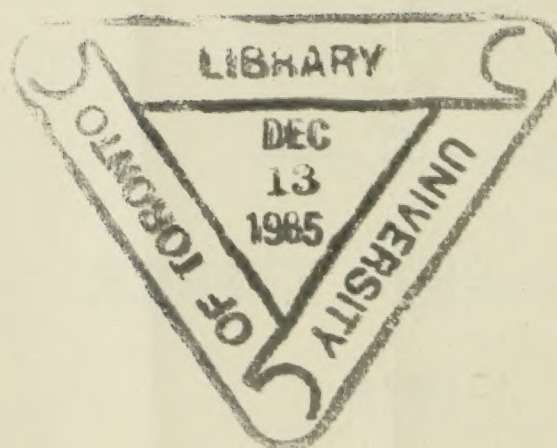
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(Editorial, ed.; Story of the week, w.; Market place, m.; Verse, v.; Insurance world, i.; Chautauqua idea, C.; News of efficiency, e.)

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## "SO SHINES A GOOD DEED IN A NAUGHTY WORLD"

There was a man in our town, and he was wondrous rich;  
He gave away his millions to the colleges and sich;  
And people cried: "The hypocrite! He ought to understand  
The ones who really need him are the children of this land."  
When Andrew Croesus built a home for children who were sick,  
The people said they rather thought he did it as a trick,  
And writers said: "He thinks about the drooping girls and boys,  
But what about conditions with the men whom he employs?"  
There was a man in our town who said that he would share  
His profits with his laborers, for that was only fair,  
And people said: "Oh, isn't he the shrewd and foxy gent?  
It cost him next to nothing for that free advertisement."  
There was a man in our town who had the perfect plan  
To do away with poverty and other ills of man  
But he feared the public jeering, and the folks who would defame him,  
So he never told the plan he had, and I can hardly blame him.

New York Tribune

## I N B E R L I N

BY MARY BOYLE O'REILLY  
STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN EUROPE OF THE NEWS-PAPER ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION.

The train crawling out of Berlin was filled with women and children, hardly an able-bodied man. In one compartment a gray-haired Landsturm soldier sat beside an elderly woman who seemed weak and ill. Above the click clack of the car wheels passengers could hear her counting, "One, two, three," evidently absorbed in her own thoughts. Sometimes she repeated the words at short intervals. Two girls tittered, thoughtlessly exchanging vapid remarks about such extraordinary behavior. An elderly man scowled reproval. Silence fell.  
"One, two, three," repeated the obviously unconscious woman. Again the girls giggled stupidly. The gray Landsturm leaned forward.  
"Fräulein," he said gravely, "you will perhaps cease laughing when I tell you that this poor lady is my wife. We have just lost our three sons in battle. Before leaving for the front myself I must take their mother to an insane asylum."  
It became terribly quiet in the carriage.

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

W. G. ROSE—Every doggerel has its day.  
WOODROW WILSON—This is a year of madness.  
GENERAL JOFFRE—Democracies do not want war.  
FRANCISCO VILLA—I know I shall be killed some day.  
DR. NING PON CHEW—China needs Colonel Roosevelt.  
AMY LOWELL—Pale violin music whiffs across the moon.  
VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I am willing to be a colonel.  
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT—Half of Congress is owned by somebody else.  
MARY GARDEN—I love Theodore Roosevelt. He is so big and brave and noble.  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—I am heartily back of every move by President Wilson.  
JAMES HUNEKER—I'm one of the few who haven't written a poem on Shakespeare.  
ADMIRAL DEWEY—The battleship is now and always has been the bulwark of our naval strength.  
AMBASSADOR THOMAS NELSON PAGE—Italy is doing her full part in the European struggle.  
GOVERNOR WHITMAN—I do not believe that Christianity is committed to any dogma of pacifism.  
DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—No nation has reached the moral heights of moral grandeur of France during the war.  
CONGRESSMAN GARDNER—We Americans have been sitting like a set of overfed dowagers in the best seats of the opera.  
EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR BRECKENRIDGE—Universal military training is the only way to yank the hyphen out of America.  
ARCHDEACON STUCK—I prefer to drink from a glass that some one else may possibly have drunk from, rather than from an exclusive and greasy paper bag.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The average doctor's wife has more time for the performance of political duties than the average doctor himself.  
SECRETARY BAKER—The Wilson Administration is the first since the Civil War that started out with a great central philosophy for the advancement of economic and industrial interests.  
LUKE MCLUKE—The old-fashioned man who used to get paid for going over Niagara Falls in a barrel now has a daughter who thinks it sport to sit on the rear end of a motor cycle.  
SAMUEL GOMPERS—In the last twelve years wages, hours of employment and conditions of labor have improved in the United States beyond any other period of any people in the history of the world.  
SECRETARY LANSING—If I were asked what was the chief cause of the new conditions and changing methods of land and naval warfare I would unhesitatingly answer the invention of the internal combustion engine.  
SENATOR BROWN, of Watertown, New York—I love, honor and respect woman. I recognize her in many ways as the superior of man. She peoples the earth with men, the heavens with stars, and the sea with living things.  
THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER—I believe that the energy expended by a society woman in society in one year is enough to lift Buckingham Palace nine and a quarter inches off the ground and hold it there for forty-three seconds.  
PROF. HENRY W. FARNAM—Whoever takes a broad view of the history of the seas during the past half century must be profoundly impressed by two shocking facts. One is the wonderful progress made by man in his domination of nature. The other is the lack of progress made by man in governing himself.



## "The Family Silver"

The family silver does not and need not always imply the possession of gorgeous silver services and ornaments.

Silver knives and forks and spoons and a tea service are not less "Family Silver" because they fulfill requirements rather than exceed them.

But what is important is that your silverware, however modest in extent, shall be of a calibre to deserve the name of "Family Silver."

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your silverware should be Gorham*

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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*Journal of Civilization*

## MEXICO

**N**EITHER the American people nor the Mexican people want war. Mexico is rent with revolution. Business is at a standstill. The people are face to face with starvation.

The United States has no hunger for Mexican territory, no thirst for selfish aggrandizement. We know full well that once we engage in war with Mexico we can scarcely stop until the country is conquered. That will cost untold lives. Military authorities say that it will take half a million soldiers at least a year to do the job and the expenditure will not be less than a million dollars a day. Why then should we be drifting toward war. The answer is Carranza.

If Carranza forces us to fight him, the justification for our accepting his challenge is unquestionable. Our territory has been violated by lawless bands of invasion from Mexico. We must make safe our border against the possibility of such attacks. In pursuance of this righteous purpose we have sent an expedition into Mexico, with the consent of the de facto government, to punish the invaders of our soil, and the murderers of American soldiers and citizens. The legitimate operations of that punitive expedition have been interfered with by force of arms by the troops of Carranza. American soldiers have been killed in battle by Mexican soldiers; American soldiers have been taken prisoners

and are held in captivity. Carranza must release the prisoners, disavow the attack upon our troops, and agree to abstain from further interference with our forces in their proper and lawful activities in Mexico, or he must take the consequences.

If we are obliged to fight, who can foretell the end? What began as the mere pursuit of a bandit on a "hot trail" may develop by the inevitable logic of events into the great and overwhelming task of pacifying a whole country and establishing good order thruout all its borders.

To withdraw the American troops at this stage would be interpreted as weakness and cowardice on our part. But is there not some alternative to this other than downright war? Mexico is not a unit. It has at present no political organization, no fully established government. Many of the people do not sympathize with Carranza. Most of them are ignorant of what the United States desires and intends. Our administration of Vera Cruz was a recognized success. If we could simply assume control of the border provinces and coast towns and give them an orderly administration it would serve as an excellent object lesson. It would be better to convince the Mexicans than to conquer them, to win them than to whip them. We hope that it is not too late for something of this kind to be done.

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN: THE PARTIES

**I**F American political parties divided themselves logically along the lines of radical and conservative, the distinctions between them would be easy to draw. It would not be a hard task to say why an American voter is a Republican or a Democrat if the Republican party were consistently the party of the established order, and the Democratic party consistently the party of the thirst for change—or vice versa. For all men are, in varying degrees, either radical or conservative. They either look forward eagerly to change as the salvation of the common good, or plant themselves firmly on the things which are as a refuge from the dangers of the unknown and the untried.

But the two great American parties are not respectively radical and conservative. Their line of cleavage cuts across this natural boundary and not along it. We must look elsewhere, then, for the difference between Republican and Democratic which leads one group of American voters to instinctive adherence

to the one and another group to equally instinctive adherence to the other. In the limits of an editorial article it is not practicable to present either a complete historical survey or a thoro present day analysis. We can only touch the high points which lie on either side of the dividing line.

The Democratic party is the party of the states; the Republican the party of the nation. The one would reserve to the individual "sovereign states" control of all those matters which are not inevitably national in their scope; the other would impose upon the nation the duty of dealing with everything that is in any substantial degree affected with a common interest. Centralization is good Republican doctrine; decentralization is logical Democratic doctrine. It is largely in these latter days a matter of emphasis; the Republicans incline in case of doubt to favor federal action, the Democrats to prefer state action. The lines, too, as time goes on tend to become blurred, till we have the Republicans declaring that



the question of woman suffrage should be left to the individual state, and the Democrats favoring a national child labor law. But the general tendencies remain substantially the same.

Historically the Democratic party was the party of those who championed the "rights of man" and were devoted to abstract principles of democracy and liberty; while the forerunners of the Republican party were composed of those who looked upon government not as a necessary but regrettable restriction on the liberties of the people, but as a positive and effective instrument for the general good. As an outcome of these tendencies the Democrats believed in a "strict construction" of the federal constitution, in order that government might not make new and unintended encroachments upon the popular freedom; while the Republicans held to a "loose construction" of the constitution, in order that government might be enabled to do anything for the common welfare not specifically forbidden by that document. In later times the democratic principles of Thomas Jefferson and the party which he founded have become the universally accepted ideals of American institutions, so that they can no longer be the monopoly of any single party; and the view of government as a proper instrument for doing whatever will be for the good of the people has received such common acceptance that no party can ignore it in practice. But in recent years the most aggressive and militant championship of popular rights and social regeneration has come from the Progressive movement, which began in the Republican party and now finds itself, after four years of separate existence, once more within the party borders. The Democratic party has been largely affected during the same time by the same tendencies, but it has been rather as a follower than as a leader. The most powerful single force in the last decade on behalf of popular rights and social regeneration has been the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. The return of himself and his fellow Progressives to the Republican party and the nomination of Mr. Hughes, a truly progressive statesman, altho he has never worn the Progressive label, gives strong assurance that the party will display a practical devotion to the "rights of man" marked by high sincerity and real effectiveness.

The Democratic party clings with tenacity to the policy of no expansion beyond the confines of the American continent, and cherishes the splendid isolation, geographically the portion of the United States, as a valued possession not to be lightly bartered away. The Republican party believes that the developments of the twentieth century have inevitably narrowed the confines of the civilized world and made the United States, whether it will or no, a world power, with responsibilities and opportunities for service far beyond its continental borders.

The Republican party is traditionally the party of efficiency: the party that "gets things done"; the Democratic the party of doctrinaire enthusiasm and practical blundering. Under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson the Democratic party has largely belied its history of legislative ineptitude. But there are evidences that this is rather the result of effective party leadership on the part of the President than of a new birth of efficiency on the part of the party.

These distinctions between the two parties are not

clean cut. There are twilight zones along the border that separates them. But on the whole they constitute certain natural characteristics and instinctive tendencies. Out of them springs one of the reasons that impels The Independent in the present campaign to favor the election to the Presidency of Mr. Hughes. Other aspects of the campaign will be considered in successive issues.

## NO BINDING OF OUR HANDS

**W**E have gone into Mexico only as a stern duty to ourselves and to humanity. We have no purpose of conquest or aggression.

But we do not know what the future will bring forth. We cannot know what our duty will be when our immediate task in Mexico is done.

It is conceivable that it may become our destiny to extend the borders of the United States to the south—not for our own aggrandizement or profit, but for the sake of the people of those troubled regions, for the sake of the peace and good order of the Western Hemisphere, of which we are in a real sense the rightful guardians, and for the sake of civilization.

We must not by any ill-considered and Quixotic action now bind our hands for the future. We must leave ourselves free to do as occasion arises those things which our destiny and our duty demand.

When we went into Cuba we made the serious mistake of taking the opposite course. At this critical moment there should be no Platt Amendment.

## A CHANGE

**W**HEN we see the promptness with which the militia of the several states have turned out and the willingness to enlist which is being shown on all sides, we have reason to congratulate ourselves over the improvement in public spirit and patriotism that has taken place in the eighteen years since our last war. At that time the Seventh Regiment of New York and the Thirteenth of Brooklyn voted almost unanimously not to serve, and a Harvard professor advised his students not to enlist "in this inglorious war." And that was the war which freed Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines from the yoke of Spain and has given them such peace and prosperity as they had not known for the three hundred years of their history! Where would one find a more glorious war?

## THE RETURN OF MR. ROOSEVELT

**M**R. ROOSEVELT'S letter to the Progressive National Committee administers the *coup de grace* to the Progressive party. But it involves no desertion of the Progressive movement. Rather it constitutes the highest loyalty to the principles which the Progressive party was organized to champion. For, as Mr. Roosevelt says of himself and his fellow Progressives, "Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name."

No one need have any question of his sincerity when he declares, "With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals"; no one has any reason to doubt the reality of his belief that "sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of



our national existence." There is no conceivable possibility that Theodore Roosevelt will cease to be progressive because he declines to become the candidate of the National Progressive party for President in the year 1916.

Mr. Roosevelt merely recognizes facts and adjusts his course of action to actuality rather than to abstract theories and lofty aspirations. The cold fact is, as he has long realized, that "the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party." His counsel to his fellow Progressives in the face of this fact is firmly based on practical wisdom and solid common sense. He says:

It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive National organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is aside from the question. It is unpatriotic to refuse to do the best possible merely because the people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

There is a refreshing sensibleness about this which is equally far removed from impractical idealism and from time-serving opportunism.

Mr. Roosevelt has been convinced for months that the best interests of the country demand "the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party." For he believes that the present administration has "been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any administration since the days of Buchanan." Indeed, he declares that "no administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience." In his Trinidad statement last March Mr. Roosevelt proposed such an alignment against the Democratic party on a platform of "clean-cut, straight-out National Americanism."

Such a combination he now believes has been made possible by the nomination of Mr. Hughes. He regards Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not only stand for such a program before election, but will "resolutely and in good faith put it thru if elected." He will therefore "strongly support Mr. Hughes."

This pledge of strong support Mr. Roosevelt forthwith proceeds to make good by a scathing arraignment of the Wilson administration and by words of the most generous and unqualified praise of the Republican candidate:

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency

for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Roosevelt's frank and whole-hearted manner of returning to the party he felt constrained to leave four years ago should earn for him the respect and admiration of every right-thinking Republican, and lose for him the loyalty and regard of no sober-minded Progressive. His support should prove a tower of strength to Mr. Hughes in his campaign.

## SIX MINUTES IN SERVICE

SIX years ago the British determined to build a battle-cruiser that should be bigger and swifter and stronger than any afloat. Hundreds of skilled workmen labored for years in her construction. Ten and a half million dollars were spent on her. She was protected with armor plate of the hardest steel nine inches thick. She was propelled by the most efficient of steam engines, the turbine. She was armed with ten 13.5-inch guns, which could discharge a 1400 pound projectile every thirty seconds; also with sixteen 4-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. The British, properly proud of her, named her after their queen. A thousand men were put aboard of her and she was sent into action on the last day of May.

The German warships opened fire and within six minutes the "Queen Mary" was torn asunder by a terrific explosion and sunk.

## THE ESSENTIALS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

ONE hundred and forty years ago the people of the United States of America declared their independence. But what they had in mind was, as they were careful to state, purely political independence. It was not then realized—and it is not wholly realized today—that economic independence is also necessary for true freedom. In the eighteenth century people were striving to throw off foreign administrative control and to secure self-government. In the twentieth century people are striving to throw off foreign commercial control and secure self-support. Our political independence was obtained in eight years, but 140 years have not sufficed to give us economic independence.

The chief lesson of the Great War has been the demonstration of the importance of a nation's being able to stand on its own feet. Unless a country can produce within its own territory everything needed by this complex civilization of ours it is sure to suffer for it somehow and the lack may prove fatal in case of an emergency like the present. As the old saying has it: "For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost; for want of a rider the battle was lost, and so the kingdom fell." During the last two years thousands of lives have been sacrificed on one side or another because of a shortage of copper or zinc, of cotton or rubber, of milk or gasoline, of niter or quinine, of khaki dye or optical glass.

But the dependence that is fatal to a country in war may be injurious to it in peace. The war revealed to the United States as it has to the belligerent nations that some of its leading industries had been built up upon



foreign foundations. We discovered in 1914 that Germany had a virtual monopoly of aniline dyes and Great Britain of rubber. When Great Britain suddenly placed an embargo on these it threatened ruin to our textile and automobile factories. We were forced to ask the British Government to make an exception in our favor and allow us to import a sufficient quantity for our immediate necessities, which the British Government, being in a friendly mood, kindly consented to do.

Now we hope that such an emergency as this will never come again. At least we trust that wars will be so rare that it will not be necessary for a country to be kept so self-contained as to be ready to stand a siege at any moment. But if we suffer a foreign country to secure a monopoly of any of the necessities of life we are likely to pay that nation a yearly tribute which in the long run will amount to more than a war indemnity. It may not pay us to make all the dyes or grow all the rubber that we need, but we cannot afford to be altogether without dye factories and rubber plantations as a protection against extortion. All of the Allied powers in conference at Paris this month decided that they would never again become the commercial dependents of Germany. Since it is evident that the lines of nationality are to be drawn strictly in the future we should take account of stock to see how far we are from being and how near we may become free and independent states.

The main essentials of complete independence are the following:

1. *Political.* We won our political independence in two wars with Great Britain; the first to gain the freedom of the land, the second the freedom of the sea.

2. *Military and Naval.* This political freedom must be safeguarded by an adequate army and navy. The discussion of preparedness shows that this need is sufficiently realized if not yet properly met.

3. *Territorial.* A country that is small, or scattered, or poorly populated or limited to a narrow range of climate can never be fully independent. The United States is exceptionally fortunate in possessing a wide and continuous and well situated territory, while its dependencies stretch from beyond the Arctic Circle almost to the equator. We need no more room for expansion, tho we do need to have control of more tropical territory for the raw materials that it alone can furnish.

4. *Seaports.* As every household should be able to reach the street without passing thru another's yard, so every nation needs a gate opening upon the world's highway. Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Germany and Austria are now fighting for free access to the sea. The United States has a long coastline with plenty of ports on both oceans. We need nothing further except, perhaps, harbors nearer the entrances to the Panama Canal, say Magdalena Bay on the Pacific and St. Thomas on the Atlantic, both of which we could probably purchase.

5. *Shipping.* Here we come to the first great deficiency of the United States, and one not due to the caprice of nature, but to our own neglect. A nation like ours that has to rely upon foreign vessels for more than nine-tenths of its external trade cannot be called really independent. We feel the need of a merchant marine more than ever now when commerce is deprived of all the German and Austrian vessels and twenty per cent of the British.

6. *Financial.* The war has relieved us of any danger that our country would virtually come to be owned by foreign capitalists.

7. *Food.* Germany is suffering and England is worrying because of the insufficiency of home-grown food. The United States can raise enough and to spare tho there is a shortage of tropical products such as coffee, tea, cocoa and bananas.

8. *Fuel.* The United States is well supplied with the reservoirs of energy on which all modern industry depends. There is coal enough economically used to last for generations if not centuries. Our oil we are using up so fast that we soon shall feel like the five foolish virgins and be trying to borrow from Mexico.

9. *Metals.* We have all the metals in fair quantity except platinum, for which we have to depend upon Russia like the rest of the world.

10. *Fertilizers.* Our food supply is dependent upon the supply of plant foods to our fields. Of these we need only concern ourselves with three, phosphates, potash and nitrates. Phosphates we have in abundance. The only large potash deposits are in Germany and because of this we must continue to pay Germany an annual tribute of \$14,000,000 unless we can find some way of getting potassium salts from sea-kelp or feldspar. The only large deposits of nitrates are in Peru, but Germany under press of war has declared her independence of Peru and is making her own nitrates from the air. We may and should do the same.

11. *Industrial.* It is for reasons above mentioned unwise to allow any important branch of manufacture to pass altogether into foreign hands. For the maintenance of home industry two things are necessary, the materials and the skill. In most fields there is no lack of raw materials. All that is needed then is to see that local industries are kept alive and capable of expansion in case foreign supply is shut off or becomes extortionate.

12. *Artistic.* A nation cannot maintain its independence of spirit if it is dependent upon other countries or past periods for the forms of esthetic expression. In its literature the United States has in the course of the last fifty years shaken off its dependence upon British authors and models and is now contributing a fair tho not a proportionate quota to the literature of the common language. The American novelist or dramatist is under no serious handicap in comparison with his European rival. In painting and sculpture a national style has still to be developed. In architecture new forms are struggling to break thru the thick crust of traditionalism. To music we have contributed little except rag-time.

13. *Patriotic.* The United States has always been distinguished by its strong national spirit, indeed too violent in the early days of spread-eagle oratory. Nowadays it is more responsible and restrained, but none the less real. The war has shown that we are a more united people than we had thought we were. The proportion of the foreign-born will become continually less and the process of Americanization will be more rapid.

These then are some of the things that a nation must possess before it has the right to call itself "free and independent." The United States has been singularly favored in natural resources and the opportunity of self-development. Its duty now is to consider what it needs to make it self-reliant and able to follow out its own ideals without any foreign interference.





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THE CITIZEN AS SOLDIER

An infantryman of the National Guard with all his equipment ready for the field



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Battle in Mexico

On Wednesday of last week a battle took place between two troops of American cavalry and seven or eight hundred Mexicans of the Carranzista forces. The Americans, eighty-four in number, were taken at a tremendous disadvantage and overwhelmed. They were Troops C and K of the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment. Thirty-nine of them have made their way back to the American lines, thirteen are reported to have been killed, seventeen are said by the Mexican authorities to be prisoners, and the rest are missing. There were three commissioned officers with the two troops; Captain Boyd of C Troop was killed leading a charge, nothing has been heard of Lieutenant Adair, and Captain Morey of K Troop, altho wounded, finally got safely back to the American lines. After our forces had been scattered by the superior numbers against them, and Captain Morey had been wounded, he was carried, with another wounded man, by three of his men about a mile from the scene of battle and hid in a hole. In spite of his suffering he wrote an account of the fight and ordered the three unwounded men to leave him and his fellow sufferer and carry the note back to the American lines. Reluctantly they obeyed his orders and were subsequently found by a detachment from their own regiment which was out scouting for survivors of the battle.

Captain Morey's note reads as follows:

Carrizal, Mexico,  
June 21, 1916, 9.15 a. m.  
To Commanding officer at Ojo  
Frederico:

My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5.30 p. m. June 20. Met C Troop under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4.15 a. m., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6.30 a. m.

Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass thru the town. This was refused: stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd could bring his force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed, C Troop on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop on right of line and another K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot. Then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire, in which both troops had advanced, C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left, we were very busy on the right keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear and led our horses off at a gallop.

At about 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1000 yards to the west, and then together with some men of C Troop who were there these men scattered.

I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so man I saw stated.

I am hiding in a hole 2000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me. MOREY, Captain.

It was four days before an accurate story of the fight was received by General Pershing in the shape of Captain Morey's note, and for a time there was uncertainty as to whether the responsibility for beginning hostilities actually rested upon the Mexicans. This doubt was set at rest not only by Captain Morey's report but by a communication to the American government from the representative of

General Carranza. This communication read as follows:

I am directed by my government to inform Your Excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Chief Executive, thru the Mexican War Department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory.

These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d inst., as Your Excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen American soldiers were made prisoners.

From this statement it is clear that the fight at Carrizal was brought about because the American troops did not obey the "orders" which Señor Carranza had given that they must not move away from the positions which they now hold.

The Carranza note met with a prompt and sharp reply from our State Department, which has all the nature of an ultimatum except the setting of a time limit for compliance with its demands. It reads thus:

The Government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June, by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention toward the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself, and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the Government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made thru the usual diplomatic channels, and not thru subordinate military commanders.



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## THE RESPONSIBLE ONES

The Commander in Chief of the United States Army and his secretary of war watching a militia regiment go by



This note puts the matter bluntly up to the de facto government of Mexico. Upon the nature of its reply depends the question of war or peace.

**The Note to Carranza** The note which the Secretary of State sent to General Carranza last week in reply to his note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico is an elaborate statement of the whole course of events which have led up to the present crisis. It is eminently reasonable and conciliatory in tone. But it minces no words. It leaves no room for doubt as to the intention of the United States Government to insist upon the preservation of American rights and the protection of American lives and property.

The note sums up thus the conditions in Mexico which have now culminated:

For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will thru the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, and in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice.

It specifies in particular the recent events which have made the situation more and more acute:

During the past nine months in particular the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized.

American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen, American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed, and American trains wrecked and plundered.

It ascribes to the de facto government of Mexico heavy responsibility for the continuance of these intolerable conditions.

The note replies with a categorical



Copyright Underwood

"WE HAVE AMERICANISM"

But Mr. Hughes is waiting to talk to the Colonel about his campaign plans

denial to the charge of the Carranza pronunciamento that the United States has been hostile to the de facto Government:

I can truthfully affirm that the American Government has given every possible encouragement to the de facto government in pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition it has had the undivided support of this government.

An embargo was placed upon arms and ammunition going into Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the armed opponents of the de facto government. Permission has been granted from time to time, as requested, for Mexican troops and equipment to traverse American territory from one point to another in Mexico in order that the operations of Mexican troops against Villa and his forces might be facilitated.

After reciting the long array of facts that demonstrate the danger to

American rights in the conditions prevailing across the border, and after fixing a good share of the responsibility for the continuance of those perilous conditions upon the de facto government, the note lays down in no uncertain terms what the United States Government believes to be its duty in the premises and the course which it proposes to follow in carrying out that responsibility:

Protection of American lives and property, then, in the United States is first the obligation of this government, and in Mexico is, first, the obligation of Mexico, and second, the obligation of the United States.

In securing this protection along the common boundary the United States has a right to expect the cooperation of its neighboring republic. . . . If the Government of Mexico cannot protect the lives and property of Americans exposed to attack from Mexicans the Government of the United States is in duty bound, so far as it can, to do so.

The United States has not sought the duty which has been forced upon it of pursuing bandits who, under fundamental principles of municipal and international law, ought to be pursued and arrested and punished by Mexican authorities. Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto government of Mexico.

The note closes with a stern warning that the United States does not propose either to relinquish its duty or to be deterred from carrying it out by a threat of armed retaliation.

The spirit of the United States Government is unmistakably mirrored in the note. It seeks friendship and harmony; but it will unflinchingly uphold its rights and firmly oppose any assault upon them.

**The Militia Mobilizing** Meanwhile, the citizen soldiery of the country is mobilizing in every state in response to the call of the President. The militia of three states, Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, are already in place upon the border and before the week is out, regiments of infantry, troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut will also have taken their places in the field. Sixteen thousand men will constitute this second instalment of the National Guard to go forward.



THE FIGHTING TENTH

Companies G and K under Captain Boyd were trapped by Mexicans in an ambush at Carrizal on June 21. Thirty-nine survivors have returned.





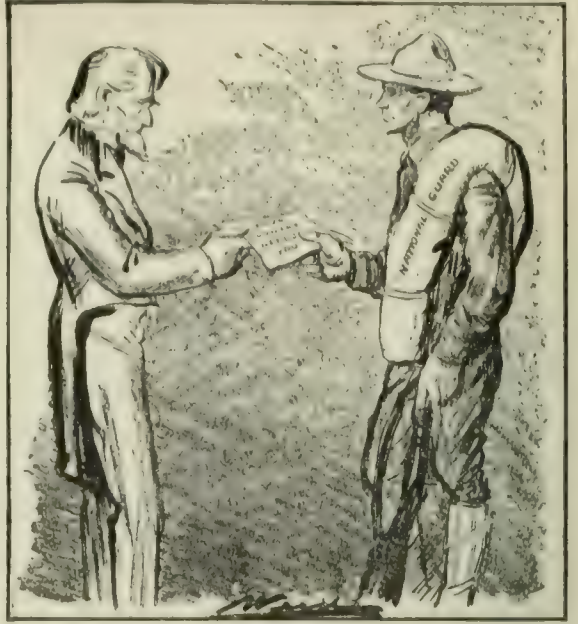
Cesare in New York Sun

A LONG, HARD ROAD, BUT HE WILL TAKE IT



Carter in New York Evening Sun

UNCLE SAM: IT WON'T TAKE LONG TO LICK HIM, BUT THEN I'LL HAVE TO NURSE HIM BACK TO HEALTH



Weed in Philadelphia Public Ledger

UNDILUTED AMERICANISM

## IT IS SERIOUS BUSINESS

The mobilization of the militia of the several states began with the greatest promptness and went forward with a rush. There were few laggards and almost none who refused to go when the call came. There was presented an interesting contrast with the condition in 1898, when whole regiments voted by large majorities not to respond to the call of the President for volunteers. Of course much of the difference may be the result of the new law upon the statute book, which empowers the President to order out the National Guard as a body and requires militiamen to obey the order or suffer severe penalties for insubordination. But there seems also to be a new spirit in the air, born of the two years' spectacle of war in Europe and of the steadily rising tide of public opinion in this country in favor of preparedness and Americanism.

## The Senate Naval Program

The great naval battle in the North Sea is almost certain to have a real effect upon the naval program adopted by Congress. The subcommittee of the Senate Naval Committee has prepared the draft of a bill to be substituted for the measure passed by the House. The lower house pinned its faith to the battle-cruiser, and provided for laying down five vessels of that class, completely ignoring the dreadnought. The proposed Senate bill would provide for four dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers. The cost of the dreadnoughts is fixed at eleven and a half million dollars, and of the battle-cruisers at sixteen and a half millions. In both cases the cost is exclusive of armor and equipment. The difference in cost of the battle-cruiser is due to their more powerful engines, which are planned to give a speed of thirty-five knots an hour.

Other important concessions to the demand for preparedness relate to personnel and ammunition. Provision is made for 74,700 men instead of 54,000 as provided by the House bill, with authorization to the President to increase

the number in time of emergency to 87,000. The Marine Corps is increased from 9,000 men to 15,000, or 17,000 in time of need. The appropriation for ammunition is increased from eleven million dollars to nearly nineteen millions.

It is intimated that the change from five capital ships to eight, including four dreadnoughts, has the approval of President Wilson.

**Submarines in a New Role** The Spanish port of Cartagena was surprised last week when a German submarine, "U-35," bobbed up in the harbor at four o'clock in the morning. She made straight for the interned German steamer "Roma" and unloaded on her thirty-five boxes of medical supplies for the German refugees from Kamerun who are being cared for in Spain. Then the submarine, being ordered to come alongside the Spanish cruiser "Cataluna," did so, and salutes were exchanged with the cruiser and forts. The Germans in Cartagena, men and women, soon swarmed to the harbor bringing gifts for the crew and flowers to decorate the U-boat, and the crew went ashore to see the city. Her commander, Lieutenant von Arnault, notified the authorities that he had come to bring a letter from Kaiser Wilhelm to King Alfonso, and the Ambassador's secretary came down on a special train from Madrid to receive it. The missive is officially said to contain thanks for the kind treatment that the German soldiers and civilians from the German African colonies are receiving from the Spanish, but there are rumors that it also contained an appeal to the King of Spain to exercise his influence to put a stop to the war. It is hinted that a similar appeal for peace will be conveyed to President Wilson by a submarine.

The next morning the "U-35" left the harbor under escort of the cruiser. At the three-mile limit, beyond which the Allied warships awaited her, the

Germans gave cheers for Spain and then dived.

Another surprise of the week was the capture of the British steamer "Brussels" on the North Sea by German destroyers, which, instead of sinking the vessel as usual, took her into the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, now held by the Germans. The steamer was on her way from Rotterdam to Tilbury, carrying mail and passengers, chiefly Belgian refugees.

The American steamer "Seaconnet," carrying lumber from Archangel to London, was damaged by an exterior explosion about sixty miles off Yarmouth. The captain ran her ashore where she was completely wrecked. From fragments of metal found in her hull it is thought she was the victim of a mine rather than a torpedo.

## Greece Gives Way to Allies

The Greek Government sent a note of protest and appeal to the United States and other neutral powers against the violation of the neutrality of Greece by the Allies. The partial blockade of the Greek coast by the Allied fleet which was established on June 6 shut out the importation of food upon which the country is dependent. The Greek ships in French and British harbors were held up and ships coming to Greece were stopped on the high seas and taken to the naval bases of the Allies. Vessels flying the Greek flag were seized and taken to Algiers, where they were converted into transports for the Allied troops.

The Greeks held out against the demands of the Allies until there was only flour enough in the country to last five days. Finally the Allies brought matters to a crisis by threatening an attack upon Athens. An Allied fleet under Admiral Moreau cruised before the Piræus, the port of the capital, with landing parties ready for action. None of the neutral powers to whom Greece appealed for protection showed any disposition to lend her aid, even diplomatically, so she gave way, dis-



missed the Cabinet and yielded unconditionally to the demands of the Allies.

These demands include the immediate and complete demobilization of the Greek army, the deportation of German propagandists and the removal of the Chief of Police of Athens and other officials who are accused of suppressing popular manifestations of pro-Allies sentiment. A new election is to be held within forty days. In place of Premier Skouloudis, whose resignation was forced by the Allies, Alexander Zaimis, who is more favorable to the Allies, has formed a cabinet.

The Allies claim the right of interference by virtue of the London Protocol of 1827 in which Great Britain, France and Russia assumed the protection of Greece. The Greeks on the other hand claim that Greece is a free and independent state and that the Allies have no right to occupy Salonica and other Greek ports for their own military purposes.

**The Irish Question** After the Sinn Fein rising had been suppressed it was generally recognized on both sides that the time had come for a definite settlement of the Home Rule question, which had been a disturbing factor in British politics for the last thirty years.

The government turned over the Home Rule question to Lloyd George, in the hope that he could arrange an acceptable compromise, and this he seems to have done. The Nationalist Conference of Ulster, meeting in Belfast, approved his plan by a vote of 475 to 265, and the Ulster Unionist Council has also consented to accept it. But there is still bitter opposition from the extremists on both sides. The Protestant bishops have protested against it and three Unionist members of the Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne and Mr. Long, are strongly opposed. Lord Selborne has resigned.

The Lloyd George plan provides for putting home rule into operation at once, but excluding six of the Ulster counties, which are to remain for the present, if they prefer, under the Imperial Government, with the same rights as they have now. Three of the Ulster counties are included with the rest of Ireland under Home Rule. After

the war an imperial conference is to be held to consider the reorganization of the government of the entire empire.

**The Invasion of Bukovina** The Austrian crown-land of Bukovina, a province about the size of Connecticut, has been for the third time during the war overrun by the Russian troops. The situation of Bukovina, occupying as it does a sort of pocket in between Rumania and Hungary, renders it indefensible once the Pruth river has been crossed. The advance of the Russians along the northern side of the Pruth almost to Kolomea cut off the Austro-Hungarian troops in Bukovina from those in Galicia. Having accomplished this, General Lechitzky attacked the fort that protects the bridge crossing the Pruth to Czernovitz, the capital of Bukovina. After four days of furious fighting this bridge-head was taken and a thousand of its defenders made prisoners. This left the city of Czernovitz at the mercy of the invaders, but they did not stop with this. A rapid advance thirty miles down the railroad to Radautz cut in two Austrian troops which were retreating. At Radautz a thousand men and three machine guns were taken. The Russians then pushed on to the southern boundary of Bukovina.

The rest of the Austrian troops from Czernovitz, under General Pflanzer, retired to the southwest and have a chance of escaping into Hungary thru the passes of the Carpathians, tho since there are no railroads running from Bukovina into Hungary and the passes are over 5500 feet in altitude, the Austrians are likely to suffer considerable losses if they are closely pursued.

In Galicia the Russian campaign has not made as much progress as in Bukovina. General Brussiloff's aim is to capture the important railroad centers of Lemberg and Kovel. The capture of the fortress of Dubno opened the way to Lemberg and the capture of the fortress of Lutsk opened the way to Kovel. But the Russians have not yet been able to advance more than twenty miles beyond these fortresses along either road. Two German armies, commanded



#### THE RECONQUEST OF BUKOVINA

The Russian army that took Czernovitz has pushed on south thru Radautz to the Rumanian frontier and west almost to the Carpathian mountains. North of the Dniester the Russians have made little progress. Thru the joint efforts of Germans and Austrians the attempt of the Russians to advance between Kovel and Lemberg has been checked

respectively by General Linsingen and General von Bothmer, have been sent into this region to assist the Austrians in stopping the Russian advance and they seem to have succeeded, at least for the present.

According to Russian estimates the number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff during the first fortnight of his campaign is 172,484, including 3350 officers.

**The African Campaign** In the article on "The Conquest of Kilimanjaro" on another page of this issue we give a map of German East Africa that will serve to show the progress of the invasion. A branch of the railroad from Mombasa to Kikuyu was constructed to Taveta in order to bring the army of General Smuts directly to Mount Kilimanjaro. The capture of Moshi, the mountain terminus of the German railroad, opened the way into the interior. From this



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#### THE MIDDLE WEST ANSWERS THE CALL

Over eight hundred a day, sent to the Illinois concentration camp at Springfield, Chicago's record



point the British army divided into three sections. One moved west to Arusha and is driving the Germans back toward Lake Victoria Nyanza. The second column struck straight overland to the south and reached Kondoa, where it stood off a strong attack from the Germans. The third column is fighting its way down the railroad which runs thru the mountains and over the tablelands to the sea. The head of this column has reached Wilhelmstal, the chief German town in this section and about a hundred miles from Moshi. Tanga, at the other end of the railroad, is now in the hands of the British, and the Germans cannot expect long to hold the section of the railroad that lies between.

In the northwestern corner of the colony the Belgian troops under General Tombeur have been making great progress. Those that entered from the Congo south of Lake Kivu have occupied the German towns at the head of Lake Tanganyika and cut the roads connecting Ujiji, the lake terminal of the central German railroad, with the German plantations on the southern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Another Belgian column, entering north of Lake Kivu, has come into touch with the British column entering from Uganda. The British gunboats have captured the German islands in Victoria Nyanza. So now the Allies can concentrate from three directions upon this rich and densely populated region.

The Union of South Africa has spent on the war up to the last of March the sum of \$134,500,000. This includes the expenses of putting down the De Wet rebellion, of the conquest of German Southwest Africa and of the present expedition, except such part of it as has been paid by the English Government.

### THE GREAT WAR

*June 19*—Russians move south thru Bukovina. Italians repel Austrian attacks near Asiago.

*June 20*—Germans attack French in Champagne and British in the Somme. Allies in conference at Paris decide to boycott German goods after the war.

*June 21*—Zaimis replaces Skouloudis as Greek Premier. French aeroplanes bombard Treves, Karlsruhe, and Mülheim.

*June 22*—German submarine calls at Cartagena, Spain, with message to King. Arabs revolt against Turks.

*June 23*—Germans take Fort Thiaumont, two and one half miles from Verdun. German destroyers take British steamer "Brussels" to Zeebrugge.

*June 24*—Russians reach southern border of Bukovina. Ulster Nationalists agree to Lloyd George Home Rule plan.

*June 25*—Italian cruiser "Messina" and French destroyer "Fourche" torpedoed in Strait of Otranto. British casualties for the week 8070, of whom 1602 were killed.

#### German Gains at Verdun

Those who expected that the Russian offensive would soon relieve the pressure upon Verdun have reason to be disappointed, for the contrary effect has been produced. The German attacks during the week, according to the French accounts, were more vigorous than ever before, and besides this, the Germans extended their activity to the sectors of Champagne and the Somme. While keeping up their bombardment of 304 Meter Hill and Le Mort Homme west of the Meuse they concentrated their chief efforts upon the hills on the other side of the river. Here the city of Verdun is defended on the northeastern side by

two series of ridges and hills. The one nearest Verdun, about a mile from the city wall, is protected by Fort de Belleville and Fort de St. Michel. The heights beyond, about two miles out, are crowned by Fort de Thiaumont and Fort de Souville. Between them is the village of Fleury and to the west of Thiaumont the bluffs overlooking the river bear the inappropriate name of Côte de Froide Terre or Cold Earth Ridge.

Against this sector on a front of less than three miles the Germans brought six divisions or about 120,000 men. After an intense bombardment two Bavarian regiments, the Tenth Infantry and the King's Own, stormed the ridge of Froide Terre and captured the armored fort of Thiaumont and part of the village of Fleury. To the east of this the Germans also secured important positions in the wooded ravines that lie behind Fort Vaux. A counter-attack by the French recovered some of the lost ground but not Thiaumont.

In this advance the Germans took more than 2700 prisoners. The French claim, that the German gains are bought at too high a price, as the attacking troops lost from forty to fifty per cent of their men. The Germans, however, profess to be satisfied with the progress they have made, for they say that Joffre has had to send into action at Verdun more than fifty divisions, that is about two-fifths of all his mobile troops, including the reserves, the recruits of 1916 and the Moors and negroes from Africa. According to a Swiss estimate the French have lost in killed and wounded at Verdun 165,000 men. According to a London estimate the Germans have lost here 415,000 men.



Copyright, Merton

THERE IS ALSO WAR IN EUROPE



# FROM STATE TO STATE

**ARIZONA:** President Wilson has signed a proclamation excluding 588,520 acres from the Dixie national forest in Arizona. Three-fourths of this area will be subject to settlement under the homestead laws from July 12 to and including August 8, and thereafter to disposition under any public land law applicable thereto. The excluded lands lie in the northwestern part of the state and are chiefly valuable for grazing.

**CALIFORNIA:** A committee of thirty appointed in 1913 to study the question of storage of flood waters on Kings River in the San Joaquin Valley, has made its report. It says that a great quantity of water is annually going to waste during flood stages of Kings River, damaging land along its course; that there is abundant storage capacity available for the conservation of more than 600,000 acre-feet at a cost of about \$10 an acre-foot, and that this would furnish ample irrigation for more than a million acres of land.

**COLORADO:** It is said that never before have so many persons been engaged in prospecting for minerals in this state as at present. The State School of Mines is unable to keep up with the demands upon it for analyses of specimens sent in, altho a very small portion of those received by the Commissioner of Mines ever get to the school, thousands being thrown out as clearly having no mineral value. Many specimens from districts which heretofore have not been regarded as having mining possibilities are said to be rich in minerals. Commissioner Carroll thinks that many of these new districts will soon attract capital for development.

**DELAWARE:** A decided effort is being made by the people of New Castle County to reform the method of collecting their taxes. According to a recent report to the Levy Court by its attorney the taxes for 1909 have not yet been fully collected, nor have any of those for the succeeding years, with the possible exception of 1911, on which the report is silent. Of the two other counties in the state, Kent reports that its 1915 taxes had all been collected before the first of June, tho the year does not expire until the end of that month. The third county, Sussex, has been able, thru prompt and full collections, to reduce the tax rate from 85 to 45 cents on the \$100.

**ILLINOIS:** The Young Men's Christian Association has just opened its new Chicago hotel, costing \$1,350,000, and having 1821 bedrooms in sixteen of its nineteen stories. The rates will be from 30 to 50 cents a day, the purpose being to furnish safe, wholesome and inexpensive temporary residence for young men in the city and to aid them in finding proper employment. It is expected that the hotel, when established, find other places of residence. The entire second floor is set apart for the

social life of the hotel, having reading, lounging and game rooms, including billiards, and a large rear lobby, where lectures, musical entertainments and motion pictures will be given.

**INDIANA:** Randolph County is a striking example of what is being done by school consolidation in rural counties of this state. In the last eight years it has abandoned ninety-six one-room schools and consolidated them in twenty modern buildings with manual training rooms, kitchens, shower baths, and large assembly rooms for community meetings. Eight years ago the county had one commissioned high school, attended by sixty-one pupils; now it has fifteen, attended by more than 600. In the eight years before consolidation from 21 to 50 per cent of eighth year pupils entered high school; since then over 93 per cent have entered; and 70 per cent of those who entered four years ago completed the four-years' course. In well heated and ventilated vans more than 2200 pupils have been taken to and from these schools at public expense this year.

**IOWA:** This state, which used to be best known for its corn crops, is now more widely celebrated for its high grade livestock. Of the thousands of horses purchased by European nations since the war began, many of the best have come from the farms of Iowa. At a recent sale of blooded cattle at Muscatine more than 600 buyers from a score of states and a number of foreign countries were present, sixty bidders making the trip from Texas in a special train. At this sale the average price of all the cattle sold was about \$750 a head. One lot of forty-six head brought \$35,000.

**LOUISIANA:** One of the most unpopular schemes of taxation in this state is that known as the occupation tax, or license, under which, in effect, a person is compelled to pay a tax for the privilege of working. The abandonment of this tax was one of the measures promised by Governor Pleasant in his recent campaign for election; and he is now seeking to carry out that pledge. But since the state of the treasury will not permit a decrease of revenues, and since the legislature seems to be hopelessly split over the question of what tax to substitute, it is feared that this one, which nobody appears to want, must remain. It is another example of the difficulty of abandoning a tax scheme once established.

**MAINE:** The example set by Bar Harbor's annual Good Roads Day is beginning to be followed by various other communities in the state, with the result that much road improvement is being made without the expenditure of public moneys. For three years the people of Bar Harbor have practically all turned out on a certain day and worked on some piece of road designated by a committee

appointed by them for the purpose. Not only do all the men join in the actual work, but the women of the town are present, giving the occasion the air of a social function. Dinners are served free of charge to all workers; and since no able-bodied person in the town is regarded as exempt, a really large amount of work is done.

**MARYLAND:** The State Olympiad, which recently closed in Baltimore, probably engaged the interest of more Marylanders than any other athletic event. Nineteen counties in the state were represented by some 700 boys ranging in ages from twelve to nineteen years, each a champion who had won the right to participate in the final contest by defeating all rivals in his special field at home. The Baltimore public, under the leadership of Dr. William Burdick, of the Public Athletic League, gave the visiting boys a hearty welcome, many of them being entertained in the homes of the city.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** The new law intended to prevent misstatements in advertising, which went into effect in this state May 25, prohibits untruthful statements of values in excess of advertised prices, false declarations that the advertiser employs, designated persons of established reputation, misstatements regarding securities offered for sale, misleading statements designed to induce the public into the establishment of the advertiser and other intentionally deceptive advertising. The retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has organized an advertising vigilance association to see that this law is enforced.

**MINNESOTA:** After experimenting with many plans of attracting new manufacturing industries to their city, more than 200 leading business men of Minneapolis have subscribed \$300,000 toward carrying out what they have decided is the best method. They have bought a level tract of 200 acres, induced the city to locate streets thru it and provide water and sewer connections, and the belt line railway to lay spur tracks and build a joint freight house where less than carload lots can be assembled. In the future, instead of giving bonuses and factory sites scattered thruout the city, they will offer an ideal site to any concern that needs such help and seems to merit it.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** The throwing open this summer of the Federal forest reserve in the White Mountains to campers and pleasure seekers on thirty-year leases at nominal rentals has already attracted thousands of applications. It is expected that this summer will see many more vacationists in this state than were ever here before.

**NEW MEXICO:** Tourists from all directions are coming by thousands to see the interesting sights of the newly created Bandelier National Monument in the Rio Grande

Valley of this state, set apart last February by President Wilson in order that its antiquities in the form of pueblo ruins might be preserved. Explorations have gone sufficiently far to give the layman as well as the archaeologist an interesting view of the cliff dwellings and their contents. Of course, the wonderful scenery of the region adds greatly to the attraction.

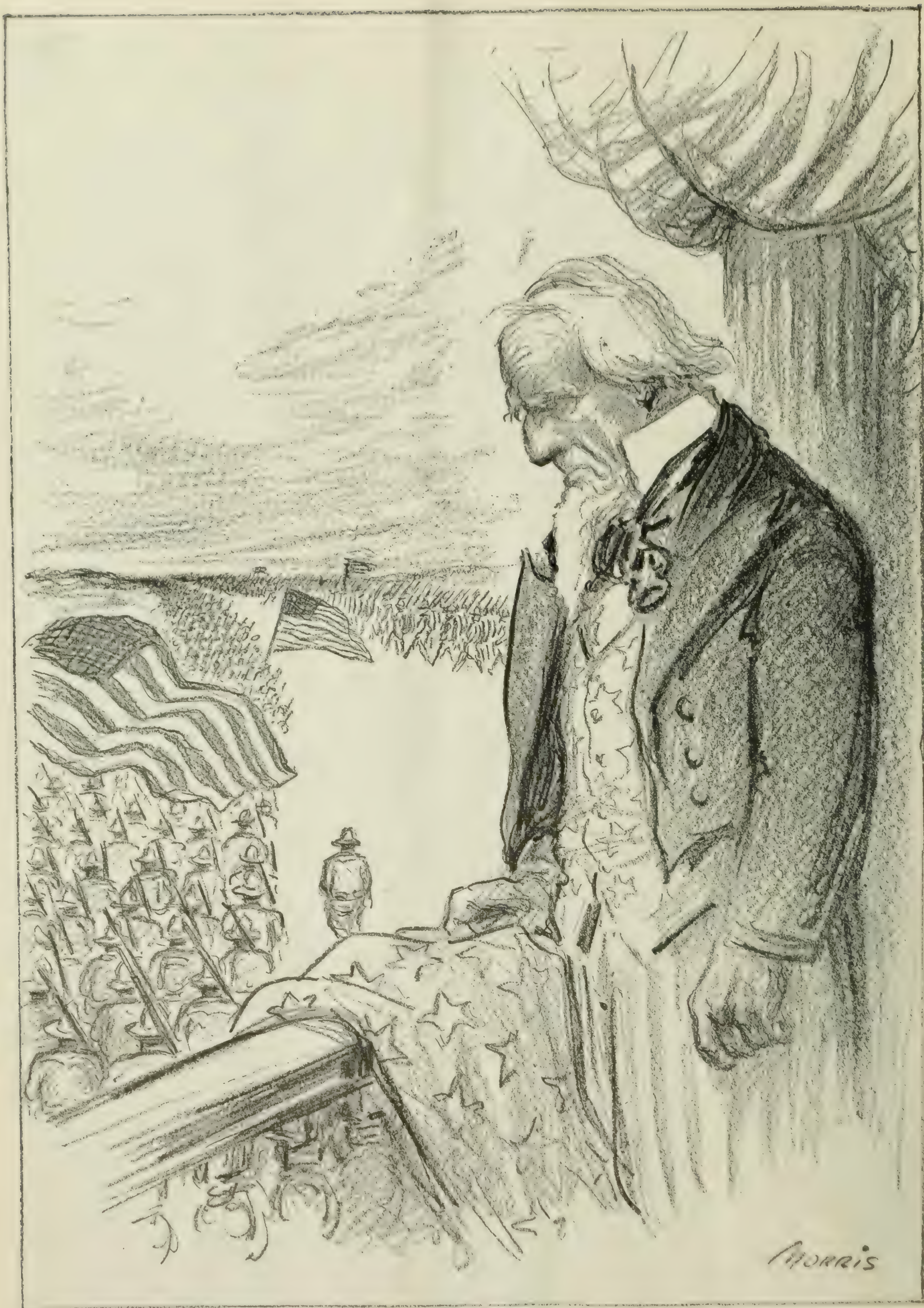
**NORTH DAKOTA:** The Enforcement League of North Dakota, which in the seven years of its activities has closed more than 2200 illicit saloons, recently began suits against five liquor houses of St. Paul and Minneapolis under a new method of liquor prosecutions. The complaints are filed with the Federal grand jury under the national food act and allege improper labeling of goods shipped into North Dakota.

**OHIO:** Roland W. Guss, director of the department of school gardening of the Cincinnati public schools, has worked out a plan by which every child in the city will have an opportunity to preside over a garden plot. Already more than 10,000 school children have home gardens, and Mr. Guss says the work has just begun. Twenty-five schools have established gardens on school grounds or vacant lots, and many others have indoor and roof gardens. Under one of his plans children in the schools learn the more technical features of gardening by growing seedlings in paper drinking cups. These, at the end of the term, they transplant at home in gardens, window boxes and plots. The manual training departments of the schools make the window boxes for the tenement children.

**TENNESSEE:** Production of strawberries has become one of Tennessee's most important industries. In the last two years shipments of these berries have increased more than 61 per cent. A department bulletin recently issued from Washington puts Tennessee in the lead of all the states, with 17,496 acres devoted to strawberries; Louisiana next, with 16,540 acres; and Arkansas third, with 15,380 acres. Nearly 800 carloads were shipped in the month of May from what is known as the Tennessee district, comprising the Chattanooga and Knoxville sections. The average carload consists of about 400 crates, and the price to the grower is not far from \$2 a crate.

**UTAH:** In the hope of finding oil and natural gas in sufficient quantities to supply Salt Lake City, a company has been formed there with capital enough to make a thoro examination of the region between Great Salt Lake and the settlements of Centerville and Farmington. Machinery has been provided for going to a depth of 4500 feet if necessary. Oil was discovered in that region forty-five years ago, but machinery and methods were then so primitive that attempts to convey it to the city failed.





"I DID THE BEST I COULD"

*Drawn for The Independent by W. C. MORRIS*



# HEAT UP THE MELTING POT

BY MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

AMERICA must be a real melting pot, if we are to have a people animated by a strong national spirit. A melting pot in which the various ingredients fuse into one homogeneous mass; a mass which in cooling will not harden in layers which separate under pressure, but rather form a uniform mass.

Great masses of new peoples are coming into our land. We are doing far too little in the way of making them real Americans. Naturally they come in racial groups. Under the conditions which surround their early years in this country they go largely to race schools and only too often remain in racial areas and are fed upon a dialect press. They do not come into contact sufficiently with the older residents, with the native American, and as a result they do not have impressed upon them the fact that thru their reception and naturalization they have become an integral part of the American people. We do not do enough to impress this upon them, nor do we give them something which would impress upon them a sense of their new responsibilities.

Many of these newcomers enter our country with the idea that they have no specific obligation toward the state, especially no military obligation. They feel that this is a land of liberty, confusing only too often liberty with license. They feel that here they are under little restraint and that they may serve the nation in time of trouble or not, as

*Since the recent military developments in Mexico popular opinion has been increasingly looking to General Wood for leadership. He has held positions of responsibility in the United States Army for over thirty years, was made brigadier-general for his services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill in '98, and, as Commander of the Department of the East is in charge of the mobilization of the National Guard in the Eastern and Southeastern states.—THE EDITOR.*

they like. Many of them come here with a view of avoiding military service. They do not realize that under our Constitution and laws all males who are physically and mentally fit are liable for military service during a large portion of their lives, from 18 to 45.

What is needed is some kind of training which will put all classes which go to make up the mass which is bubbling in the American melting pot, shoulder to shoulder, living under exactly the same conditions, wearing the same uniform and animated by a common purpose. This "something" will be found in a system of universal training like the Australian or Swiss, where all classes of men, Jew and Gentile, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, upper and lower social classes, work shoulder to shoulder, animated by a common purpose, that purpose being to better prepare themselves to discharge their military duties in case

of trouble. With this training will come a better physique, a greater degree of self-control, habits of regularity, promptness and thoroughness, respect for law and the rights of others and a sense of individual responsibility and obligation for service to the nation in war or peace, all of which will make for national solidarity, and the building up of a stronger and better people, who, while made up from many diverse elements, will be single in purpose.

The military value of this training is only one of its advantages to the nation. Another is the result in the way of increased national efficiency which will come from a greater degree of national solidarity. Men will learn to think more in terms of the nation and less in those of the individual or the small community. It will also be an insurance for peace, because in the end we shall be the strong man armed. This we can do without fear of being either unjust or aggressive. If we are to meet successfully the conditions of life, we must be prepared to oppose the forces of wrong with the strength of right.

Neither moral excellence nor an upright national life will serve to protect us against aggression. Mere philosophizing will not take the place of deeds. While cherishing peace we must have convictions backed by a spirit of sacrifice which will give all, even life itself, in the cause of truth and right.

Governor's Island, New York

## MUSTERING IN THE GUARD

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

VERY suddenly the touch of war came to New York. It came during a week end, reaching out into the country and to seashore resorts, pulling thousands back into the city. National guardsmen were ordered to report at once to their armories to prepare for service on the Mexican border, or in case of intervention, across with Pershing on the torrid Mexican plains.

From a holiday aspect the transformation of the city was swift. On a smaller scale scenes were enacted like those in European cities when mobilization was ordered in the first days of August, 1914. Khaki made its appearance on the streets; there was the tramp of marching men; an artillery limber rattled by, or a hastily transformed motor lorry.

It was very different, this mobilization, from those of France or Germany. There was none of the glamour and the romance with which Europe marched forth to war. There were few bands, no rifles decked with garlands, no streets strewn with flowers. Two years' impact thru the newspapers with the ghastly carnage abroad had changed all that. It was grim business, this upholding a nation's honor by getting ready to shoot other human beings, and at last it was recognized as such.

The whole psychology toward war, even among those preparing to engage in it, was changed. The spirit of adventure, the desire to measure one's strength against another man's, of course was still there, but for the pumping of machine guns and the

taking of life—if it should come to that—there was little enthusiasm. Nearly everybody felt sorry for Carranza and the misguided Mexicans.

Scenes at the armories, from that of the Seventh, the crack regiment recruited from New York's aristocracy, to the Twelfth on Columbus avenue, with its back door on "Hell's Kitchen," were much the same. Before the entrances sentries paced with bayonets fixed, while guardsmen, hastily drest, hurried in. Altho the regiments did not move for several days, they were held ready.

At the Seventh Regiment Armory, the drill floor, the scene of many brilliant balls, was a mass of heaped tents, cantonments, blankets, trenching tools, and bandoliers as yet empty of cartridges. Guardsmen stood



about in groups waiting orders from the officers' room where a council was in session. Women in the balconies fluttered handkerchiefs to husbands and friends on the floor.

That night most of the regiment slept on the floor of the armory. Accustomed to comfortable beds and all the luxury of cosmopolitan New York, the hardship was worse than nights in camp or on the Mexican border. At other armories men slept on the floor also, many of them recruits glad to exchange a park bench for a blanket and three meals a day.

Recruiting sergeants at all the mobilization points had a rush of applicants about their tents on the drill floor. At one of these a burly fellow with the build of a stevedore walked up.

"What's your occupation?" the sergeant asked.

"Ain't got none," was the reply, "been loafing for two months. That's why I want to join the army." And he was taken.

Another recruit, a dapper young fellow, not at all of the soldiering type, was asked what brought him into the regiment.

"Do you hate the Mexicans?" he was asked.

"Oh, no," he replied, "but they're a dirty lot. I'm pretty good with a rifle at the clay-ducks, and I'd like

to take a shot at some of those Villistas and Carranzistas on the run."

Among nearly a dozen regiments he was the most bloodthirsty soldier we saw. Indeed there were very few in the ranks it seemed who were there for the pure love of soldiering. The armories in New York, with their fine appointments, their gymnasium floors, tracks, tennis courts, and athletic teams of all descriptions, had been more like great men's clubs. But now that their real purpose was disclosed, the men, tho surprized, were game to see the adventure thru.

When the War Department's order came there was something like a panic in the Sixty-ninth—the "fighting Sixty-ninth" they are called, as brave a bunch of Irishmen as ever fought for Erin and the Shamrock. It was not a fear of bullets, but something even more insidious. The regiment had discovered it was short of cooks! So it hung out above the entrance a great sign which said:

IF YOU MUST FIGHT YOU MUST EAT  
Wanted Twenty-six Cooks for Regiment  
TWENTY MUSICIANS AND FIELD MUSIC

Apply to Lieut. M. E. Reidy,  
Batt. Q.M. Commissary.

The pall of this "unpreparedness" had spread itself over the whole armory. There was a hush of subdued expectancy about the company rooms, punctuated every now and then as a

private vented his feelings on a piano with a one-fingered version of "Home, Sweet Home." Cigaret smoke, like a German gas cloud, hung thick.

It was not until the Sixty-ninth and the Twenty-second Engineers, the first of the regiments to go to Camp Whitman, where militia of the state is mobilizing, paraded down Fifth avenue on their way to the train, that New York really realized the imminence of war.

The streets thru which the troops passed were packed with people. As rank after rank went by in perfect unison, not in dress uniform but in the stern khaki of service, each man carrying field equipment, cheers went up amid a tenseness that could not be misunderstood. Women on the curb wept openly. Then came the grim, gray wagons of the baggage train, and an ambulance or two, significant of the crueller side of war, still hidden away.

When the "gallant Sixty-ninth" went by the Cathedral there were the priests on the steps to bless the guardsmen as they passed. There were uncovered heads and a solemnity that transcended creed or sect. Then it was that New York, irrespective of what President Wilson or Carranza might do, felt itself at war.

*New York City*



"RECRUITING TO WAR STRENGTH"



# F A I T H

## BY MARJORIE HILLIS

Before you came, I only half believed—  
 First, in myself. What had I ever done  
 Half worth the doing? Or what battle won?  
 What had I given for what I had received?  
 Then in mankind—so much I saw of need,  
 So much of bitterness and sin and strife,  
 So little that was beautiful in life.

And last,—in God. My eyes were blind indeed!  
 And then you came—and now, beloved, I know.  
 Why should I doubt myself if it be true  
 That you delight in what I can bestow?  
 And how mankind, since in their midst you grew  
 And with them still you daily come and go?  
 Or God? He gave me life, and love, and you!

# MISSING THE KEYNOTE

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON

THE month of brides is also the month of orators. High school, college, state university, political convention—all offer themselves to floods of oratory, and like most floods they are more torrential than irrigational—much overflowing of banks and exhibition of drift wood, but not much clear drinking water or safe navigation.

The above was written after a perusal of some scores of commencement, ecclesiastical and political addresses. Ten out of twenty are as follows:

- Modern Culture.
- Physical and Mental Efficiency.
- Temperate Legislation.
- The World War.
- Youth's Mistakes.
- A Broken Civilization.
- Turning the Clock Back.
- Europe's Lesson.
- The Discipline of Failure.
- Salvage From the War.

Changing the metaphor from the flood to the flowerbed, culling posies from the great political conventions which have just bloomed and faded, I picked the following bouquet to lay on my desk:

- Preparedness.
- Tariff.
- Suffrage.
- More Preparedness.
- Criticism of the Other Party.
- America First.
- Adequate Preparedness.
- Favorite Sons.
- Sufficient Preparedness.
- Defense of Administration Preparedness.

Not a syllable from any speaker on the tremendous moral issue of National Prohibition. Not even a green bud of promise in all this red, white and blue variegated border of wild riot in words, giving a hint of any real need in this nation of a change of heart on the part of humans, before America can be happy and prosperous; just a promiscuous mixture of flowers of rhetoric put

*The author of "In His Steps," which ranks next to the Bible as a religious best-seller, puts his preaching into practise. He has applied the test-question "What would Jesus do?" to the editing of a daily newspaper as well as to his work as a clergyman, and has written over twenty books on practical Christianity.—THE EDITOR.*

together without moral meaning or ethical purpose.

In all the political effusions I cannot find a single reference to the real keynote of real human conduct. And could not help wondering what would have happened if some speaker at any of the Convention meetings had quietly said, "Men and Brethren, the keynote of the hour for America and the world is a change of heart, actual obedience to the great creed of Jesus, supreme Love of God, supreme Love to fellow man—that is the great need of this nation, that is the great issue of the hour."

I do not know just what would have happened if any of the wordy speakers or candidates for the presidency had said that, but I do know it would have been the one keynote necessary and all the other childish pounding on the selfish keys could not have silenced it or turned it into discord.

In a certain state of this union at a high school gathering I was about to speak to a thousand students when the principal, with some embarrassment, asked me to step into his room.

"I forgot to tell you," he said, "that you will have to be very careful about what you say. This is one of the states that has ruled the Bible out of the public schools. You will have to be very careful what you say about religion."

I had to ask him what he meant.

"How can a man speak to students on 'Some Results of a True Education' and leave out all mention of Religion, the basis of education?"

"That may be," said the principal, "but it won't do here."

Thereupon I begged to be excused from speaking on education and leaving out the one thing that makes it worth while.

Finally the Principal said:

"Well, go on. I'll risk it."

I went on and he "risked it" and I risked it, and said more about religion to that high school than I had said in a long time. It seemed to me they needed it there particularly.

If there has been any real moral, ethical or spiritual issue discussed by the great political conventions just held I have failed to note it. Speaker after speaker rose, filled his lungs, uttered words, words, words, was applauded—by the clock—and the printer's ink did the rest. But what for?

What keynote was struck? The keynote for the world lies right in the middle of the keyboard. It can be easily hit. But every one missed it. The biggest thing about the great conventions was the silence on vital issues. Or rather, on the one great issue of human conduct. God was ignored. Love was not mentioned.

"Tho the great political convention that cost \$100,000 to hold and takes barrels of printer's ink to report, has the tongues of silver orators and has not Love, it is only a brass band and a hard rubber record. And tho it talks long and loud of preparedness and tariff and the mistakes of the other party and has not Love, it profiteth nothing."

Is striking the keynote of life the minister's business alone? Is it not the business of the politician and the president maker as well?

"And now abideth Preparedness, Tariff, Woman Suffrage, and the rest. But the greatest of these is Love to God and man."

And they all missed it. It is not mentioned in the platforms.

What would Jesus do?

Topeka, Kansas



# THE SAGE OF POTATO HILL

Ed. Howe's Thoughts on Men, Women & the World

I HAVE a horse I do not need, and a man offered me \$65 for it. I said I would take that sum, but insisted on telling him all I knew about the animal. This action broke up the trade. I couldn't afford, for \$65, to have that man going about the neighborhood saying I had deceived him. In being fair with this man, I was not actuated by principle, but by selfishness; it is uncomfortable and unprofitable to tell a falsehood, or do a mean act. I cannot afford to make a dollar that causes me more than a dollar's worth of annoyance or humiliation. I want to be fair and square as a matter of comfort.

In the last hundred years there has been wonderful progress. We have had big decade after big decade of accomplishment; important and useful discoveries, one after another, have stalked into the world's history. Let these things be remembered as an offset to the little meannesses of which the men may be honestly convicted; for I take it as admitted that women's clubs have not accomplished the big results to which I point with pride.

Preachers say the people fight religion. It isn't true. The attitude of men toward religion is naturally friendly. Men not only think favorably about religion, but millions of them think it a sin to become hypocrites, and pretend to believe when they do not.

Theories and opinions are as numerous as the sands of the sea, but a Fact is always worthy of attention.

Before the Mexicans can be greatly helped they must be "bred up," as we breed up scrub cattle. The problem in Mexico is more intellectual than physical.

Everything in life—morals, health, business—is a matter of simple common sense. A lie disagrees with you, and renders you uncomfortable, as does a radish; you will hear from a dishonest action unpleasantly, as you will from a cucumber. We are as healthy as we are sensible, and it is said eighty per cent of the people have stomach trouble, to say nothing of other disagreeable complaints that might be avoided.

The radish has no food value whatever; not only that, but it is dangerous when introduced into the stomach. Yet every spring you will find a radish bed back of nearly every house, and the owner is as proud of it as he is of his belief.

Occasionally I hear a mean thing that has been said about me behind my back. And how it startles and humiliates me! And, as a rule, there is something in

the criticism. You can't fool people; they are free talkers, but they also give credit, not in as full measure as they should, perhaps, but they give credit when it is actually due.

The real questions of moment are hidden in the crime of overpraise or overabuse; the real news is covered up by means of sensationalism or prejudice. Formerly an American, when politics became so bad he could no longer stand it, might call his dog, put out his fire, and move out west, to make a new start; but the free land in the West has been taken up; the only thing to do now is to reform public affairs.

We only know that the good rules help every one; if they helped James J. Hill more than they helped Joe, his gardener, we must find consolation in the fact that Hill helped others more than Joe did. A half loaf is better than none; perhaps we all eat too much, anyway. A good gardener is better than an idler, and I will hoe my row as best I can.

We might as well call our children's school essays Literature as to refer to their piano playing as Music. A great many people say they do not greatly care for music because they never heard any; I never actually heard music until I was a man grown, a member of a country brass band, and an offender on the piano and organ whenever opportunity offered.

How universally we wear clothes! And "clothes" mean certain well-tested forms of utility we always carry out: collars, underwear, shoes, hats, stockings, etc. All are matters of experience. Whatever is better will appear in course of time, as a result of further experience. So it is with our morals, customs, laws; they are the best we can do. In the main there have been no changes in centuries; we have different "styles," but in the end a coat will afford so much protection, and no more, as a law will afford so much protection, and no more.

The fighting abroad will result in one desirable thing, at least: It will take some of the conceit out of our Old Soldiers.

At present it costs \$15,000 to kill a man in war, as against two dollars and a half in the time of Hannibal. This difference is too much of a tribute to pay science and modernism.

Are men as good looking to women as women are to men?

No amount of exercise will overcome over or fast eating; and every man is something of a sinner in one or both

these particulars. Golf won't afford relief if you are piggish; neither will tennis, walking, deep breathing, or bedroom exercises.

Sense is one thing, and genius another. Genius is an accident; sense a thing to be acquired and applied. You may acquire sense, but if the gods passed you by when genius was being given out, you are lost, so far as genius is concerned. But many wise men say clear common-sense is better.

Life is a great big argument; gentlemen argue about everything without coming to simple conclusions easily possible. Men sharpen their wits by arguing, as a cat sharpens its claws on a tree for a night's fighting.

An intelligent man is afraid of dishonesty for the same reason that he is afraid of fire. Do you keep your hand out of the fire because of principle, or because of sense and experience?

In our writing and talking we have overwrought spirituality, idealism, art, visions, progress, patriotism, liberty, justice; and we have unfairly criticized materialism, the truth, common sense, simplicity, and all the other plain virtues.

If an agent does not hope to rob us, why does he take the trouble to call on me?

If we prepare vast machinery for war, it will be just our luck that some fool will be in charge of us at a critical time, and use it on too slight provocation.

We Americans are threatening to prepare for war with the enthusiasm of Napoleon and the extravagance of Boss Tweed.

Probably there is not a man living outside of the insane asylum who would pay as much attention to a message received by telepathy as he would to a message received by telegraphy.

Every cry for eternal life is closely related to the cry for liberty, justice, fraternity; all are part of the same big program.

Everybody talks too much about "what might be done"; "what will be done in the future," instead of doing what can and should be done for selfish advantage in the present.

Many newspaper statements begin: "It is said—" And everybody knows anything may be said.

Many men able to cheer are unable to think.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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The women folk are trying to keep step while the band plays "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and the men march off to camp, where their regiments are mobilizing to go to the border. Most of them manage a smile so as to give the boys a good send-off. "Remember yer father was a sojer" was one mother's good-bye—and then she added, "and don't forget the



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salt I put in fer yer eggs." At the State concentration centers the men make camp and rather enjoy life, while the final preparations for real fighting are being made. But "the flowers that bloom in the spring" have nothing to do with the case in Mexico, where the discomforts of bad roads, hot weather and hard work are added to the actual dangers of the fighting.

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"BUT IT'S 'SAVIOR OF 'IS COUNTRY'"





WHEN THE GUNS BEGIN TO SHOOT"





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All over the country the American Red Cross is working—folding bandages, collecting supplies, equipping ambulances—not for Europe now, but for Mexico.



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A hundred miles below the border General Pershing is waiting.



Copyright Harris & Ewing

The first photograph showing the three new appointees in the Cabinet—Attorney-General Gregory, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of State Lansing. The cabinet members sit in the following order, beginning at the President's left: Treasury, Attorney-General, Navy, Agriculture, Labor, Commerce, Interior, Postmaster-General, War and State.



# THE CONQUEST OF KILIMANJARO

BRITISH, BOERS, BELGIANS AND PORTUGUESE INVADE GERMAN EAST AFRICA

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**T**HE complaint that war has lost its picturesqueness may be true of Europe, but it does not apply to the African campaign. Here nature provides the strongest contrasts of climate and contour and here primitive savagery is allied with modern science in the art of destruction. This is the last of the world's great game preserves. The ultimate survivors of the grotesque mammals of the Cenozoic era have found refuge in these forests and plains where they greet the shrapnel's shriek with a morituri salutation of roarings, bellowings and gruntings. Campaigning in German East Africa must seem like fighting in Hagenbeck's menagerie. Here is a recent despatch from the front:

Gen. Smuts and his staff were held up by lions near Kilimanjaro, German East Africa. They were obliged to sit in automobiles all night firing revolvers.

The invaders have difficulty in keeping up their lines of communication for the giraffes break down the telegraph wires by using them as neck scratchers and the elephants pull up the poles out of pure mischief. As the troops, on either side advance they drive into the enemy's lines herds of wilde-beestes and harte-beests, gemsbok and springbok, elands and buffaloes, zebras and ostriches. The soldiers complain that they cannot sleep because of howling of the jackals, the laughing of the hyenas and the grunting of wild pigs. Naval combats on the lakes between the British and German motor boats are made extra-hazardous by the crocodiles and hippopotami which lie in wait for the castaways.

German East Africa is the last and largest of the German colonies. It is nearly twice the size of Germany, but there are probably not more than four thousand Germans to defend it. For nearly two years they have been cut off from the Fatherland and surrounded by enemies, yet they are still holding out. At Tabora, on the highlands in the middle of the country they have constructed a stronghold and armed it by guns from the warships driven on shore by the British. Here the Germans will probably make their last stand, for the Allies are advancing from all sides toward this center.

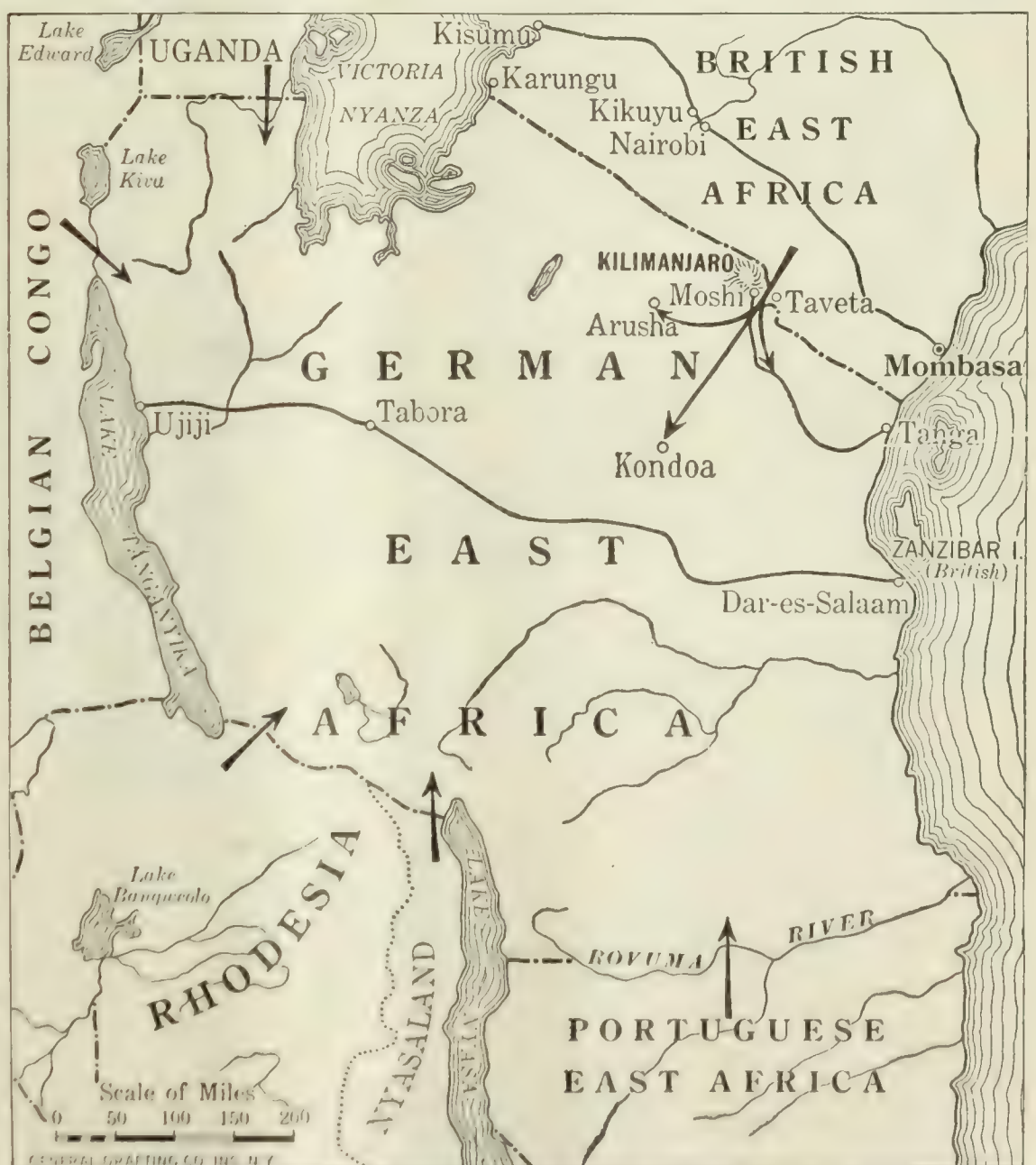
Portugal was brought into the war in March, so that Portuguese East Africa could be utilized as a base for the invasion of the country from the south. While the British fleet guards the coast line the allied forces have

entered German East Africa from all the frontiers. On the south Portuguese troops have crost the Rovuma River. Between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika British troops under General Northey have entered from Nyasaland and Rhodesia. The Belgians from the Congo have invaded the country on both sides of Lake Kivu and the British from Uganda are advancing west of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

But the chief point of invasion was just east of Mount Kilimanjaro. Here the British railroad running from Mombasa on the coast led right toward Taveta on the frontier, just as tho it were made for the purpose. The Germans on their side of the line had constructed a strategic railroad leading from Tanga on the coast to Moshi at the foot of the mountain. Earlier in the war the British tried to capture this railroad

from the seaward end at Tanga with the aid of the fleet, but their attempt met with disaster. The Germans likewise failed in their attempt to capture the British railroad from Mombasa by a raid over the border. Now the British are trying to get possession of the German railroad by beginning at the mountain end and working down to the sea.

The British began their campaign on March 9 with the recapture of Taveta, which the Germans had taken early in the war. Then General Smuts with his army of combined Boers and British crost the border and took Moshi, the head of the German railroad. Here the invading force divided into three columns. One swept westward around the base of Kilimanjaro, as far as Arusha, to get possession of the rich German plantations on the southern slope of the mountain. The second under General



THE LAST GERMAN COLONY

German East Africa is now being invaded from all frontiers by British, Boers, Belgians, Portuguese and their native auxiliaries. Altho it is not an island, naval battles have been fought on all four sides of it. The German forces are chiefly gathered at Tabora and along the line of the railroad from Dar-es-Salaam to Ujiji. General Smuts has entered from Taveta and after encircling Mount Kilimanjaro, has pushed on to Arusha, Kondo and Tanga.





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Van Deventer marched south and defeated the Germans at Kondoa, only a hundred miles from the central German railroad. With the third and main force, General Smuts is driving the Germans before him down the northern railroad toward the sea. The German commander in chief, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, has most of his troops on the central railroad which connects Dar-es-Salaam, "the harbor of peace," with Lake Tanganyika.

A glance at the map will show that the boundary line between British and German East Africa makes a queer curve at one point, so that Mount Kilimanjaro is thrown into the German territory. This is because when the boundary was drawn in 1890 the Kaiser insisted on having the biggest mountain in Africa conceded to him. He already had the top of it on his desk as a paperweight, and he wanted the rest of it. Dr. Hans Meyer, who made the first ascent of Kilimanjaro in 1889 to the tiptop of the Kibo cone, 19,321 feet above the sea, named it "Kaiser Wilhelm Spitze" and put the pinnacle of the peak in his pocket for its godfather. The mountain had in fact been discovered in 1848 by a German, Johann Rebmann, who was sent out by the English Church Missionary Society to convert the natives. Perhaps we should say he rediscovered it, since it was known to Aristotle and Ptolemy as the Great Silver Mountain in which the Nile arose, a natural name since the cone of this extinct volcano is mostly covered by a perpetual ice-cap two hundred feet thick from which deep glaciers flow, altho it stands within three degrees of the equator.

English geographers scoffed at the German missionary for his alleged discovery and even after Baron von der Decken in 1861 had explored the mountain they were incredulous and wrote of it in this fashion:

Snow! in the hottest part of the year with the sun standing vertically overhead! It is easier to believe in the misrepresentations of man than in such an unheard-of eccentricity on the part of Nature.

Kilima-Njaro—to give its proper spelling for once—is not quite so high as our own Mount McKinley, but McKinley arises out of the Alaskan ice, while at the foot of Kilimanjaro one can pick bananas while feasting his eyes on the eternal snows above. This climate contrast, producing an island of alien vegetation, most struck our American traveler-poet, Bayard Taylor.

Hail to thee, monarch of African mountains,  
Remote, inaccessible, silent, and lone—  
Who, from the heart of the tropical fervors,

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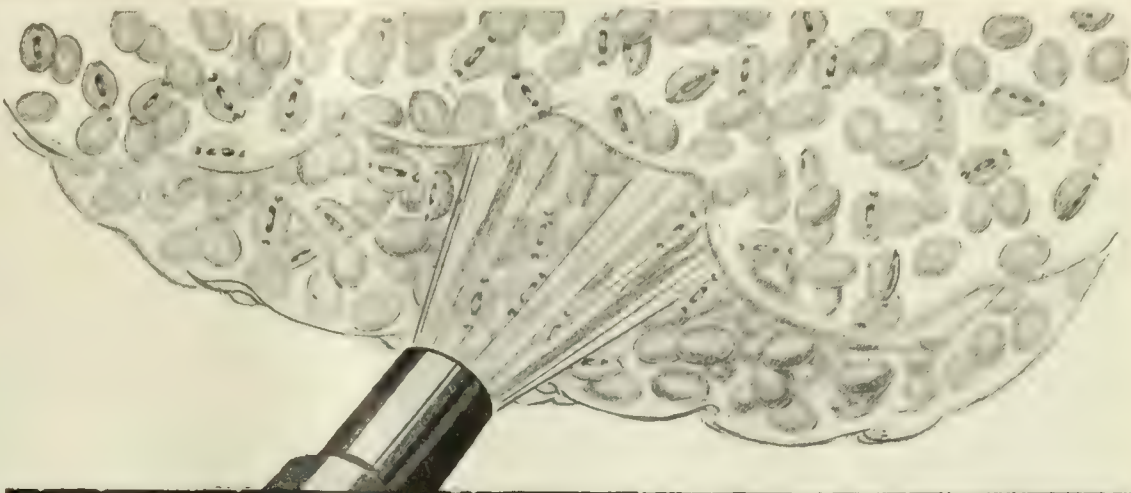
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Liftest to heaven thine alien snows,  
Feeding forever the fountains that  
make thee  
Father of Nile and Creator of Egypt!  
I see thee, supreme in the midst of thy  
co-mates,  
Standing alone 'twixt the Earth and  
the Heavens,  
Heir of the Sunset and Herald of Morn.  
Zone above zone, to thy shoulders of  
granite,  
The climates of Earth are displayed, as  
an index,  
Giving the scope of the Book of Cre-  
ation.  
There, in the wondering airs of the  
Tropics  
Shivers the Aspen, still dreaming of  
cold:  
There stretches the Oak, from the lofti-  
est ledges,  
His arms to the far-away lands of his  
brothers,  
And the Pine tree looks down on his  
rival, the Palm.

But Kilimanjaro has attracted the  
gaze not only of the poet, the mis-  
sionary, the hunter and the states-  
man, but also of the Socialist,  
Dr. Theodor Hertzka, the Austrian  
economist, looking over the globe  
to see where he could best found  
his Utopia, selected the fertile  
and temperate plateau lying between  
Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia  
as the most suitable site. His "Free-  
land; A Social Anticipation," pub-  
lished at Vienna in 1889, is the most  
carefully worked out of all the com-  
munist schemes from Plato to  
Wells and allows greater freedom to  
the individual than is usual in  
utopias. The colony, according to the  
story, was founded by a German  
scientist, Karl Strahl, who furnished  
the ideas, and an American girl,  
Ellen Fox, who provided the capital.  
A Freeland society was founded to  
make the romance a reality, but so  
far as I know the colony was never  
started and "Eden Vale" is still un-  
tenanted. Perhaps this was because  
Ellen the Angel failed to appear; per-  
haps it was because England got  
the country north of Kilimanjaro.

The country south of it for which  
England is now fighting was more  
than once offered to her as a gift by  
the Sultan of Zanzibar and was re-  
fused! Even as late as 1884, when  
Germany had become aware of the  
future value of tropical territory,  
England was still but half awake and  
allowed German agents to gain con-  
trol of a large part of East Africa.  
Dr. Karl Peters, then 28, and the  
author of a philosophical treatise on  
*Willennuelt und Weltwille*, disguised  
himself as a mechanic and with two  
companions made his way from Zan-  
zibar into the interior, where he per-  
suaded the chiefs to give him their  
signatures for a collection of auto-  
graphs that his Imperial master was  
making. These autographs were  
made on a bundle of blank treaties



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For breakfast serve with sugar and cream, or mixed with any fruit. Serve a different grain each morning.

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that Dr. Peters happened to have with him so when he returned to Berlin he was able to show the Kaiser the title deeds to some 60,000 square miles of African real estate. The Kaiser promptly declared a protectorate over this territory and Peters proceeded to found the German Colonization Society and the German East African Company.

About this same time Sir Harry Johnston was getting the same chiefs to sign treaties ceding the same territories to the King of England. But the British Government in those days at least was not begrudging Germany "a place in the sun" and so did not give Johnston the backing that Peters got from his government. A still greater lack of foresight was shown in 1890, when the rival claims of England and Germany to African and Pacific territory were settled by mutual agreement. At that time Lord Salisbury in a fit of generosity or absentmindedness threw Heligoland into the bargain! Germany in exchange recognized the British protectorate over Zanzibar. The island of Heligoland has only 130 acres, while the island of Zanzibar has a thousand square miles, so the British press chuckled at the idea that Germany had "traded a coat for a button." But the loss of a button is inconvenient at times and England would probably now be willing to pay a million dollars a day for Heligoland which buttons up the Kiel Canal.

Dr. Karl Peters was put in charge of the Kilimanjaro district, but his treatment of the natives was so brutal that it shocked the German Government and he was dismissed in disgrace. The wholesale execution of women as a deterrent measure was one of the charges against him. When Dr. Dernburg, a business man, was put into the colonial office, much to the disgust of the junkers he upset precedent by going to East Africa to see for himself how things were going and an era of reform was inaugurated. The natives were treated more leniently, Hindus were imported and set to raising peanuts. The railroad from the ocean to Lake Tanganyika has been completed since the war began, so now German troops can be shipped from the eastern side of the country to the western over a route which used to take the caravans sixty days. Ujiji, the lake terminus of the railroad, is where Stanley met Livingstone. The German Government has been spending about \$1,250,000 a year on East Africa, but the money invested is likely to pay big dividends to whoever owns it in the future. An English review, rejoicing in the prospective acquisition of the German colonies, makes the

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### For the Boys and Girls

"I consider The Independent one of the best sources of reliable information concerning current events. Its position as a weekly enables it to see things in a proper perspective. It eliminates the trivial and the transitory. It sifts out the essential incidents of the week, puts them in concise form, and disseminates information to its patrons before it becomes stale. I value it most highly not as a news gatherer, but as a sane interpreter of the vital movements of American life."



amusing admission that it is lucky that Germany has had them hitherto for they have been explored and developed scientifically as England would never have done.

It was expected that "opening up the country" would mean opening it up to Christianity, but on the contrary it has turned out to be opening it up to Mohammedanism. In spite of earnest missionary work the natives of both German and British East Africa are rapidly becoming Moslemized. Mombasa, which means appropriately "the island of war," was an Arab stronghold in the fourteenth century, as those of our readers who know their "Paradise Lost" by heart will remember. The east coast natives speak Swahili, a hybrid of Arabic and Bantu.

In order to unite the Christian forces to meet the advancing wave of Mohammedanism the Bishop of Mombasa, Dr. W. G. Peel, organized a series of joint conferences of the missionaries in East Africa with a view to organizing a federation of churches. In the conference held at Kikuyu in June, 1913, he went so far in his Christian zeal as to admit the Presbyterian and Methodist pastors to the Lord's Table. For this he was denounced as a heretic by the Bishop of Zanzibar and a fierce theological controversy raged in the Church of England up to the beginning of the war. But the good Bishop of Mombasa died a few weeks ago of typhoid fever and the Christian forces are more divided than ever. The Christian converts who were gathered at communion in Kikuyu are now armed to fight one another by their Christian kings. From both sides we hear complaints of the brutal treatment of white men, women and children by their negro captors.

East Africa is the greatest prize the Allies have yet to gain from Germany. If the British conquer, the gap between Rhodesia and Uganda will be closed and the Cape-to-Cairo railroad may become a reality. If the Germans win in the war they will doubtless annex Belgian Congo and so get a thru route east and west from one ocean to the other. If neither side obtains a complete victory it is hard to see what can be done. For in any bargaining for peace Germany will insist upon the return of her colonies as the price of evacuating Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Russia. But the union of South Africa will never willingly consent to giving up German Southwest Africa which Botha has conquered or German East Africa which Smuts is likely soon to conquer.



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## The New Books

### JUST CONVERSATION

The Pennells have but to dip wise pens into their memories to bring forth welcome entertainment for their public. If this seems to envious onlookers "easy writing" it is certainly not "hard reading." The sole drawback to the present volume, *Nights*, by Mrs. Pennell, is that so worth while, so restful a bit of light literature deserves lighter paper and a handier shape. These *Nights* were passed in Rome, Venice, London and Paris. The Italian evenings came when the Pennells were yet newcomers themselves among the artist and writer folk, but in London their rooms were the center of a group that included Henley and his "young men," Beardsley, Harland, Bob Stevenson; and in Paris they were a part of the excited, hard working band of art critics bent on enlightening the world as to the precise value of each salon.

Mrs. Pennell does not repeat herself. Whistler and the Pre-Raphaelites figure mostly as background, and her stories of the "Fighting Nineties" are not only new, but good natured and discreet. By means of a host of amused and happy recollections she shows the spirit that animated the younger artists, writers and critics in England at the close of the last century, and above all her pages brim over with the sense of youth,—enthusiastic, intolerant, tragically, absurdly in earnest, childishly gay hearted, omnipotent youth.

*Nights*, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Philadelphia. Lippincott. \$2.

### SATIRES—BUT HARDLY SONGS

"Spoon River Anthology" should naturally have followed Edgar Lee Masters's later book, *Songs and Satires*. The earlier collection is definitely the exploitation of a particular and limited sort of verse, as tho a writer had found his forte; *Songs and Satires* gives one the impression that its author is experimenting in all the kinds of verse he can think of, hitting some extraordinarily well and doing very ordinary stuff the rest of the time.

It would have been better to leave "Songs" out of the title. Mr. Masters is not lyrical and there is very little of the singing quality that dozens of young poets possess. Nor is the strength of the book in the poems that display a fantastic imagery and vague thought, nor in the catalog realism of *The Loop*. The best things are the verses in the "Spoon River" mode—character studies with a great deal of life about them, such as *The Cocked Hat*, an analysis of Bryanism, and *So We Grew Together*. Sex is by no means so monotonously overemphasized as in the "An-



thology," but it still looms large in the author's interest. Mr. Masters has almost a Freudian taste for discovering a "soul in a hidden fault," but his gift of portraiture is turned mostly to kindlier uses in this volume, and in Marcia is pleasantly applied to child poetry.

Mr. Masters in satirical mood ranges from bitterness and harshness to a rather unexpectedly exalted melancholy. And occasionally he strikes a really high imaginative note. But the book as a whole is undisciplined, uneven, and scattering.

*Songs and Satires*, by Edgar Lee Masters. Macmillan. \$1.25.

### TOWARD DEMOCRACY

Americans have been accustomed to think of their government as a more or less perfect form of democratic rule, the first example in history of a democracy on a large scale. However, scholars have long emphasized the fact that, while the makers and early interpreters of our Constitution were steadfast in the determination to secure liberty, they were no less convinced that too much authority should not be placed in the hands of the people. They intended that the intellectual and propertied classes should do the ruling, and it has remained mostly for very recent times to make progress in the direction of popular control.

While there is perhaps little new in Edward Elliott's *American Government and Majority Rule*, the book fully justifies itself, being both concise and comprehensive. Its purpose is to show that our form of government has actually hindered the people in "the attainment of democracy, or the rule of the majority." What is now needed is the modification of the form of government in the direction of greater simplicity.

The most encouraging thing about our system is the fact that, however complete the failure to get government out of the hands of the bosses and increase its efficiency, these attempts are sure to be renewed. When the early caucus failed to draw out the will of the people, the nominating convention was tried, and when this fell completely into the hands of a few men and became a mere machine, the direct primary was brought in. In more recent times two attempts have been made to solve the ever-recurring problem—the initiative, referendum and recall, and the commission form of city government. The author finds that the former movement has failed to justify the hopes of its originators in those states in which it has been tried and that it offers no reasonable hope for the future. But commission government has been much more successful, and in it is to be found a hint for reform in at least the state governments. The placing of responsibility in the hands of a governor and cabinet will result in the concentration of responsibility and in added effectiveness. One house of the state legislatures should be abolished, since no real difference underlies the basis of representation in the two houses. The executive should have the power to frame

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# The Crimes We Commit Against Our Stomachs

By Arthur True Buswell, M.D.



A MAN'S success in life depends more on the co-operation of his stomach than on any other factor. Just as an "army moves on its stomach" so does the individual. Scientists tell us that 90% of all sickness is directly traceable to the digestive tract.

As Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the noted writer, says, "the brain gets an immense amount of credit which really should go to the stomach." And it's true—keep the digestive system in shape and brain vitality is assured.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys have increased 103% during the past few years?

And yet just as wrong food selections and combinations will destroy our health and efficiency, so will the right foods create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. And by right foods we do not mean freak foods—just good, every day foods properly combined. In fact, to follow Corrective Eating it isn't even necessary to upset your table.

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, who is said to have successfully treated over 23,000 people without drugs or medicines of any kind, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food.

One case that interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it he was not 50% efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and he wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons, including special summer menus which enable you to withstand the heat and retain winter's vigor.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 47, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$6.50, the small fee asked.

and advocate measures in the legislative assemblies. It is more important still that districts should be abolished so that representatives may be elected at large.

Professor Barnett's book on the *Operation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall* might be called a handbook on the Oregon system. It is the most recent and authoritative work on the subject. Some of the most unsatisfactory features of popular initiative are the frequent intrusion of local interest, log-rolling, and even blackmailing; powerful lobbies not forced to reveal their identity; multiplicity of candidates and measures; and the great expense of conducting the extra elections. Some of the defects have been remedied by amendments and Professor Barnett suggests many other amendments, but to outsiders some of the evils will appear impossible to eradicate. In the seven years during which the recall has been in operation seventeen recall elections have been held, involving thirty-four officers, only nine of whom escaped recall. The author concludes that the experience of Oregon with the recall is yet too limited to justify any positive conclusions as to its merits.

*American Government and Majority Rule*, by Edward Elliott. Princeton University Press. \$1.25. *The Operation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Oregon*, by J. D. Barnett. Macmillan. \$2.

## HOW DIPLOMATS MAKE WAR

Is it likely that if the United States were in the throes of a struggle for national existence, there could be found an American statesman who would publish a book, anonymously and under the cloak of a specious general argument patently deliver a stab in the back at his own country? Could we even imagine such an act on the part of Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan? Certainly not! If either felt criticism of the government would serve their country's cause, we know they would out with it fair and square in the open, as would any American statesman worthy to be ranked as such.

The English are as open, and *How Diplomats Make War*, by a British Statesman, should be read bearing in mind that it is inconceivable any British statesman such as Bryce, Morley, Curzon, Redmond, Dillon, John Burns—select from what political party you please—would, for an instant, lend his hand without his name to the authorship. We emphasize this American and British quality of personal honor because of the seductive cleverness with which the book is written. While disclosure of the chicanery of all foreign policy is the benevolent pretext offered to the reader, it presently becomes evident that it is British diplomacy in particular at which the author's battery is aimed. This appears to be based on the principles of Machiavelli, with a special brand of British selfishness thrown in. Thus with France cajoled into war mischief, and Russia as the gun toter of the international gang, the Allies stand revealed by this "British states-

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man" in a deliberate plot to smash progressive and unsophisticated Germany.

Prussian militarism and Junkerdom are skilfully kept from the scene. Ingenious is the method by which Nietzsche and von Tirpitz are utilized to serve the author's end. Also curiously significant is the omission of the parts played by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in rising to the defense of the empire. Yet the author is said to be a British statesman! By many touches we are able to detect the work of an Englishman, or at least one who by long residence in England has acquired a distinctively English expression of thought. Mr. Frank Harris is, of course, not a British statesman. Excluding him on this count, who, then, is the author? But the question of authorship is not important, for the value of the book lies not in its supposed authority, but in its citations of diplomatic documents and other references that show what a tangle Europe had got into before the Gordian knot was cut by the sword.

*How Diplomats Make War*, by a British Statesman. Huebsch. \$1.50.

#### THE HOME RESPONSIBLE

*Religious Education in the Family*, by Henry F. Cope, is a valuable study of a neglected field. By reason of the exclusion of religious teaching from our public schools, and to a large extent from our private schools also, a grave responsibility rests upon the home to supplement or supersede the work of the Church in the religious training of childhood and youth. Mr. Cope's book ought to be in the hands of all parents who take the task of moral and religious instruction seriously. He discusses the family in relation to other institutions, the meaning of religious education, the child's religious ideas, and the methods of developing the moral life available for use in the home. His chapters on the manner of dealing with moral crises are helpful. This book shows clearly how necessary it is for the home to cooperate with the school and the Church and other social organizations if moral training is to be effective.

*Religious Education in the Family*, by Henry F. Cope. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$1.25.

#### FROM AN AFRICAN MISSION

A most unusual book is the collection of letters from a missionary in West Africa, some of which were published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, some in *Woman's Work*, and which are now brought together under the title of *Black Sheep*.

The author, Jean Kenyon Mackenzie, was, from 1901 to 1913, a member of a Presbyterian mission on the West Coast of Africa. She lived in the "bush" in Kamerun, she lived by the beach, she traveled thru miles on miles of forest in hammock or chair. She taught school and held meetings and made visits.

Much that was charming and lovable she found in the simple, gentle black people, also very much that was pathetic and saddening. Her letters have a remarkable degree of literary excellence, an originality and fineness of phrasing, almost a rhythm, but they



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The *judgment* of age and the "*ginger*" of youth are alike indispensable. But, let youth *remember this*—to acquire the mature judgment of age you must *learn, learn, learn* and keep learning. And let *riper* age remember *this*—keep learning and you'll keep *young*.

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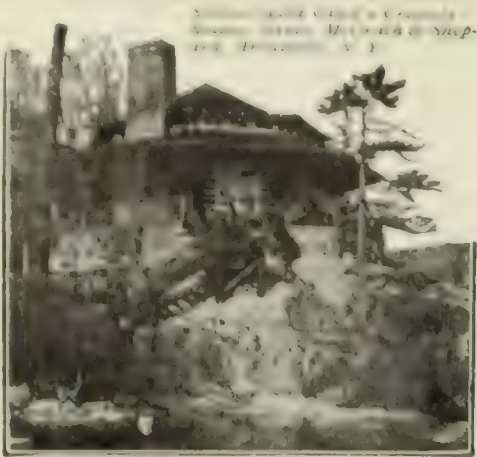
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*Black Sheep*, by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.50.

### HOW TO DO IT

Robert B. Gridland's *Practical Landscape Gardening* gives much attention to different sorts of walks. The chapter on lawns is uncommonly thoro. The garden plans are detailed and varied. (New York: De La Mare, \$1.50.)

The A. B. C. of *Home Saving*, by L. A. Farmer, does not enter into the question of proportionate use of income, but is devoted to practical suggestions for economies in household living on from \$50 to \$150 a month. (Harper, 50 cents.)

Any one about to build a real bungalow should look over the plans in *Ideal Homes in Garden Communities*, a book planned for California, but with ideas that will adapt to other regions. Prices range from \$600 (only one) to \$6000. (McBride, \$1.)

Persons interested in *Small Boat Building* will find this new Outing handbook unusually valuable. Written expressly for the amateur by H. W. Patterson, a veteran boat-builder, it is terse, clear, and profusely illustrated with diagrams. (Outing, 70 cents.)

J. Parmly Paret has followed his "Methods and Players of Modern Lawn Tennis" by a less technical, very plainly written and clearly illustrated book, *Lawn Tennis for Beginners*. Its warnings of how not to play will be especially useful. (Macmillan, \$1.25.)

How to run your water-craft is explained in *Small Boat Navigation*, a handy little textbook in the Outing series, by F. W. Sterling, a retired naval officer. It is simple, brief, and practical. The mysterious nomenclature of the sea is made understandable to the land-lubber. (Outing, 70 cents.)

### ALL SORTS OF STORIES

*The King's Men*, by John Palmer, is one of the new crop of post bellum books dealing with the mental conflict of volunteering and the rise of the war spirit. (Putnam, \$1.35.)

*Captain Margaret*. John Masfield's first novel is, in plot, an adventure story of the Spanish War; but the interest lies mainly in the odd group of delicately drawn characters. There are sea descriptions as fine as those in the poems and nervous dialog. (Macmillan, \$1.35.)

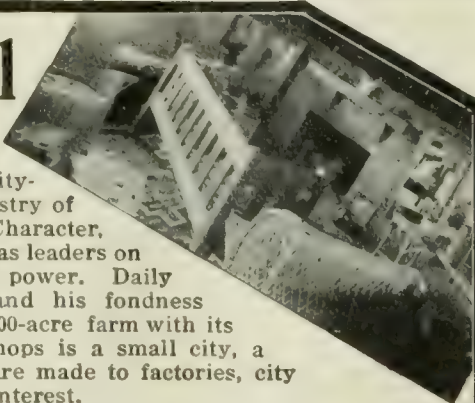
The initial story of *The Daughter of the Storage*, by William Dean Howells, begins a volume of tales, poems and sketches written with the assured artistry that has never disappointed the expectation of the readers who have enjoyed it for fifty years. (Harper, \$1.35.)

In *Father Bernard's Parish*, Florence Olmstead tells simply and well a story of a part of New York comparatively new to fiction, Columbus Avenue with its innumerable delicatessens, lunch rooms and butchers' shops, where people of all nationalities work and live and love. (Scribner, \$1.25.)

*Chapel*, by Miles Lewis, is a character study of a father and son spurred on to success by the traditions of their old Welsh

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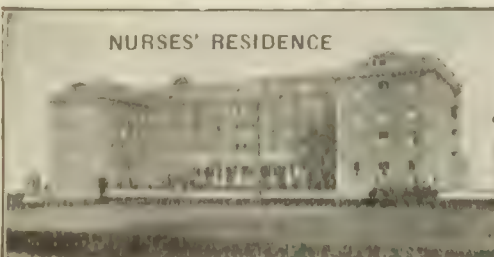
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family traditions which exert over them a power almost inconceivable to an American. The book is well done, tho the characters excite more interest than sympathy. (Doran, \$1.35.)

*The Real Motive*, by Dorothy Canfield, is a collection of short stories of varied notes but all embodying some undercurrent of thought or feeling with its element of surprize when it emerges into consciousness. (Holt, \$1.40.)

Don Marquis, the inimitable *colyumist* of the *Evening Sun*, has written a clever newspaper story and called it *The Cruise of the Jasper B.* The plot while wildly bizarre, is woven with much technical skill and no little aplomb. Its very improbability is a compelling feature of the book. (Appleton, \$1.30.)

*Jaunty in Charge*, by Mrs. George Wemyss, is a fairly interesting story of two young girls in an English village who were brought up by an absent-minded father and a "confidential butler." Some of the characters are rather well done but the style of writing is annoyingly silly. (Dutton, \$1.35.)

*The Red Horizon*, by Patrick MacGill, Rifleman No. 3008, London Irish, author of "The Rat Pit," etc., is a vivid account of trench warfare from the private's point of view; a somewhat hastily written but effective narrative of the every day facts of war; horror, humor, pathos and courage strangely mingled. (Doran, \$1.25.)

Nowadays the heroine must always leave a happy home to earn her economic independence in New York, preferably after a triumphant social career and before a satisfactory marriage. But, tho Olive Higgins Prouty follows this formula closely, she has made *The Fifth Wheel* a very entertaining—and not too improbable—story. (Stokes, \$1.35.)

## CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

*Painless Childbirth*, by Carl Henry Davis, of the Rush Medical College, discusses the various methods now being tried and especially considers the results of a varied experience in the use of nitrous oxid-oxygen analgesia, which he considers the safest treatment. (Chicago: Forbes, \$1.)

The revised edition of *The Child*, by W. B. Drummond, contains a new chapter on the Montessori method and one on children of retarded and arrested development. This book is practically a condensation of the "Introduction to Child Study," and is an excellent work for beginners in this field. (Dutton, \$1.)

Dorothy Canfield Fisher is rapidly qualifying as a child-expert. Her latest book, *Self-Reliance*, contains valuable suggestions as to methods of making children self-helpful, and finds ways of developing independence and initiative even in an apartment hotel, incredible as it seems. (Bobbs-Merrill, \$1.)

*Health and the Woman Movement*, by Dr. C. D. Mober, medical adviser to women at Leland Stanford University, is a most valuable, suggestive, and hopeful discussion of this topic. It is worth reading by all whose work is among girls and young women. (Nat'l Pub. Bd., N. W. C. A., 25 cent.)

Annie Riley Hale really believes the pretty compliment "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Armed with the cradle she has no use for the vote, and in *The Eden Sphinx* tilts fiercely at the very same womanhood that from the opposite side courage the feminist. (New York, 16 West 5th, 16th Street, \$1.25.)

*Your Boy and His Training*, by Edwin P. Lee, former president of the Scout Masters Association of St. Louis is a sane guide to parents in the perplexing but fascinating business of bringing up a boy. It does not deal with morbid exceptions but with the average troublesome, promising lad commonly found in American homes. (Appleton, \$1.40.)

## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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### INCREASE IN FIRE WASTE

Experience thus far indicates a heavy increase in losses by fire this year as compared with 1915. The figures for the first five months of 1916 for the United States and Canada, as compiled by the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, show a total destruction of property to the value of \$113,528,920, as against \$81,497,050 in the same period of 1915, an increase of \$32,031,870. The year 1914 was a bad one as a whole, but its record for the first five months, \$103,670,250, was more favorable by about \$10,000,000 than that made this year to date. The figures for May, 1916, are \$15,973,500; those for May, 1915, \$11,388,450, a gain for May, 1915, of \$4,585,050. If 1916 maintains the average established during its first five months, the total for the year will reach \$270,000,000, about \$90,000,000 higher than 1915 and \$35,000,000 higher than 1914.

### PREVENTION AND CURE OF CANCER

That deaths from cancer have been steadily on the increase for many years past is a fact fully recognized by the medical profession and life insurance statisticians. There are two organizations actively at work in this country devoted to a study of the disease, its causes and progress, and to the gathering, classification and compilation of statistics—the American Society for the Control of Cancer and the American Association for Cancer Research. The chairman of the Committee of Statistics of the last named organization is Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company. Mr. Hoffman has lately completed, and the Prudential has published, an 800-page work, "The Mortality from Cancer Thruout the World," which should be a valuable contribution to the noble work a comparatively small number of devoted individuals are doing to stay the ravages of this horror.

It is startling to learn that the mortality from this disease in the continental United States exceeds 80,000 a year, and that the rate of mortality from it is increasing approximately 2.5 per cent per annum, results due, says Mr. Hoffman, in part, at least, to public ignorance and neglect.

Lack of space prevents any review of the book; my main object on this occasion being to present a few practical suggestions that will be of value to the public. I gather the following observations and advice from "Instructions on Prevention of Cancer," issued by the Borough of Portsmouth, England,



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found in the appendix of Mr. Hoffman's work, pages 781-2:

The only known cure for cancer is early and complete removal; if neglected and not removed early, it is practically invariably fatal. Early recognition is of paramount importance. In its early stage it causes no pain nor other symptom of ill health, but its signs are conspicuously manifest. In females over forty any swelling in the breast requires immediate medical examination. The most trivial hemorrhage after the climacteric is suspicious, as it may be cancer in the early stage, but is curable; if neglected until pain occurs it is nearly always fatal. Every irregular bleeding should be submitted to a doctor's investigation.

Any wart or sore on the lower lip of a male over forty-three is likely to be cancer; if removed, recovery results; if neglected, is fatal. Any sore or swelling on the tongue of a man forty-five should be immediately examined microscopically. A large proportion are cancerous and curable. Any hemorrhages, suspected as hemorrhoids, in persons forty-five years and older, should have prompt attention. A large proportion are cancer and curable.

All warts, moles or other growths on the skin which are exposed to constant irritation should be immediately removed. Avoid irritation of the tongue and cheeks by broken teeth and of the lower lip by clay pipes. Altho there is no evidence that cancer is communicable, it is desirable that rooms occupied by a person suffering from the disease should be cleaned and disinfected at regular periods.

R. W. H., Eugene, Ore.—On January 1, the assets of the Western States Life of San Francisco were \$2,067,624; it has \$1,000,000 capital and a net surplus of \$70,023. The company writes non-participating insurance only, is doing a good business and seems to be properly managed.

G. A. C., Charleston, W. Va.—The Crescent Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was incorporated March 2, 1914, with an authorized capital of \$100,000, but at the time this was written had not commenced to write insurance. As the result of a preliminary examination of the company made by the Indiana Insurance Department the latter ruled that it had not sufficient stock subscribed to qualify it to do business. The company claims total assets of about \$175,000, the principal items of which are: Checks, \$21,000; notes, \$84,000; industrial securities, \$67,000. Upon this statement of facts it would be difficult to predict the company's future if it succeeds in qualifying to do business.

R. J. M., Winthrop, Minn.—The Prudential and Provident Life and Trust are both strong, thoroughly reliable companies. The relativity of assets and insurance in force is governed by the age of the company and the energy expended in getting new business each year; assets are the product of age; insurance in force the product of effort. The Prudential is not weak at any point. I should say that while the 15-payment, 30 year endowment is an excellent policy, average circumstances indicate the 30 payment the better. I don't think there would be any charge for converting a whole life into a 20 year endowment, except the additional premium and interest for past years. I think it would be injudicious to exchange a monthly income policy for an endowment. In the matter of books: write your company's superintendent of agents to recommend a course.



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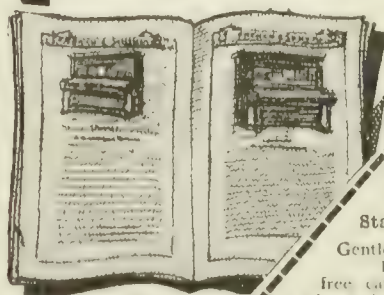
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If there is no Jesse French dealer near you, we will ship direct at lowest prices. Take advantage of our new easy-payment plan. Get our free catalog showing the many Jesse French & Sons Grands, Uprights and Players. Liberal Exchange allowance on your old instrument. Send the coupon now!

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

### THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

*The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.*

### CAREFUL INVESTING OF JULY FUNDS

July 1 is a date when very large disbursements are made by corporations either in the form of interest on bonds or dividends on stocks. We have been passing thru a period of almost riotous speculation in motor stocks and perhaps a word of warning is opportune to the small and inexperienced investor. The hardened speculator will not be interested in any advice that is given here because he intends to sell out, on the way up, to the small unsuspecting investor.

In the past few years many fortunes have been made by munitions manufacturers, agents, dealers and speculators in stocks of munitions corporations. Some small investors have made money but not enough to attract attention, while thousands who sank their savings in war stocks at top prices rued the day when they began to drop, and dropped ten, twenty, thirty or more points. With the passing of Bethlehem, Crucible, Submarine, Midvale, etc., came the motor stocks and the wild speculation caused many small savings to be placed in these stocks at high prices.

The moderate investor cannot afford to play the market because in the first place there is too much risk for the possible profit involved and because a small gain may make an inveterate stock gambler out of him and eventually cause him to lose all of his savings and original paper profits. If a man has a few thousand dollars and no visible means of support, he might try to make money by trading in stocks. He may make a living or he may lose every cent in a comparatively short time. But the salaried man has had to work for his savings and had better invest them carefully with a view to receiving a fair return rather than that of doubling his money in six months or a year.

From the many letters received by the editor of "The Market Place" it is gathered that the important requirement set forth by readers who wish to invest is *safety*. Of course, there is no absolutely safe investment. Municipal bonds are rarely in default, but there

have been cases in the remote past. The last few years have given us many instances of losses in principal and interest on railroad and industrial bonds; even savings banks fail, tho the cases are extremely rare.

We have received inquiries like this: "How do farm land bonds compare with municipal bonds as regards security and returns"; "Is it a safe investment to buy stock in this mine?" One inquiry was about a rubber company stock which was offered by an investment company with glowing remarks. The advertisement reminded the reader of the vast profits that stockholders in other similar companies had made in the past few years and how men living in Akron, Ohio, who made \$2.50 per day a few years ago, are now millionaires and live in "palaces costing more than a king's ransom." The advertisement tells of \$800,000 paid in dividends to stockholders of rubber tire companies in January, 1916, and how \$100 originally invested in the stock of the B. F. Goodrich Company is today worth \$12,900. The inference is that what happened in this case and others must necessarily happen in the case of the stock advertised.

Investors are easily influenced by cleverly worded advertisements. Stress is always laid on how much money is being earned or has been earned by *other* companies. Mention is also made of what the company's future will be. Generalities are indulged in without being supplemented by actual figures. The statement is often made that investors should get in on the "ground floor" and buy before the stock advances in price, or that no stock would be sold at the low price after a certain date. Obviously, that is pure humbug.

The people who have made the most money in the recent motor stock speculation sold their stocks at the high points. During a wave of prosperity there is always the incentive for a number of companies doing an allied business to consolidate. In the consolidation considerable stock-watering is in order and new stockholders are buying stock at high prices on the basis of large

current earnings that may not continue at the same rate. Therefore, such stocks cannot be classed as safe stocks.

Then, inquiries are made regarding mines which produce so little ore that operating expenses can hardly be met and no dividends are paid. When a reader asks if such a stock is considered safe, we unqualifiedly write him to keep away from all mining stocks. There are good mining stocks but they are not going begging at a few cents a share. Mining is a legitimate business, but holders of good mining stocks should always remember that when it costs more to mine than the metal sells for, operation ceases, and that mines give out and dividends are really disbursements from capital and not profits.

Sound railroad and municipal bonds can be purchased to yield as high as 5 per cent; good industrials and public utilities yield up to 5½ per cent. When one gets beyond 6 per cent, the element of safety of principal and interest begins to be questionable. A bondholder is a creditor of a corporation. He has a charge on the assets prior to general creditors and stockholders. A stockholder is a partner; if there are profits to disburse and the directors decide that the corporation is in condition to pay a dividend, one is declared; otherwise not. Bonds are naturally safer than stocks.

Bonds and stocks are at a much higher point today than they were in August, 1914, but that is because of the great wave of prosperity that has past over practically the entire country, resulting in increased railroad earnings in every section and an overwhelming supply of money. With money at low rates, it is obvious that bond prices should have risen. They will not rise forever and while bond prices are not at the top, they are probably pretty near it. Nevertheless, idle money is better invested in bonds at 5 per cent than in the bank at from 2½ to 4 per cent. With money in the bank, there is always the temptation to spend—for pleasure, an automobile, diamonds, fine clothing, etc. While securities are easily convertible, there is more pride attached to the ownership of a bond or share of stock than to a bankbook.

At this writing market conditions are rather unsettled, due to the Mexican situation, the possibility of a government bond issue, continued liquidation of American securities held in Europe, the railroad labor situation, etc. On the other hand the country is prosperous. Investors should not allow ordinary fluctuations to influence them against purchasing good bonds and stocks. If bought on recessions and bought with extreme care, securities purchased even at this time will yield considerably above the savings bank rate and if bought outright, as they should be, the small investor need not worry.



## July Investments

Securities suitable for the varied requirements of individuals, trustees, savings banks and other financial institutions.

The selection comprises municipal, railroad and public utility bonds yielding from 4.00% to 6.00%.

List I-122 sent upon request

**Redmond & Co.**

33 Pine St., - New York

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS

Capital and Surplus  
over \$12,000,000

Deposits  
over \$50,000,000

Resources  
over \$70,000,000

BUSINESS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL TREATMENT PROMISED

## Canadian Investments

Choice Life Insurance stock of leading Canadian Company established 23 years, earns 6%. Profits and surplus increasing. Dividends half yearly. Supply limited, value increasing. Ask for circular L.

**D. H. McDONALD & CO.**  
BANKERS

(Est. 1887) Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., Canada

## PEBBLES

Pronunciation is the thief of rhyme.—*Life*.

"Why do you work so hard?"  
"I'm too nervous to steal."—*Puppet*.

The peace between Italy and Germany is a peace that passeth all understanding.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

How like those efficient Germans to put the entire question of food supply in the hands of the Minister of the Interior.—*Boston Transcript*.

Katie has a piano  
About which she brags:  
But everybody knows she got  
It with tobacco tags.—*Houston Post*.

Park Policeman—Get off the grass, there. Can't you see the notice?  
Small Boy—I ain't walkin' on yer old grass. I'm steppin' between it.—*Tit-Bits*.

### A BIT OF A BOOST FOR L. E. WILLIAMS

Mrs. L. E. Williams has returned from Mulberry, where she has been visiting her husband. She was well pleased with her trip.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis*.

"They say Tennyson frequently worked a whole afternoon on a single line," said the literary enthusiast.

"That's nothing," said the poor clod seated beside him. "I know a man who has been working the last eight years on a single sentence."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Two militiamen in front of the armory. Solemn faces. Vehement gestures.

"Patriotic boys!" thought I. "How bravely they respond to their country's call. How earnestly they discuss her welfare!"

I approached.  
"Ought to be shot!" said one.  
"Worse than that," replied the other.  
"Why, if he hadn't muffed that ball, the Giants would a'won!"—*New York Tribune*.

### A DAMPER

The late Prof. Lounsbury, of Yale, was a foe to the purist and pedant.

On his summer holiday the professor gazed out across the lake one gray and sultry afternoon, and remarked:

"It looks like rain."  
A pedant was seated in a rocking chair near by.

"What looks like rain, professor?" he chuckled. "Ha, ha! I've got you there. What looks like rain?"

"Water," Professor Lounsbury answered coldly.—*Tit-Bits*.

A Londoner who was staying in Scotland recently had need of legal assistance. He went up to a sensible looking man in the street and began: "Pardon me, sir; but are you a resident of this town?"

"Weel," was the cautious reply, "I've loosed here a matter o' fifty year."

"Ah! then perhaps you can help me," went on the visitor. "I'm looking for a criminal lawyer. Have you one in this town?"

The Scotsman dropped his voice to a confidential whisper as he answered:

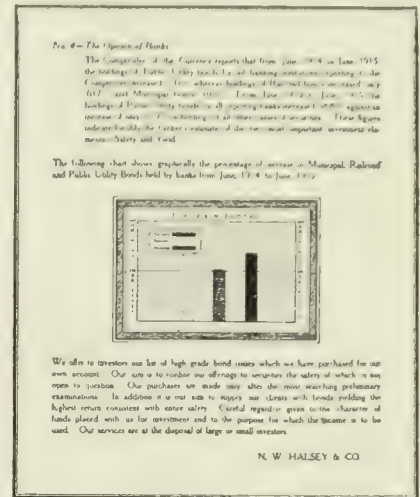
"We hiv, but we hanna been able to prove it against him yet. He's ower sharp."—*Tit-Bits*.

"Did you make any money on your last novel?" asked the writer's close friend.

"Did I make any money?" echoed the great novelist. "Well, I should say I did! I sold that description of the Palisades in Chapter 3 to the Quebec Railroad for \$5000. My tribute to the Plaster de Paris Hotel in New York, in Chapter 10, brought me \$3000 from the hotel people, and the United Resorts Limited paid me another thousand for my rhapsody on the sunset in the Unpegog Mountains in Chapter 30, where the hero takes her in his arms. What's left of it I beat down into a short story and got \$10 for it. Did I make any money? Well, now!" —*The Ladies' Home Journal*.

## "BONDS FAVORED BY BANKS IN 1915"

This new booklet discusses the various factors which have influenced the recent investments of banks.



Reduced facsimile of a page from our new booklet, "Bonds Favored by Banks in 1915."

Send for a copy of this booklet L-39

**N. W. HALSEY & CO.**

New York Philadelphia Chicago  
San Francisco Boston Detroit  
Baltimore Cleveland St. Louis

## Stocks and Bonds ON THE PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

Write today for Booklet C-2, "The Partial Payment Plan," which explains thoroughly the method by which you may purchase Stocks or Bonds in any amount—from one share or bond up, by making a small first payment and the balance in convenient monthly instalments.

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Members New York Stock Exchange

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CLARENCE H. KELSEY

Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker

EDWARD TOWNSEND

Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory of desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 27 Broadway, New York City.



## DIVIDENDS

INCORPORATED 1827

**The Brooklyn Savings Bank**PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS  
New Entrance 300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

**4 Per Cent. Per Annum**

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1916 (payable on and after July 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw from July 1st

CROWELL HADDEN, President.  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.**The Bowery Savings Bank**

128 and 130 Bowery.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1916.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.**

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.  
WILLIAM E. RNOX, Comptroller.  
JOSEPH G. LITTLE, Secretary.**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**

115 Chambers St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, at the rate of

**FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum, on all sums from \$5 to \$3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

H. E. TENER, President.  
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**

DIVIDEND NO. 68

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY****Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.**Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 10 Wall Street.  
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

**MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX**

271. Prof. G. C. H., Kansas. "May I inquire how to take an efficiency vacation trip? Kindly make suggestions as to the preparations, mode of travel, stop-overs, and sightseeing for a tour of several weeks."

Engage a national travel bureau, such as Thomas Cook and Son, or Bertha Ruffner, to arrange itinerary with railroad and hotel accommodations. Read up ahead on historic places. Don't take a trunk; limit baggage to hand valise and one or two suitcases. Don't hurry, leave plenty of time to catch trains, but also to miss a train occasionally without fretting. Carry a good dollar watch, pencils and notebook, pocket drinking-cup, pocket fan, plenty of small change, with large bills or express checks pinned in inside pocket or money-pouch. Have rubber heels on shoes, and take cushion slippers for hotel use, between tramps. Wear low collars, light-weight pulley suspenders. Leave space in suitcase for souvenirs. Provide clothes for changes in temperature. Drink bottled water. Eat less than usual. And whatever happens—look pleasant.

272. Inquirer from Michigan. "I wish to build up a private school, and need counsel as to ways and means. How can I find names of men in towns nearby who have boys of school age, and would be likely to send them to a private school? Is there a census available of children of school age in various cities; how could it be procured?"

The society and club directories, obtainable in almost every large town; and lists of corporation officials in your state (ask a lawyer how to secure these), would probably serve you best. Write the secretary of the School Board in each town or city for particulars of a school census, whether published and how procurable. Engage a bright boy or girl in each important locality to prepare a list of parents with boys of school age and adequate means; pay your representative a small amount for each ten names listed. Have your school written up in a local newspaper, or large city daily or weekly (the latter preferably), with the most unique and attractive features fully described; reprint article, use it in your advertising campaign. Hire a good publicity expert. Study school advertising in high-class magazines.

273. Mrs. C. H. S., Maryland. "I have read with much interest your recent article on *The Efficient Home*. In it you speak of (a) liquid wall finish and of (b) colorfast, reversible, moth-proof rugs. Will you kindly refer me to companies, giving details?"

(a) The Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan; John Lucas &amp; Company, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Indiana; Berry Brothers, Detroit, Michigan; Pratt &amp; Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, New York.

(b) Western Rug Company, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City; The Congoleum Company, Department of the Barrett Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

274. Prof. W. N. C., New York. "What kind of exercise is best for a person who is run down nervously, from anxiety and overwork? I have answered several advertisements in health magazines, but am confused because of the diversity of methods and appliances offered to the public. What system would be the right one for my condition?"

Before advising you personally, we should require examination and diagnosis from an experienced physician, to determine state of heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, and other vital organs. If you are sound, merely depleted, some of the best forms of exercise would be golf, croquet, swimming, rowing, horseback riding; all in moder-

## DIVIDENDS

**Union Dime Savings Bank**

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of **Three and One-Half Per Cent.** per annum

Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1916, draws interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.  
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.  
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.**GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,**

Cor. 4th AVE. and 14th ST.

New York, June 5th, 1916.

Interest at the rate of **FOUR (4) PER CENTUM** per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand (\$3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.  
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.**THE BANK OF AMERICA**

New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

**THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.**

New York, June 20th, 1916.

A dividend of Twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK**

of the City of New York.

June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1916.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

**D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON. PREFERRED STOCK.**

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record June 24, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

A quarterly dividend of 13 1/2% (\$7 1/2 cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1916.

A dividend of 11 1/2% (75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, will be paid July 31, 1916.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1916.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, June 21, 1916.

**WELLS FARGO & COMPANY.**

New York, June 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of 3% upon the capital stock of this Company, payable on July 15, 1916, at the office of the Company, 51 Broadway, City of New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on July 3, 1916, and be reopened on July 17, 1916.

Checks will be mailed

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary.

**BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION**129th  
Semi-Annual  
Dividend

5 &amp; 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of **4 PER ANNUM**

payable on and after July 1, 1916, on all sums deposited on or before July 1, 1916.

H. F. Hutchison, Pres. W. H. Ross, Secy.



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**A Book of Homage to Shakespeare**

Edited by  
**Israel Gollancz**

"A very stately and memorable volume, quite the most remarkable of its kind in existence."  
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Makes housework easier. The handy WHEEL TRAY sets full meal on table and clears it in one trip. Useful in kitchen, dining room, porch. Lustrous permanent finish. Two heavy oval trays, double capacity.

**\$10 in Black \$12 in White**  
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Cleanly, sanitary, every church should use it. Outfits on trial. Thomas Communion Company Box 463 Lima, Ohio

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If interested in LOCAL HISTORY and GENEALOGY, send for our Catalogue 113, over 2000 titles.

**GOODSPEED'S BOOK SHOP, Boston, Mass.**

**YOUR BODY IS HUNGRY FOR FRUIT VIGOR**

Although you may not know it

It needs Fruit-Vigor's upbuilding salts of fruit to keep it healthy. Most ailments arise because the ordinary daily food lacks these vital salts. The morning drink of Fruit Vigor—refreshing and invigorating—frees the body from ailments and from the misery of taking physic, pills, mineral waters, oils or enemas. Makes pure blood, restful sleep, sound digestion, wholesome skin, and a clear brain.

By mail—1 jar \$1—4 jars \$3.50—6 jars \$5.00.

**STEWART FOOD COMPANY, 548 Security Bldg., CHICAGO**

**DIVIDENDS**

**THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION**  
61 Broadway, New York.

June 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1916, to the holders of record June 22, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.

**H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.**

**THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION**  
47-49 Broadway, New York.

**130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND**

June 15th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on the 130th Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (3 1/2%) on all deposits and accounts exceeding \$1,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 15th inst., payable on or after July 15th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 15th, 1916, earn interest from June 1, 1916.

**JOSEPH BIRD, President**  
**C. M. BIRD, Secretary**

ation, with slow and gentle manner of execution. If not now strong enough for these, try some of the exercises in bed from Sanford Bennett's book, "Prevention and Cure of Old Age." Deep, slow, rhythmic breathing is good. Massage for the head, spine and nerve tracts would likely be best of all for a time, but only when given by an expert operator.

275. Mrs. J. A. M., Minnesota. "I am specially interested in your efficiency service, and should like information regarding your plan, as I want to prepare a paper for our missionary society. I think most of the churches need re-establishing on lines of efficiency."

The general scope of our work is indicated in my book "Efficient Living," obtainable from the Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York City; in the list of 1916 articles printed on inside front cover of The Independent for January 10, 1916, in the special announcement on page 445 of The Independent for March 27, 1916; and in previous articles and Question Box answers. We suggest that you obtain as many of these items as your interest may warrant, then keep in touch and watch for developments.

If you have a specific problem of church efficiency, we will gladly endeavor to help you solve it.

276. A Teacher in Pennsylvania. "I am a school principal, but do not wish to make a profession of teaching. Have had in mind the traffic department of some railroad, or the United States Consular Service. (a) Which work would be better? (b) Are there reliable schools to which I might write for information? (c) I have seen schools advertised, calling attention to the opportunities for traffic managers, and claiming to fit one for this field. Are these claims exaggerated?"

(a) Chances are greater, and we consider better, for a really good man as a traffic expert. In consular service there is too much politics and too little ambition.

(b) We never guarantee the reliability of any institution. A well known school with a traffic course is La Salle Extension University, Chicago, and there is American Commerce Association, Chicago.

(c) Many prospectuses of correspondence schools are exaggerated, unintentionally, of course. Get a balanced view by studying general literature on the subject. See Question Box answer No. 245 (d) in The Independent of April 24, 1916.

277. Miss L. J. F., Ohio. "I am a girl of eighteen and a high school graduate. I very much need to earn some money all my own, and I have a certain talent for short-story writing. (a) How should I submit stories for publication? (b) Whom should I address? (c) Should a brief letter accompany the story? (d) What is the usual magazine price for ordinary short stories?"

(a) See Question Box answer No. 242, issue of April 24, 1916. (b) Address simply the Editor. If his name appears in the magazine, address him by name also. (c) Enclose a brief note, with stamped, self-addressed return envelope, and request payment at usual rates or return of manuscript. (d) From \$10 to \$150, depending on size of magazine, length of story, fame of author. If in every ten magazines to which you submit story, one accepts it, and pays \$20, you will be fortunate.

We would suggest that you earn money in clerical, secretarial, or other work, and make your literature the outcome of your life. To write for profit is to write from experience.

278. A Teacher from Alabama. "I wish to ask you if the diet served at my boarding house is suitable for one whose work is sedentary. Breakfast: fried eggs (hard), soft biscuit, rice, fried meat, syrup; dinner: greens, fried meat, biscuit, candied sweet potatoes, cheese, potato pie; lunch: fried eggs, fried meat, biscuits, rice. Every morning I feel dull and disagreeable. Have requested fruits, cereals and poached eggs, but rarely get them. Please advise me what to do."

We marvel that you are alive. Such fare is suicidal for a brain worker, and it would stir up a Mexican rebellion in the gastronomy of a longshoreman. The eggs should be soft, and the biscuit hard; the worst meat is fried meat, and there should be none at all for breakfast; eggs and



## This Job Needs a Trained Man

You've reached your limit. You can't expect to step into a job that pays a big salary until you've prepared yourself for it.

It's a serious question, this problem of getting ahead. There is only one solution—you must have training; you must be able to do work that others can't do, or your pay will stay on a level with theirs.

The business of the International Correspondence Schools is to help just such men as you to get good positions and hold them.

Right now over one hundred thousand ambitious men are preparing themselves through I. C. S. courses for the bigger jobs ahead. Last year nearly five thousand reported increased pay as the result of I. C. S. training. These men got their training in spare time and in their own homes. What the I. C. S. have done for others they can surely do for you. But you must make a start—the same start that they made—and the way has been made easy for you. Mark and mail this coupon.

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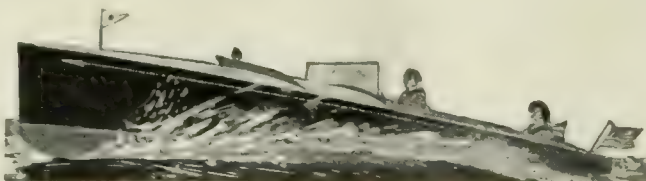
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meat do not belong at the same meal; rice and biscuit together mean too much hot starch.

Your boarding house lady is too besotted to reform; work out your own salvation. Omit breakfast or lunch at the table, and eat a small health meal in your room; such as fruit juice or a hot drink, or fresh fruit and whole-wheat crackers, or a good flaked cereal and cream with prunes, figs or berries. Read "The No-Breakfast Plan," by Dr. E. H. Dewey; also books of Horace Fletcher and Eugene Christian.

279. Miss H. S. W., Maine. "I want information regarding the Gary System, and to know if a high school graduate can learn it."

The best man to inform you on the Gary Plan is doubtless the originator—Superintendent Wirt, Public Schools, Gary, Indiana. Write also the United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., for data concerning recent evolution of Gary Plan in schools thru the country. Possibly the secretary of Judge Elbert H. Gary, care of United States Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York, might refer you to published matter of interest. Read "Schools of Tomorrow," by John and Evelyn Dewey. (Dutton, \$1.50.)

Obtain a list of the schools following the Plan, and a position as teacher in one of these. You might qualify later as an organizer, but only on the basis of actual experience.

280. Prof. G. L. J., Ohio. "Can you help me decide what I am best fitted for? Am 25 years old, six feet tall, one of seven in family, and their chief support. Have taught elementary and high school, worked on a farm, in lumber camps and blast furnaces, sold pianos, sewing machines and life insurance. Am now teaching, but want to earn more, and do more for those dependent on me. Feel sure I can but don't know where nor how to begin."

You have already begun—you believe in yourself! A man so energetic, democratic and versatile should succeed anywhere.

Obtain from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, a list of modern books on vocational guidance, and names of character analysts. Get two or three of the books, if necessary a personal reading by mail, and find what work you could do best. Look up the Correspondence Schools teaching that subject; also technical journals in that line (directory in almost any newspaper office). Then study in spare time, holding present position till you secure another.

Consult also the Vocational Guidance Department of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania, and read my article, "Choosing a Life Work," soon to appear in these pages.

281. Inquirer from Connecticut. "I am a young college graduate greatly interested in the woman movement. Can you recommend books giving sane discussion of woman's function? It seems to me that neither the suffragists nor the 'antis' understand this. Why should a woman's chief career be motherhood any more than the man's should be fatherhood? Why should the father be permitted to shift all the responsibility on to the woman? After a few years, why isn't the woman entitled to a career as well as the man? Should not marriage be of the same importance to both?"

Every woman should have a career, selecting it, preparing for it, looking at it the same as a man. And every man should be taught the principles of real parenthood, the same as a woman. But this equality may not be preached until women learn to be efficient mothers, going to school to a teacher like Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner. The entire "woman movement" is transitory, evolutionary, chaotic. Of the many books on the subject some of the best are: "What Women Want," by Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale (Stokes, \$1.25); "Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner (Stokes, \$1.25); "The Business of Being a Woman" (Macmillan, \$1.25), and "Ways of Women" (Macmillan, \$1), both by Ida Tarbell; "Meditations on Votes for Women," by S. M. Crothers (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1). Some of your questions we attempt to discuss in our Independent article on the "Efficient Man at Home," to which we refer you.

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## J U S T A W O R D

The militiamen photographed on the cover of this issue are armed with the newest type of machine guns—invented by an American and tested and found effective by the British army in the present war. The gun was first offered to the United States, but our experts did not find it satisfactory, so Great Britain was given the next opportunity of trying it out—and it proved very valuable. It has the distinction of being a “one-man” machine gun—that is, it can be easily carried by one man and fired without a standard. It has met successfully difficult tests for accuracy and rapidity of firing. This photograph was taken by the Central News Service.

## THE MILITIA SAYS GOOD-BYE

“They can weep on the manly bosoms till the train rolls out.”

Colonel Bates, of the Seventy-first Regiment, made this promise, and he lived up to it nobly. For two hours the regiment waited, no one knew exactly why, unless it was the colonel, who had an eye on those mothers and sweethearts all the time he was pretending to be busy with unromantic things like ammunition and baggage.

There was a little woman beside me with a two months' old baby in her arms. She was really just a young girl, drest in one of those brave little silk dresses that try so hard to be fashionable. The baby was all drest up, too, with a tiny flag in its bonnet, in honor of its soldier daddy. The whole tragedy of war was there, in that picture; the woman silent, uncomplaining, but grim, waiting with the baby which would be the impediment and at the same time the necessity for her going back into the business world to earn her own living again. However, she was not thinking of the trouble ahead. She was only wondering if she would see Carl as he passed by.

She shivered a little when the bugle blew and the ranks began to creep past. Line after line went by. There were flags and tears and shouts from everybody else on the corner, but the little woman with the baby was still straining forward, silent, when the last line came into sight. Then she saw him on the far side of the column.

“Carl!” she shrieked. He did not hear.

“Carl!” again, and then she recognized one of his mates. “Arthur, tell Carl.”

Arthur rose to the emergency, bless him. And Carl, too, proved himself a man to be relied on. What cared he for the blaring bugle or the fact that his regiment was on the march? Carl gave one quick look at his captain, and then he bolted. Straight thru the ranks he dashed, and there wasn't a dry eye on the corner when he grabbed his little family in his arms.—*New York Tribune.*

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. It is a woman's war.

WOODROW WILSON—I have not the least regard for logic.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—Why not give Christianity a trial?

MARY PICKFORD—I love to see a wind-blown dandelion meadow.

H. G. WELLS—I help to stir the remarkable salad called public opinion.

BISHOP J. F. BERRY—Evangelists are usually men unable to fill charges.

GENERAL BRUSILOV—One of the greatest inspirations to an army is hatred.

ED. HOWE—You are a whited sepulcher, and I know you know I am another.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Ideas are the only conquerors whose work lasts.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Providence has so willed that we should be still here.

ELIHU ROOT—Constitutional freedom does not come and remain of itself.

RUDYARD KIPLING—Germany is winning all the victories and the Allies are winning the war.

GENERAL PERSHING—I take orders only from my government; make that plain to Carranza.

CHANCELLOR BETHMANN HOLLWEG—Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European Continent.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WESTCOTT—Wilson will live forever as the emancipator of the commercial slave.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER—Dukes and Duchesses now patronize the movies instead of the theaters.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI—The player-piano holds out the possibilities of real art to the conscientious performer.

LUKE MCLUKE—What has become of the old-fashioned man who always had cotton stuffed in his ears?

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.—The Colorado situation according to my latest reports is much improved.

CHAMP CLARK—The Monroe Doctrine is the only political proposition that the American people ever did agree on.

W. J. BRYAN—With us Democrats it should be the open season for Progressives from now until next November.

HUDSON MAXIM—If there is any business in this world that should receive high honor, it is the manufacture of munitions of war.

J. EDGAR PARKS—The essence of the gospel! We used to think it was the Sermon on the Mount. Now we are told it is the whip of small cords.

BILLY SUNDAY—I can skin a hypocrite and tack his hide on the barn door, before you can pucker up your lips to spit on the whetstone to sharpen your knife to begin skinning.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN—May the heavenly spirits of our ancestors, to whom we owe so much, witness our determination that we will fulfill our mission by diligently laboring day and night.

PREMIER HUGHES OF AUSTRALIA—This war has saved us from moral, aye, and physical decay, for we were slipping down with increasing velocity into the very abyss of degeneration.





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SEEING DADDY OFF



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## STOP DRIFTING

**W**HAT is the fundamental purpose and the paramount duty of the United States in regard to Mexico? Until that question is frankly and fully answered, there is no firm basis for a plan of action in regard to the chaotic land across the Rio Grande.

Last week President Wilson put this problem before the public in a speech to the New York Press Club:

Of course, it is the duty of the government, which it will never overlook, to defend the territory and people of this country. It goes without saying that it is the duty of the Administration to have constantly in mind with the utmost sensitiveness every point of national honor.

But after you have said and accepted these obvious things, your program of action is still to be formed. When will you act, and how will you act? The easiest thing is to strike. The brutal thing is the impulsive thing. No man has to think before he takes aggressive action, but before a man really conserves the honor by realizing the ideals of the nation he has to think exactly what he will do and how he will do it. Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any act of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and distracted neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States? Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-defense to the point of dictation in the affairs of another people?

The President is right; our program of action is still to be formed.

The Administration apparently has no definite, positive, clean cut purpose or plan in regard to Mexico. The President either does not know, or he is unwilling to tell the American people, what our duty in relation to Mexico is and along what broad lines we should attempt to discharge it.

He has declared and has followed with sporadic and spasmodic exceptions a general policy which he has described as watchful waiting. Four times he has departed from that policy with unfortunate results.

An American fleet and an American army were suddenly sent to Vera Cruz to demand from President Huerta a salute to the American flag. The salute was never given because Huerta was driven from power by the revolutionists.

The fleet and the army captured and occupied Vera Cruz because a cargo of arms destined for Huerta was about to be landed. The arms were subsequently landed at another port unmolested. The ships and soldiers came home.

An American army crossed the border into Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his fellow bandits, who had invaded the United States. Villa vanished into thin air and the

American army remains entrenched and inactive in Mexico.

When Carranza ordered the American troops in Mexico not to move in any direction but north, we sent out patrolling parties to the east. As a result, thirteen American soldiers were killed and twenty-three made prisoners in the fight with Mexican troops at Carrizal. We thereupon demanded from Carranza a disavowal of the action of his troops the release of the prisoners, and a statement as to what he proposed to do in the future. The prisoners were promptly released and the other demands ignored, leaving us just where we were before—except for our dead.

After all these departures from the policy of watchful waiting, what are we going to do about Mexico? What is our purpose? On what fundamental principles are we basing the acts which we are committing in relation to Mexico every day?

The entire available mobile army of the United States is in Mexico and on the border. Practically the entire National Guard of the country is mobilizing and entraining for the border.

What for? What do we esteem it our duty to do in regard to Mexico?

Merely to protect our border against invasion?

Merely to catch Villa?

Or is there behind and above all these temporary and incidental obligations a solemn, far-reaching and inclusive responsibility to humanity, to international orderliness and decency, to civilization?

We believe that there is such a responsibility. We believe that such an obligation goes far beyond the mere duty of self-defense. We believe that waiting and watching, however they may be punctuated by impulsive and inconclusive action, are not the way to discharge this obligation.

Fronted by such a problem, we should act, not spasmodically or hastily, but deliberately, firmly, consistently. Action does not necessarily mean war; it does not inevitably mean violence. There are other ways of action that should come first. Has the President no plan of action that is not negative? We commend to his consideration and that of the American people the proposal of Washington Gladden:

What I should like to see is a great delegation of our best known and most influential men sent down there, men like President Taft and President Eliot and Cardinal Gib-



bons and Judge Parker and Mr. Bryan and Judge Brandeis and Secretary Baker and Samuel Gompers—a dozen or more men of all parties—men of such fame and standing that all Mexico would have to sit up and take notice, saying: “Here are men who have a right to speak for America; let us listen.” Such a delegation could make the Mexicans understand that we have no sinister purposes; that our deepest interest is that they should be at peace; that we have no wish to dictate how they shall settle their differences, but that we are ready, as soon as they can come together and make peace, to come to their aid with the most liberal subventions for rebuilding their railways and their factories and reopening their mines and getting the tides of prosperity once more flowing.

I believe that such an embassy of our greatest and best citizens, nominated by the President, authorized by Congress, and bearing such a message could go to the city of Mexico and get a hearing. I have no doubt that they could make the Mexican people believe in the sincerity of our friendship, and that the proffer of it in this impressive and authoritative way would awaken a sentiment among intel-

ligent Mexicans which would force the quarreling factions to come together.

This is a fine suggestion. It could be carried out without interrupting in any degree what we are now doing for purposes of self-defense. Such a High Commission could give to the Mexican Government and the Mexican people firm assurances of our friendship and good will. It could offer them our help in their great trouble. It could impress upon their leaders that we esteem the condition of Mexico to be our own responsibility hardly less than theirs, and that if they ultimately cannot rescue their country from chaos and anarchy we must undertake the task.

Such a plan might avail nothing. But until we have tried it or something like it, we have not done our best. It is time to stop drifting.

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN: THE PLATFORMS

THE party platform in this year of grace is a curious phenomenon. Its frank and unblushing purpose is to catch votes. There is nothing in it of the quality of Martin Luther’s defiant “Here I stand; I can do no otherwise.” Reading paragraph after paragraph of either of the two platforms one is easily convinced that the drafter of them wrote with a dual hope; that the voter naturally inclined to vote with the party putting it forth would think that it meant one thing, while the voter of different inclination would not think that it did not mean the opposite. So the party platform of today is a thing of splendid generalities and noble phrases of ambidextrous elusiveness.

If a student of political problems were to be dropt into our midst from a distant star, and were to be handed the Democratic and Republican platforms for perusal, his first reaction would probably be one of astonishment. We can imagine him saying, “Why are these two parties fighting one another? They have so many things in common.” His surprise would be well founded. Here are five paragraphs from each of the two platforms. Which is which?

The . . . party . . . favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

We favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country thru a policy . . . which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine.

We favor . . . the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law.

We . . . favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation’s rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms; . . . and a fixed policy for the continuous de-

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states, upon the same terms as to men.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

The Monroe Doctrine is reaffirmed as a principle of . . . faith.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective federal child labor law.

We must have a sufficient and effective regular army and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes. We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain com-

velopment of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States, and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take part in performing.

Could any one blame the visitor from the Dog Star if he were puzzled? He would be still more puzzled if he were told that one of these platforms is that of the party of Nationalism, the other that of the party of States’ Rights. We venture to say that if any American voter who has not read the party platforms should now try to assign these passages to the proper document he would be likely to make at least two mistakes out of five.

The outstanding fact about the Republican and Democratic platforms is their similarity at many points. They parallel each other, not only in the passages quoted above, but on the subjects of the protection of the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad; Pan-American solidarity; rural credits; civil service reform; economy and a national budget; government of territories; a tariff commission.

At all these points, however, as well as everywhere else, the method of approach is diametrically opposed. The Democratic platform vibrates with joyous approval of the record of the Wilson administration; the Republican drips bitterness over its shameful failure. Both parties express their belief in Americanism; the Democratic party believes that President Wilson is a high exponent of that doctrine, the Republican party that he has failed to maintain and defend it.

But there are several important subjects on which the two parties do not even pretend to see eye to eye. They are the tariff, the Philippines, the control of business, the regulation of transportation, merchant marine.

Both parties favor the establishment of a tariff commission; but for different purposes. The Democratic party continues to believe in a tariff for revenue only; the Republican in a tariff for protection to American industries and American labor. They would each use the tariff commission for securing the necessary information as a basis for revising the tariff in accordance with their respective underlying theories. The Democrats assert that the Underwood tariff law has been proved to be a striking success. The Republicans declare that it has only been saved from utter failure by the adventitious conditions created by war.



On this question of the tariff The Independent concurs with the Republicans. As a remote ideal the conception of free trade among the nations of the world has all the attractiveness of the thought of the ultimate substitution of internationalism for the parochial spirit of nationalism. But both these fine ideals are for the distant future. In the present day world we must have tariffs; under existing conditions of the differing standards of living here and in foreign countries, we believe with the Republican party that we should have tariff duties levied with a view to the protection of American industries and American workingmen.

The Democratic party endorses the declaration of the preamble of the Philippine government bill promising ultimate independence to the Islands. The Republicans approach this important problem from a different angle when they say:

We accepted the responsibility of the Islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations, and imperil what already has been accomplished.

In this matter The Independent holds with the Republican position.

The Democratic platform presents no proposals for new legislation to deal with the problem of the regulation of business, but commends the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission with the statement that "fair competition in business is now assured." The Republican platform declares the party's belief in the "rigid supervision and strict regulation of the . . . great corporations of the country" and in the encouragement of American business, asserting at the same time that "business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime."

Again The Independent finds itself in agreement with the Republican position.

Closely related to this question of the regulation of business is that of the control of transportation. On this point the Democratic platform is again silent while the Republican platform says:

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation or, if necessary, thru an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

This commends itself to The Independent as essentially sound doctrine.

Lastly the Democrats favor a government owned and operated merchant marine. The Republicans are "utterly opposed" to this policy and declare in favor of "the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American merchant marine."

The Independent prefers the Republican position in this matter to the Democratic.

As a political document the Democratic platform is a finer and more statesmanlike production than the Republican platform. It discusses the great questions before the country with better temper, with more definiteness, and with greater frankness. But on the important issues which we have just set forth we believe that the Republican position is essentially the sounder. We therefore find in the party platforms one more reason for favoring the election of Mr. Hughes.

Next week we shall continue our treatment of the political campaign with a consideration of the personalities of the Presidential candidates.

### A CIVIC OATH

THAT was a most admirable form of oath taken by 206 graduates of the New York City College. We are used to college secret societies in which the members pledge themselves to be true to each other for their mutual advantage, but this oath was of a higher sort. It was not a pledge of devotion to the class nor to the college, but simply and solely to the great city of New York which had educated them: "We take this oath of devotion to our city." "We will never bring disgrace to her." "We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city." "We will revere and obey the city's laws, and transmit a more noble and beautiful city to successors." It was all for the city.

Such a pledge of devotion would be fitting not only for New York graduates, but for the youth that pass out annually from the high schools of our towns. The educated young men and women of any village or city could thus unite for all good ends.

An extremely interesting outlook into the future is presented by an examination of the names of these 206 students. The first honors were taken by Kaplan, Grablowski, Graham, Lamm, Viscardi, Waldheim and Wolfe. They suggest the composite nature of the city's population and the earnestness with which the youth of foreign parentage are taking advantage of their privileges.

### CHANGE PARTNERS

BRITISH, French, Italians and Russians are now fighting the Turks in order that Russia may get Constantinople. Sixty years ago British, French, Italians and Turks were fighting the Russians in order to prevent Russia from getting Constantinople. In those days the Russians firmly believed that the United States would come to their aid. "They spoke of the help they were to receive with as much assurance as if a treaty had already been signed on the subject," writes an Englishwoman in Russia during the Crimean War. The Russians expected that the American fleet would enter the Baltic and attack the Allied fleet from the west while the Russian ships attacked it from the east. Yet the Russians were rather ashamed of their supposititious allies from over the ocean, for they "always spoke of the United States as a half savage country and of the American as half civilized." But the English were regarded by the Russians as more than half savage on account of their treatment of prisoners and the use of long range guns and "asphyxiant balls." "It is a perfect disgrace to any people to invent such and it is cowardice and baseness to make use of them."

Ten years later things were reversed. Then the Americans looked to Russia for help if the English and French should combine to attack the United States. Altho no treaty to that effect has been disclosed, it was firmly believed that the Russian warships in Boston harbor were under sealed orders to take the side of the United States in case Great Britain openly espoused the cause of the South.

In 1900 France, Germany and Russia were denouncing England for crushing the little Boer republics and treating the women and children with frightful cruelty.



Minister Delcasse had great difficulty in preventing French officers from enlisting to fight the British. Kitchener, then execrated by the French on account of Fashoda and by the Boers because of the concentration camps, is now honored and mourned by French and Boer alike. The present administration in Washington, now accused by its opponents of being pro-British, is the same party which in its platform of 1900 vigorously espoused the cause of the South African republics against the British.

Two years ago Great Britain refused to concede the Belgian annexation of the Congo. Now the British are aiding the Belgians to defend the Congo against the Germans. Twenty-two years ago the English press was fiercely and not without reason denouncing the "Japanese atrocities" in China, thirteen years ago the "Serbian atrocities" in Belgrade and "Russian atrocities" in Kishinev, ten years ago "Belgian atrocities" in Africa, and five years ago the "Italian atrocities" in Tripoli. Twelve years ago Russia and Japan were fighting each other, now they are on the same side. Four years ago Serbia and Bulgaria together were fighting Turkey. Three years ago Serbia and Turkey together were fighting Bulgaria. Now Turkey and Bulgaria are on the same side and Serbia on the other. Fifty years ago Prussia and Italy were fighting together against Austria. A hundred years ago Prussia and England were fighting together against France.

So it goes. Friends today and foes tomorrow. Alliances form and dissolve. Countries shift and recombine as tho the map were a kaleidoscope. What will be the next rearrangement?

## TWO TRAITORS AND TWO TRIALS

AT the same time courts in London and Berlin were conducting trials for high treason. There was no doubt as to the action or attitude of either of the accused. Both men were undeniably sincere and, in their own way, patriotic. Both were engaged in futile and fanatical enterprises from which no good could be foreseen. Both men were found guilty. Sir Roger Casement, the Irish Nationalist, was sentenced to be hanged. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist, was sentenced to thirty months of penal servitude. But Liebknecht was only charged with "attempted treason" and his offense, taking part in an anti-war demonstration, would in London have involved no more than a police court penalty. Casement, too, could not be called guilty of more than "attempted treason," for he had merely landed in Ireland and had not even time to wave his green flag or shout "Erin go bragh!" when he was captured. But there is no question but that his intent was to overthrow British rule in Ireland, while there is no evidence that Liebknecht intended anything so serious.

As to form of trial, the British court appears to better advantage than the German. Liebknecht's trial was a secret court-martial and the newspapers were forbidden to publish anything but the bare verdict. Casement was given a public trial by jury altho he protested that since they were not Irishmen they were not his peers. His final speech was cabled to America. The other Irish insurgents have met with short shrift, some of them being shot after a secret court-martial and some being shot without it. But Casement was a knight, and a British court thinks twice before damning a man of his quality.

Both sentences may be called just in the sense that they were in accordance with the law of the land. Both men were rash if not wicked. Yet both will be regarded as martyrs by those who sympathize with the cause for which they suffered, the one for Irish independence and the other for German freedom. Casement hanged may be more dangerous to the King than Casement alive and Liebknecht in prison may cause the Kaiser more worry than Liebknecht in the Reichstag.

## MUNSEY TAKES OVER "THE SUN"

THE announcement that Frank A. Munsey had acquired a controlling interest in *The Sun* and *The Evening Sun* of New York City is of more than local interest, for no metropolitan paper has been better known thruout the nation than *The Sun* since Charles A. Dana became editor of it in 1868. The price of *The Sun* will be reduced from two cents to one like all of the New York dailies except *The Herald*, which costs three cents. Mr. Munsey's morning paper, *The Press*, will be merged with *The Sun*, which will by this means acquire the Associated Press franchise instead of having to support its own independent news service, as formerly. The political importance of the change may be surmised from the fact that *The Press*, under Mr. Munsey's management, was the only New York City daily supporting Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign of four years ago.

## THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHINA

AMERICA has reason to be proud of the active part that the young Chinese she has trained are taking in the establishment of the republic and the development of its resources. For our government to return half of the indemnity that had been levied upon China as penalty for the Boxer outrages was not only a generous act, but also a wise stroke of diplomacy and a good piece of business. From this fund of \$12,700,000 there are now being educated in this country 303 picked students. Altogether the Chinese who are being trained in our schools, colleges, universities and technological institutions number 1461. Among these are 130 women who are enlarging their feet and their brains in the freedom of America. The Chinese, unlike the Hindus, take to practical subjects mostly. Engineering is the favorite, followed by chemistry, commerce, medicine, industry and economics. They have formed a Chinese Students' Alliance, which holds national conventions and which publishes an English monthly and a Chinese quarterly.

These young men and women carry back to their people American ideas of democracy and business and will be most competent to guide China safely thru the dangerous transition stage between the old régime and the new. While we are educating them they are educating us. As we watch these polite, neat and diligent young men about the campus, capturing in fair competition more than their share of prizes and college honors, it is hard to realize the conception of the "hay-then Chinese" that the American public of a generation ago had formed on the basis of coolies and laundrymen. With these fellow alumni, who know us and whom we know, in control of the new China, the prospect for a good understanding and profitable intercourse between the two countries in the future is very bright.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Mexican Crisis

The attack on Troops C and K of the Tenth Cavalry at Carrizal by Mexican regulars, and the sharp ultimatum sent by the American Government to Carranza demanding the immediate surrender of all American soldiers captured in the battle, brought the two countries nearer to the verge of war than they had been at any time since the occupation of Vera Cruz. Spokesmen of the Mexican Government considered an armed conflict inevitable. General Aguilar, on behalf of the Department of Foreign Relations, directed a message to the other Latin-American republics, maintaining that "the American Government has ordered the immediate concentration of its army on our border, with manifest hostile attitude, to force a war," and appealing for sympathy on the ground that "the proceedings against Mexico affect all other countries of the continent." The pessimism at Washington was equally marked. All but four of the American Consulates in Mexico were abandoned and arrangements were made for placing the interests of American residents in hands of British diplomatic officers in case of war.

The international situation, already sufficiently grave, was further complicated by another bandit raid. Early Tuesday morning a band of Mexican brigands crossed the border and attacked a ranch house thirty-five miles from Hachita, New Mexico. William Parker, the owner, and his wife, Mrs. Alice Parker, were killed. A detachment of cavalry and a civilian posse failed to overtake the marauders.

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION

*June 18*—President Wilson calls out the National Guard.

*June 19*—United States naval officers at Mazatlan fired at by Mexicans. United States Pacific fleet sent to Mexico. Yucatan and Sinaloa declare war on United States.

*June 20*—Carranza's demand for withdrawal of United States troops in Mexico refused. Our purpose of border defense, but not intervention, reiterated.

*June 21*—Troops C and K of United States Tenth Cavalry attacked by Mexicans at Carrizal—thirteen killed, twenty-three taken prisoner.

*June 22*—United States sends note to each of Latin-American governments justifying our punitive expedition into Mexico.

*June 23*—At General Funston's request Secretary of War Baker orders state militia sent to border.

*June 24*—Carranza admits responsibility for Carrizal attack.

*June 25*—United States demands immediate release of troopers captured by Mexicans at Carrizal. Militia mustered into Federal service to start at once for border.

*June 26*—Latin-American representatives urge Carranza to comply with United States demands.

*June 27*—1500 militiamen entrain for Mexico.

*June 28*—Carranza frees United States prisoners.

*June 29*—Pending arrival of Carranza's reply to United States demands, we refuse Latin-American offer of mediation.

*June 30*—Carranza makes statement blaming United States attitude toward Mexico.

The Mexican Government lost no time in mobilizing its available forces. Large bodies of soldiers were concentrated south of the Arizona frontier with the probable intention of making a counter invasion in case the American forces penetrated farther into the interior of Mexico. Andres Garcia, Mexican consul at El Paso, boasted that his country could put into the field at least two hundred thousand trained veterans. Assurances of loyalty to the de facto government came from all parts of Mexico and even from Mexicans resident abroad. The chief Villista officers have already offered their services to fight against an American invasion. Our intervention has at least served to unite the warring factions of Mexico, if only on the basis of a common dislike of the United States.

But in spite of the warlike preparations in both countries, hope of a peaceful settlement was revived when the Carranza government determined to release the prisoners captured at Carrizal. On Wednesday, the twenty-eighth of June, twenty-three negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry were released, and on the following day were brought to the border and turned over to the American authorities. The British consul at Chihuahua City testified that the soldiers had been humanely treated while captive. The soldiers complained, however, upon their return to the American lines that their captors had robbed them of their valuables, and in several cases of their clothes, and that quarter had been refused to the wounded on the field of battle. With the surrender of the Americans the immediate crisis



THE REGIMENT IN COLUMN, YOU CAN HEAR THE QUICKSTEP PLAY

These troops happen to be from Mexico, but they typify the prompt mobilization of militia all over the country





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#### ALL IS QUIET ALONG THE BORDER

was passed; but the main issue of the right of American forces to police Mexican soil to secure the safety of the border remained unsettled and the danger of war was only postponed.

**Carranza Still Defiant** The Carranza Government, in spite of its acquiescence in our demand for the surrender of the American soldiers taken at Carrizal, is apparently in no mood to relax its insistence on the immediate evacuation of Mexican soil by the American expeditionary forces. A statement given to the public on Friday by Foreign Minister Aguilar disputes many of the statements made in President Wilson's

note and reiterates the demand that the American Government confine itself to protecting its own border:

It is not true that the Mexican Government or its authorities protected or covered the criminals who are claimed to have committed these depredations and crimes in territory of the United States. This can never be proved by the American Government.

The Constitutional Government has done all in its power and has gone beyond all efforts to protect the foreigners, who are to be blamed to a great extent for persisting in remaining in places where conditions were not normal, altho their own government on various occasions has asked them not to remain there.

The Mexican statement then proceeds to consider in detail the allegations against Mexico contained in the note. It contends that with the dispersal of the Villista bands that raided Columbus all excuse for the presence of an American force on Mexican soil disappeared and that subsequent attacks upon American soldiers were due to their imprudence in entering towns where they had no right to go. The blame for continued raids across the American border is placed on the American authorities for their failure properly to police it. The statement complains bitterly that the American embargo upon shipment of arms and munitions has prevented the Carranza government from crushing the bandits and assuring peace thruout Mexico.

**Efforts to Avert War** The Latin-American republics other than Mexico have studied the international crisis with the keenest interest and sympathy. Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian minister to the United States, was authorized by his government to offer his good offices to compose the difficulties between the American and the Mexican governments, but after a consultation with Secretary Lansing he let it be known

that the present was not an opportune time to do so. The American Government, while sincerely desirous of peace, did not feel that mediation could lead to any useful result while the Mexican Government still held the prisoners captured at Carrizal and while the safety of the American army was still menaced. Minister Calderon at a second conference with the Secretary of State said that he would renew his tender of good offices after the Carranza government had answered the American note.

In many of the republics there were popular demonstrations of sympathy for the Mexicans. In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies an opposition deputy attacked the United States for submitting to lawless acts on the part of Germany while taking a vigorous stand against those of Mexico. The Brazilian Government, however, offered no encouragement to any of the criticisms of the course of action taken by the American Government and refused to promise mediation. There is a strong disposition among the public men of the more progressive republics to consider the troubles of Mexico as largely of her own making. The press of Latin America is divided in sentiment. All deplore the possibility of war, but many are inclined to believe that President Wilson has done all that he could to avert it.

An unofficial body of peace lovers under the auspices of the Union Against Militarism attempted to hold a mediation conference with a representative number of public-spirited Mexicans at El Paso. William Jennings Bryan was invited to be one of the number, but he declined with some emphasis to serve on such a conference unless it was assured of the sympathy of the Washington Administration. David Starr Jordan went down to El Paso, but local feeling on the Mexican



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#### REPRESENTING CARRANZA

As Ambassador Designate of Mexico Mr. Eliseo Arredondo's position is difficult. He has attempted to relieve the strained relationship of the two governments by explaining that the present Mexican situation "is due entirely to the predetermined intention of an irresponsible criminal"





International Film

SO LONG AS THESE MEN HOLD THEIR FIRE

question was so strong that he left the city upon the advice of the police. The conference will probably take place at Washington, D. C.

**The National Guard** Thru out the week there have been active preparations in every state of the Union to prepare the militia for service on the Mexican border. The willingness with which busy civilians have sacrificed their private interests to serve the nation in its need has been most gratifying. Very few guardsmen have failed to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government which marks the merging of the state militia into the active army. But while men are not lacking, the authorities in many states have been much disconcerted by the lack of necessary equipment. Cavalry were found provided with everything needful except horses; frequently there was a lack of sufficient clothing and accoutrements for a long campaign; the New York guardsmen complain of a shortage of cooks. Moreover, the number of regiments which have been adequately seasoned for the hardships of war is so small that practically the entire National Guard have been detained at training camps and concentration points to fit them selves for active service before proceeding to the border.

In the meantime the military authorities are preparing to utilize the militia to the fullest extent upon its arrival at the seat of trouble. A detachment of guardsmen from New Mexico have already been sent across the border to strengthen General Pershing's lines of communication. This is a significant indication that in case of war the duties of the militia will not be confined to the defense of American soil, but they may be used as freely as the regulars to occupy any part of Mexico.

Colonel Roosevelt completes ex-

changing his time-honored title for the higher distinction of "General Roosevelt." It is understood that in case of war he would undertake to raise and lead in person a force of twelve thousand volunteers. It is uncertain whether he will be called upon to do so or not, but there is little fear that he would find difficulty in raising the requisite number of troops if it should become necessary for him to act as recruiting officer. His secretary, Walter J. Hayes, reports that Colonel Roosevelt has already received so many letters and telegrams from would-be volunteers that the task of answering them individually has become impossible.

**Arming the Nation** The largest military budget in the history of the United States passed the House of Representatives on Monday, the twenty-sixth of June. The original bill called for an expenditure of \$157,000,000, but the mobilization of the National Guard and other expenses made necessary by the active employment of a portion of the regular army in Mexico made even this unusual appropriation inadequate. An urgent deficiency appropriation measure which passed the Senate on Thursday increased the total budget by more than twenty-seven millions. The Senate military committee added more than sixty millions to the estimates presented by the House, and the War Department has requested a special appropriation of fifteen millions for air service. Some senators believed that the total military appropriation would in the end amount to nearly three hundred million dollars. The naval estimates have also been very greatly increased. As reported to the Senate the bill will carry a total of \$304,000,000, more than double the sum in any previous naval bill. President Wilson favors the increase.

The Hay resolution to draft the National Guard into the active army passed the Senate on June twenty-sixth by a vote of 45 to 30. The House provision for the relief of guardsmen's families was struck out, but national guardsmen with dependent families were allowed to obtain honorable discharge from the service. The House of Representatives rejected the Senate amendments and the bill was taken into a joint conference. As a result of the conference both the proposed appropriation for guardsmen's families and the exemption of members of the guard who had others dependent upon them for support were struck out and the measure went to the President for



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#### CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The Duke of Devonshire who has just been appointed to succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada, brings to his new position political experience, democratic theories, wealth, and a cordial personal relationship with King George of England.





## IT WILL BE A CLEAN FIGHT

If any further assurance than the personalities of candidates were necessary to convince the country that the presidential campaign will be conducted on the highest plane of fairness and decency, it is afforded by the men they have selected for campaign chairmen—William R. Willcox, former chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, and Vance McCormick, of Pennsylvania

his signature shorn of both features. Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs has introduced a separate measure appropriating two million dollars for the relief of dependent families of guardsmen called into national service.

#### The Progressives Endorse Hughes

On Monday, the twenty-sixth of June, the National Committee of the Progressive party filled the vacancy at the head of their ticket by substituting the name of the Republican candidate, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, for that of Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt's resignation forced the party to abandon the attempt to keep a third ticket in the field or else find another leader willing to run independently for the presidency. The radicals on the committee offered a motion to substitute for Roosevelt the name of Victor Muddock of Kansas. The motion was lost by a vote of 31 to 15. The vote to endorse Hughes was 32 to 6, with nine members not voting. John M. Parker of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for vice-president, led the fight against the merger with the Republicans.

On the same day that the National Committee endorsed the Republican candidate, Roosevelt came out with a personal statement which was virtually the obituary of the Progressive party. He paid high compliment to his fellow partisans but intimated that the Progressives had already rendered all the service that they could render to the country as an independent party, and that the paramount duty of the present was to rescue the nation from the peril of another four years of Democratic administration, which had been in his opinion the worst administration since the days of Buchanan.

The majority of Progressive leaders

in every part of the country echoed the sentiments of their leader and promised unstinted support to the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. A few local organizations refused to abide by the action of the National Committee, and the Democratic managers are hopeful of inducing these men to support Wilson. Mr. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, assured the public that he was confident of "sufficient Progressive support to make the re-election of President Wilson certain."

#### Boycott by the Allies

An event that may prove to be of more far-reaching influence in the world's history than any battle yet fought is the decision of the Allied Powers to combine against German and Austrian commerce. Eight nations were represented at the Paris Economic Conference, Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Serbia and Portugal, and they reached their agreement on June 17 as to the policies they would recommend to their respective governments. These measures are of three kinds: first, those to apply during the war; second, those during the reconstruction period, and, third, those to be permanent.

In the first case a complete boycott of the enemy countries during the war was decided upon. No merchandise originating in or coming from an enemy country is to be imported. No commerce will be allowed with inhabitants of enemy countries of whatever nationality or with enemy subjects wherever resident. Exportation to neutral countries to be so regulated that none of the products reach the enemy countries. All dominions, colonies and protectorates come under the same restrictions.

The transitory measures for the period of reconstruction after the war

are aimed especially to prevent Germany from regaining her commercial ascendancy in any of the territory controlled by the Allies. In the new treaties enemy countries are not to be accorded treatment equal to the most favored nation. On the contrary, their products are to be prohibited or to be so restricted as to prevent dumping. The Allies will provide trade channels among themselves to the exclusion of their enemies. The countries that have been the victims of destruction, spoliation and unjust requisition will be specially favored and aided in the restoration of their industry and commerce. Enemy subjects are to be prevented from establishing in Allied territories industries affecting national defense or economic independence.

As a permanent policy it is recommended that the Allies take vigorous measures to make themselves completely independent of enemy countries as regards raw material and necessary manufactured articles. The measures suggested to accomplish this are government subsidies, government control, payments to encourage scientific and technical research, the development of industries and natural resources, customs tariffs and the temporary or permanent prohibition of the importation of enemy goods. The Allies are to improve their mutual means of transportation by land and sea and of communication by mail and telegraph. A uniform system of patents and trademarks is recommended.

**Casement Sentenced** Sir Roger Casement was convicted of high treason in the court of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal will be taken to the Criminal Court of Appeals and finally to the House of Lords. If unable to change the verdict, Sir Roger will claim the right to be be-



headed, the historic penalty for treason, instead of being hanged.

The prosecution showed how Sir Roger Casement had been found on the night of Good Friday upon the western coast of Ireland, where he had been landed with two companions from a German submarine. They were provided with revolvers, ammunition, maps of Ireland and a large green flag. This was about the same time as the insurrection in Dublin. Witnesses were introduced to prove that Sir Roger had visited the Irish soldiers in the German prison camps and tried to enlist them to fight against the British in Ireland as soon as the Germans should get command of the sea and take them there.

In his defense, Sir Roger Casement denied that he had ever asked an Irishman to fight for Germany or any country but Ireland. As to the charge of being in the pay of Germany, he said "that not one penny of German gold went to finance it."

His attorneys offered only a feeble and formal defense and Sergeant Sullivan, who made the chief speech in his behalf, fainted away in the middle of it. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty after an hour's deliberation.

**Casement's Plea** When Sir Roger Casement was pronounced guilty of high treason and asked what he had to say for himself, he delivered an eloquent speech, from which, since it was address more to America than to the court, we must quote somewhat at length:

If we Irishmen are to be hanged as murderers, shot as rebels and imprisoned as convicts just because we love Ireland, then I am proud indeed to stand here in the traitor's dock, proud to be a rebel, glad to give my last drop of blood for the rebellion.

Irishmen are told to die for Flanders, Gallipoli, or a patch of desert in Mesopotamia, with the promise that they may get home rule after their death. But if they are willing to lay down their lives for their own native land they are called traitors.

I protest against the jurisdiction of this court, which is not a court of my countrymen. I protest against the use of a 565 year old English statute which seeks to deprive an Irishman of his honor and life for adhering to his own people.

That is the condemnation of English rule in Ireland of English made law—that it does not rest on the will of the Irish people, but exists in defiance of their will; that it is a rule derived, not from right, but from conquest. Conquest gives no title; it can exert no empire over men's reason and judgment and affections. It is from this law of conquest, without title, to the reason, judgment and affections of my countrymen, that I appeal.

We have seen the constitutional army refuse to obey the constitutional government, and we were told the first duty of Irishmen was to enter that army. If small nations were to be the first consideration I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own.

If that be treason, I am not ashamed to avow it here. If the Unionists chose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am prouder to stand here, in a traitor's dock, than I would be to fill the place of my accusers.

Self-government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us or denied out to us than the right to life or light or sunshine or spring flowers.

**Liebknecht Sentenced** Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, son of the more famous Wilhelm Liebknecht, was convicted by court-martial at Berlin of attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance. The maximum penalty is fifteen years penal servitude; the minimum is thirty months. The court imposed the minimum penalty. He is to be dismissed from the army, but will not forfeit his civil rights or lose his seat in the Reichstag.

Previous to the war the representatives of the Social Democratic party in the Reichstag had consistently opposed all militaristic measures, but during the war most of them have given their support to the government and voted for the army appropriations. But Dr. Liebknecht and a few of his followers refused to obey the party caucus and have become increasingly antagonistic toward the government. On Labor Day, May 1, a peace demonstration was held in Potsdam Platz, at which shouts of "Down with the Kaiser!" were mingled with "Down with the war!" A circular distributed by the Liebknecht socialists contained such seditious language as the following:

Poverty and misery, need and starvation are ruling in Germany. Belgium, Poland and Serbia, whose blood the vampire of imperialism is sucking, resemble vast cemeteries.

Forward, let us fight the government, let us fight these mortal enemies of all freedom. Let us fight for everything which means the future and the triumph of the working classes, the future of humanity and civilization.

The police broke up the May meeting and arrested, among others, Dr. Liebknecht, who, it appears, offered resistance to arrest. The Reichstag voted by 229 to 111 not to claim parliamentary immunity for him.

The Berliner Tageblatt, one of the leading Liberal papers, was recently suspended for "disturbing the uniformity of patriotic enthusiasm" by

printing an article claiming that the trusts would like to continue the war in order to make more profits.

#### Italians Recover Ground

The Austrians, who have for the last six weeks been steadily advancing down the valley of the Astico, are getting back to the mountains on the run. Within two days after their counter-offensive had begun, the Italians had regained a large part of their lost ground and the Austrians were driven almost to the frontiers of the Trentino.

The Austrian offensive began on May 15 with an attack upon about thirty miles of the front between the Adige and the Brenta rivers. Some 300,000 picked and well equipped troops had been assembled in the Trentino mountains for this purpose, many of them drawn from Serbia and Russia. An astonishing amount of artillery was brought to bear upon the Italian lines, over two thousand guns being used, or a hundred to the mile, for most of the front. Among these were some sixty of the 30.5-centimeter (12-inch) howitzers from the Austrian Skoda Works, which have really played a more important part in the war than the better known Krupp 42's. These were mounted, in spite of their immense weight, on trucks and caterpillar wheels so as to be able to move over mountain roads. It is estimated that the Austrians fired over a million shells in the first fortnight.

Before this terrific onslaught the Italians retired from the mountain peaks and passes that they had captured on the frontier. The Austrians swept down the slope into the valley of the Astico River, taking the fortified frontier towns of Asiago and Asiero, and it was feared for a time in Italy that they would reach Vicenza, only 20 miles beyond, and even reach Venice and the Adriatic.

But while the Italians had been pushed



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#### INDEPENDENCE DAY—BUT NOT THE FOURTH

In Buenos Aires the glorious 9th of July is Independence Day, celebrated much like ours, with orcas, illuminations, parades and all the rest.



back in the center along the Astico River, they had kept their hold upon the Brenta River on their right and the Adige River upon their left, so finally when they recovered and were able to make a stand they were in good position to take the offensive. General Cadorna came from the Isonzo front to take the place of the incompetent Italian commander. Troops and guns were rushed to the threatened sector. A new government came into power and a new spirit pervaded the army.

The Allies are now working in co-ordination instead of independently, as in the first year of the war. As soon as it was seen that the Austrians were pressing the Italians the Russians launched a powerful offensive on the Austrian front that drove them out of Bukovina and threatened the reconquest of Galicia. Whether this actually caused the withdrawal of any Austrian troops from the Italian front or not is uncertain, but at least it prevented the sending of any reserves, and the Austrian line crumpled up before the Italian attack.

The Italian Alpine first troops stormed a peak on the right flank near the Brenta on Saturday, and this taken, the Italians were able to sweep down behind the Austrian lines, compelling them to abandon their advanced positions. On Mount Cengio, a peak of 4500 feet overlooking the Astico River near Asiero, the Italians concentrated 700 guns of all calibers and kept up the bombardment for three days and nights without cessation. Early Sunday

### THE GREAT WAR

*June 26* Italians regain Asiago. Allies decide to boycott German trade in future.

*June 27* Italians regain Asiero. Arab rebels take Medina.

*June 28* Dr. Karl Liebknecht sentenced to penal servitude for treason. President Wilson demands reparation for Austrian attack on the "Petrolite."

*June 29* Sir Roger Casement sentenced to hang for treason. British Government altogether abandons Declaration of London.

*June 30* French regain Thiaumont. Italians start offensive on Isonzo River.

*July 1* Russians take Kolomea, a railroad center of Galicia. British firing a million shells at German lines.

*July 2*—British and French smash German lines north and south of Somme River, gaining two miles and taking 10,000 prisoners.

morning, June 25, the Austrians abandoned Mount Cengio and retreated thru a narrow gorge toward Asiago. The rout of the Austrians was so complete that the Italians were able to use their cavalry with terrific effect in following them thru the foothills and woods.

**The British Attack** It was commonly assumed by the outside commentators on the war that the British, having had a year and a half to raise and equip an army in France, would make a vigorous effort in the early spring to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium, and there has

been considerable criticism of the British in the same quarter for their supposed reluctance to do their share in the war. But the criticism was doubtless unjust, for the operations of the Allies in all fields are now under one general management and the time when each shall begin its offensive has been settled by conferences of the general staffs. The British forces in France constitute an independent command, but so closely coördinated with the French as to be virtually under the orders of General Joffre.

It looks now as tho the appointed time for a combined attack upon the Central Powers from all sides had come at last. The Austrians are being driven back into Trentino by the Italians and into Galicia by the Russians. There are rumors of an attack upon Bulgaria by the French and British at Salonica and by the Rumanians from the other side. The French, while holding their own at Verdun, are attacking the Germans in Champagne. Last and perhaps most important of all, the British have begun an energetic bombardment of the German lines in front of them from the sea to the Somme.

It remains to be seen whether this is the prelude of a drive or is designed to divert the German forces to this field. No infantry assaults on a large scale have yet been undertaken, so it is impossible to say at what point on the sixty mile line between Ypres and Albert the British intend to strike, but their shell fire has been extremely searching and severe, covering not merely the front lines, but the reserves.



AN AEROPLANE VIEW OF THE GREATEST BATTLE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY

Here on the hills about the old historic fortress of Verdun the battle has raged for seven weeks with unprecedented expenditure of ammunition. More than half a million able-bodied men have been killed or crippled for life. This photograph of the battlefield near Fort Douaumont was taken from a French aeroplane when the French were preparing an infantry attack on the German lines in the distance. The French trenches and their zig-zag approaches occupy the hills in the foreground from which the woods have been thinned out by the German shells. The puffs of smoke in the distance are from the French shells exploding in the German lines.



# FROM STATE TO STATE

**ALABAMA:** Other cities throughout this state have been watching with interest the outcome in the courts of the case of the "liquor inspection ordinance" of Birmingham. This ordinance, passed by the City Commission last February, required that every package of liquor shipped into Birmingham be taken before the City Liquor Inspector, who was to charge 50 cents for inspecting it. The Supreme Court of the state has now decided against the ordinance, holding that it conflicts with the policy of the state as expressed in the laws which permit the importation of certain stipulated quantities of intoxicants, inasmuch as the trouble and expense of inspection would lay an additional, if not prohibitory, burden upon the importer.

**CONNECTICUT:** Litigation has brought out the fact that the tungsten mine at Trumbull is producing from \$2000 to \$4000 worth of this mineral daily and that for the first time since the mine was opened, some eighteen years ago, it is paying a profit. There are many other known deposits of tungsten in Connecticut, and land owners in various parts of the state are digging around in the hope of getting into the game while the stakes are high. Tungsten is now worth about \$6000 a ton.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Altho the alleys of Washington have been paved, provided with sewers and water mains and are cleaned and lighted as the streets of the city are, it has been found that the disease and death rates remain exceptionally high among the dwellers in the small, ill-ventilated alley buildings. Congress has therefore enacted a law providing that after July 1, 1918, no alley building in the District of Columbia may be used as a dwelling. To meet the needs of people now living in these buildings the Ellen Wilson homes are to be built by a company limited to 5 per cent dividends. The houses will be not only sanitary, with abundant light and air, but will be attractive in appearance and homelike in arrangement.

**FLORIDA:** Reports concerning the municipal market which was recently opened in Jacksonville with a grand celebration are not very encouraging. It is said there are too few truck farmers near the city to create very sharp competition, and that many of them have regular city customers who take their entire product. Besides, many farmers say the time spent in waiting for customers at the market and the trouble of dickering with them are not recompensed by the difference between the retail prices and those paid to them by the dealers. Moreover, many consumers are willing to pay a little more for the convenience of having their dealers come for orders or take them by telephone and deliver the goods.

**GEORGIA:** The Georgia peach, which is regarded by many as the best in the world, was little known away from home until the Georgia Fruit Exchange,

incorporated in 1912, began its systematic efforts to create new markets for it. Last year the exchange had not only trebled the number of its customer cities, but had sold 4500 carloads in competition with 25,000 carloads from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. It is reported that ninety per cent of the peach growers in Georgia will be members of the exchange this year.

**KENTUCKY:** The longest continuous train service route in the world is contemplated by the connection of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Paducah, in this state. These railroads have jointly petitioned the city for right of way to make the connection and to build shops, yards and terminals there. When the connection is made continuous service will be established between Jacksonville, Florida, and Seattle, Washington.

**MICHIGAN:** Other cities in this state are deeply interested in Detroit's effort to control its own public utilities. The Michigan State Telephone Company recently applied to the State Railroad Commission for permission to install metered service in Detroit, whereupon the Detroit Common Council, acting on advice of Corporation Counsel Dingeman, passed an ordinance fixing rates which the telephone company may charge in the city. Now the question as to the city's right to do this is to be taken to the courts. It is said that if Detroit wins its case every city in the state will follow its lead, leaving the state commission with very little to do and hardly any power.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Most people in that large area of this state which is subject to inundation from the Mississippi River are rejoiced by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, holding that the construction of levees is not to be classed as the reclamation of private lands, and that therefore the government can freely take such lands as are necessary for the construction of levees. The case went up from Mississippi, but the decision affects many other suits from Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, aimed at the Mississippi River Commission, in which damages are claimed for the value of lands so taken.

**MISSOURI:** Rivalry between what are known as the "College Route" and the "Southern Route" is developing two excellent highways across this state from St. Louis to Kansas City. The more northerly route, which passes thru St. Charles, Fulton, Columbia, Boonville, Fayette, Marshall and Lexington, was originally chosen by the National Old Trails Road Association as the Missouri link of the great transcontinental trail, but the people along the Southern route, which passes thru Clayton, Jefferson City, California, Sedalia and Warrensburg, claim

to be working faster and making a better highway. They have therefore petitioned to have theirs declared the official route.

**MONTANA:** Not only every city, but nearly every town and village in this state, has a well organized commercial club or chamber of commerce, each working to push its community ahead of some rival. The result is that many improvements are being made thruout the state. A number of the clubs have secured the services of experts, not only because of what they know about community building, but also because it has been found that people respond much more readily to the suggestions of an outsider than to those of their neighbors.

**NEBRASKA:** Many manufacturers in this state have closed their factory doors against investigators sent out by the numerous "welfare" organizations. The State Labor Bureau makes ample provision for the inspection of factories, and the manufacturers say they have been gracious to these investigators as long as they can afford to be, since their visits have become so frequent as to disturb the orderly process of manufacturing.

**NEVADA:** A decided movement is noticed in this state toward the breaking up of large holdings of land for farming and the adoption of more intensive methods on smaller acreage. It used to be said that no one could support a family on less than 100 acres, but the European farmers who have settled in various parts of Nevada have shown that this is a long way from truth. A notable example of the intensive method is that of a Belgian who, on a single acre of land near Reno, has, for eighteen years, made an average annual net profit of more than \$1700, rearing and educating a family of eight children besides supporting his father-in-law and mother-in-law. The American farmers here are beginning to learn these better methods.

**OKLAHOMA:** As a result of Governor Williams' insistence, loans are now made to farmers from the school land department in from five to ten days after the filing of the applications. Formerly it took from three to six months. Since it is now accomplished in about the same time required by most loan agencies, the state has become a formidable competitor, its money being lent at lower rates of interest than those demanded by the private agencies.

**OREGON:** Before the European war began this state appropriated \$50,000 for experiments in flax production. The first of these was made on state land, prisoners from the penitentiary producing several hundred tons of flax. Last winter the flax was tested at a plant erected by the state, the result being so encouraging that several commercial bodies have joined in planting 300 acres this year under the supervision of a Belgian flax expert. This year, too, the state, instead of

using its own land and convict labor, is employing its fund to pay a fixed amount per ton to farmers who contract to raise flax. It is expected that with this coöperation of the state, the commercial interests and the farmers, a definite commercial production will be established by next year.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Definite steps are being taken for the establishment of large ship-building yards in Charleston. For many years it has been the dream of business men of that city that opportunity would be presented for the upbuilding there of some manufacturing industry which would at once promise profit to its investors and give employment to large numbers of skilled workmen. It is now believed that opportunity has come. It is said that every ship-building establishment in this country is turning away orders, and that the demand for ships is just beginning. Charleston's location on the coast, her beautiful harbor and her proximity to materials which enter into ship-building give her exceptional advantages for the establishment of such an industry.

**VERMONT:** Officials of this state and those of New Hampshire are busy preparing for the case to be taken up by the United States Supreme Court in July to determine the boundary line between the two states. This controversy has been going on ever since the year 1792. It became acute when the New Hampshire Boundary Line Commission reported to the New Hampshire Legislature last winter, fixing the boundary at high water mark on the west bank of the Connecticut River, which would give to New Hampshire much valuable property now paying taxes in Vermont. The Vermont contention is that the line should be at the western edge of the water at its average and mean stage during the year.

**WISCONSIN:** The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the Wisconsin law revoking the charters of foreign corporations which remove cases from the state courts to those of the United States is unconstitutional. The particular cases involved were those of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which state officials had appealed from adverse decisions in Federal district courts.

**WYOMING:** The people and officials of this state are greatly exercised over an ultimatum said to have been issued by the distributing agents of the Midwest Refining Company to the effect that "Wyoming can take the grade of gasoline we care to give or go without." It is claimed that the gasoline distributed in Wyoming is far inferior to the requirements of the state laws. It is predicted that one of the first acts of the next legislature will be the establishment of a state-owned refinery, to reduce prices and to improve quality.



# FORBEAR OR FIGHT?

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN  
AND JOSEPH G. CANNON

## SOMETHING BETTER THAN INTERVENTION

BY PRESIDENT JORDAN

THE situation in Mexico today is about as bad as it can be. It admits no exaggeration. Lawlessness, murder, robbery, starvation, ignorance, hatred, national bankruptcy, military arrogance, priestly domination, intemperance, lust, disease and vice are rampant and unchecked. Conditions could grow worse only by intensification of some one or more of these evils.

Of the various Mexican leaders, our Administration, acting in connection with South American authorities, has chosen to recognize one as the de facto head of the national government. How firmly seated this first chief may be is shown by the fact that the national paper money of Mexico is rated at two cents per peso, single dollar bills at five cents.

In so far as Carranza has any authority at all it is derived from his recognition at Washington and elsewhere. His pledges can be worth little while his life is at the mercy of the soldiers who command him.

It is natural that some of these variegated evils should overflow across the long boundary which joins

Mexico to the United States. It takes the form of vice and misery, which we do not notice, and of robbery and murder, which we do. The attack on Columbus, led by an untamed Indian, with potential power and potential virtues, but now crazed and irresponsible, stirred the whole nation. Minor atrocities on both sides had not been wanting, but this one stood out supreme. The story of the pursuit of Villa, the encounter at Carrizal, and the well foreseen futility of Carranza are matters of common knowledge.

The attacks on our border are not due to Mexican arrogance or power, but to ignorance and weakness. If our sole purpose is to put an end to these, it will require no great increase of armament and no dependence on the coöperation of Carranza. It would be largely a police matter, though on a big scale. What is our duty toward Mexico as her next neighbor and nearest friend? First, it is plain that in whatever we do we must consider first the welfare of Mexico, and second, the welfare of humanity, without a suggestion of profit or revenge. If we decide that some form of intervention is necessary for the salvation of Mexico, we should carefully consider the possible methods. There are other methods better than military intervention. This of itself does not lead anywhere and it is never possible to dissociate it from atrocities, from swashbuckling, and from military glory, that sham of the ages, already rearing itself in our national councils.

To intervene in behalf of humanity demands a clean heart on the part of the nation. It must be made clear that we seek no Mexican territory, no indemnities, no concessions, no feeding of the vultures which already swarm along the feverish border.

I am not convinced that intervention by force of arms is necessary. I am not convinced that it can be avoided, but I have a growing conviction that it can be. I see many signs of a coming regeneration when armed bands cease to oppress, schools arise, and there are movements toward agrarian freedom and release from cruel exploitation. All this to be effective must be without violence. Force means only the killing of young men, enough that the rest may be terrorized or paralyzed. In itself it will accomplish nothing. Schools, sanitation, justice, science must follow close behind it, as in the Philippines, else it represents mere waste and brutality. Mexico needs all these elements. The lack of them is the cause of her evil plight. It is obvious that we should not "make war" on Mexico except as war may come as an incident in higher purposes. It is clear that we should not seek a pretext for war nor make war on any "pretext." Only the largest need would justify intervention, and the aim and method is not to fight, but to intervene. Should war ensue it should be because we cannot help it, not because we trust it as a method of civilization.

We should not make war on the Mexican people because of the crazy raid on Columbus, nor on account of the clash at Carrizal, nor on account of the spirit of revenge, justifiable no doubt, of refugees along the border, nor on account of the "feeling" at El Paso, nor because Carranza, impotent and impecunious, disappoints us by word or deed when our troops without sanction of international law are encamped in Mexico



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

DOING HIM GOOD—PACIFIST STYLE



Our duty is to guard our own border, to guard our own actions, to respect the spirit of our own "cooling off treaties" and to make no instantaneous plunge into war. If we must send our soldiers to Mexico City we should not excuse ourselves by mention of Carranza or Villa, and we should allow no local pretext to serve as our justification.

As the present evils in Mexico can hardly be exaggerated, so with the perils and difficulties of an attempt to correct them by force. This would confuse our political and social life for half a century. It would involve interminable difficulties, and if we failed to remember our loftiest purpose, it would not rise above the level of the first Mexican war, which has stood as a blot on the history of the republic for the past seventy years.

And, further, whatever our action we should seek the approval and sympathy of the great republics of South America. Our duty in Mexico is, in a degree, their duty as well. The arbitration treaty with Mexico in 1848 provides that in all justiciable disputes arbitration offered by either nation shall be accepted with no reprisals, aggression or hostility till the government regarding itself aggrieved shall have considered maturely the matter of arbitration.

Have we lost our heads under the spell of mobilization? Shall we too make scraps of paper of solemn agreements? "The repudiation of treaties inconvenient to keep," said William the Silent, "leaves nothing certain in the world."

*El Paso, Texas*

## WE ARE AT WAR WITH MEXICO

BY SPEAKER CANNON

**I** BELIEVE that the sooner we stop calling the present situation between Mexico and the United States an emergency, and recognize that there is now and has been for months a state of war, and that the sooner we say so in plain words and go in there and clean the situation up by restoring peace and order, the better off we will be.

From newspaper reports it appears that shipload after shipload of ammunition is still going into Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports; and under international law we cannot stop such shipments from other countries than our own without a declaration of war and a blockade of Mexico, but such shipments should be stopped at whatever hazard because, under whatever name or recognition, the de facto government is anarchy in fact.

Before a great while I apprehend that Congress will adjourn, and I hope to God before we do adjourn that action will be taken by this Congress—positive action, manly action—that will tend to wipe out the present conditions of Mexico on our southern border; and not only soothing syrup, not only procrastination, but, as we have to risk the lives of our young men and patriotic people, it will be done thoroly so that we will not have to meet a similar condition twelve months from now, or twelve years from now.

The present situation is this: There are eighteen hundred miles—two-thirds of it, substantially, being the southern boundary of the state of Texas—that need protection. It is absolutely patent that things have been going from bad to worse down there since Huerta was put out of Mexico. It took a year to put him out with a copartnership between the President of the United States and Villa and Carranza. Finally they put that bandit out, and inasmuch as it took that long to put him out I guess he had some red blood in his veins. When he was put out then the copartnership was dis-



*Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris*

### DOING HIM GOOD—MILITANT STYLE

solved, and in the fullness of time, after great consideration, Villa became the unworthy bandit and the other bandit, Carranza, was recognized as the de facto government and we have gone from bad to worse from that day until this. They are just bandits there, whether it is Carranza, or Zapata, or Villa.

I mean that I would go in there for the benefit of civilization, for the benefit of the whole world, for the benefit of that unfortunate population in Mexico, for the benefit of the people of the United States and for our peace and comfort. If I had supreme power I would go into Mexico, not as an excuse. I would go into Mexico and have the manhood to say that we cannot have permanent peace, that you cannot be protected in Mexico, that we cannot be protected in the United States, until there is set up in Mexico a government, a military government, a government of force to start with; and then after setting up a government of that kind, let it be administered until a Mexican is found who is strong enough to maintain order in that country. I would support that government, for we have got to keep law and order; and I would see that there is written into their government law the assurance that when in the fullness of time—God knows how long—they are competent for self-government they shall have it; that if they do not maintain law and order the United States shall maintain law and order. I would have this war proceed in Mexico until we can have permanent conditions that will guarantee their protection and security.

I would have action now that would protect so far as we can protect the Regular Army and the militia, over one hundred thousand strong—our best blood, going in there not properly armed—to meet the bandits who have been buying our munitions to shoot our boys with.

*Washington, D. C.*



# FOUR WHALES

BY ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS

It has been said that the first duty of a whale is to be large—the blue whale is, then, the most successful whale, for it is the largest creature which has ever existed on the earth or in its waters. Even those extinct giant reptiles, the Dinosaurs, which splashed along the borders of the inland seas of Wyoming and Montana 3,000,000 years ago, could not approach a blue whale either in length or weight.

In 1903 a blue whale was weighed in sections at Newfoundland. The animal was seventy-eight feet long, thirty-five feet around the shoulders, the head was nineteen feet in length and the tail sixteen feet from tip to tip. The total weight was sixty-three tons. The flesh weighed forty tons, the blubber eight tons, the blood, viscera and baleen seven tons, and the bones eight tons. Exaggerated accounts of the size of blue whales are current even in reputable books on natural history, but the largest specimen which has yet been actually measured and recorded is one hundred and eighty-seven feet long, stranded a few years ago upon the coast of New Zealand; it must have weighed at least seventy-five tons.

Whales are able to attain such an enormous size because their bodies are supported by the water in which they live. A bird is limited to the weight which its wings can bear up in the air. A land animal, if it becomes too large, cannot hold its body off the ground or readily move about, and is doomed to certain destruction. But a whale has to face none of these problems and can grow without restraint.

Because whales live in a supporting medium their young are of enormous size at birth, in some instances the calf being almost half the length of its mother. I once took a twenty-five foot baby which weighed about eight tons from an eighty-foot blue whale.

Whale meat is coarse grained and tastes something like venison, but has a flavor peculiarly its own. I have eaten it for many days in succession

*The American Museum of Natural History has recently sent its Assistant Curator of Mammals, Mr. Andrews, already famous as a naturalist and explorer, at the head of a new expedition into western and southern China. Two years ago Mr. Andrews made a similar exploration of the Korean jungle, discovered an unknown lake in central Korea, and was gone so long that his death was reported in this country. He has twice circled the globe in his search for trophies for the Museum. His most famous exploit was the discovery and capture of the killer whale of the Orient. Mr. Andrews contributed an article on "The Shore Whalers" to The Independent for December 13, 1915.—THE EDITOR.*

and found it not only palatable but healthful. In fact, a chemical analysis shows it to contain about 98

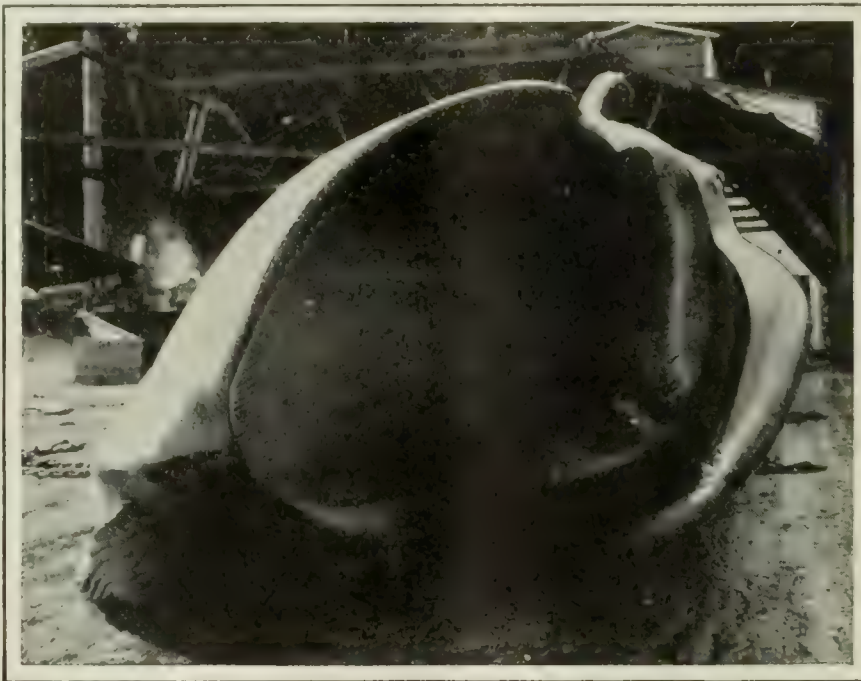
per cent of digestible material, whereas ordinary beef has seldom more than 93 per cent.

It is most unfortunate that prejudice prevents it from being eaten in Europe and America. It could not, of course, be sent fresh to the large cities, but canned in the Japanese fashion, it is vastly superior to much of the beef and other tinned foods now on sale in our markets.

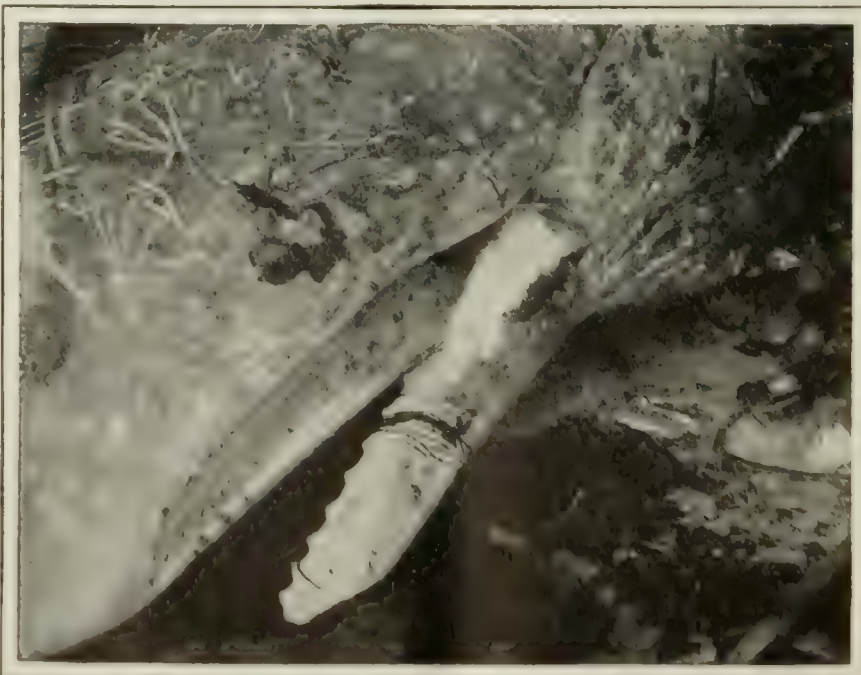
Since a whale breathes air, when it is below the surface the breath must be held, for if water should be taken into the lungs the animal would drown. Thus as soon as a cetacean comes to the surface its breath is expelled and a fresh supply inhaled before it again goes down. The breath which has been held in the lungs for a considerable time under pressure is highly heated and, as it is forcibly expelled into the colder outer air, it condenses, forming a column of steam. A similar effect may be produced by any person if on a frosty morning the breath is suddenly blown from the mouth.

That whales spout out of the blow-holes water which has been taken in thru the mouth is probably more widely believed than any other popular misconception. As a matter of fact such a performance would be impossible because a whale's nostrils do not open into the back of the mouth, as do those of a man, and the animal is not able to "breathe thru its mouth" as can ordinary land mammals.

Whales are classified into two groups: those with teeth, of which the sperm whale is a good example, and those which have "whalebone," or baleen, instead of teeth. The whalebone consists of thin, horny plates and hangs from the roof of the mouth in two parallel rows; it is a growth from the skin much like the claws, finger or toe nails of land mammals. Each plate is roughly triangular, being wide at the base and narrow at the tip, and has the inner edges frayed out into long fibers; these hair-like bristles form a thick mat inside the mouth and thus the small shrimp and other minute



WHEN A BLUE WHALE IS BORED



DUELIST'S SCARS ON A SPERM WHALE'S HEAD



food upon which the baleen whales feed are strained out and eaten.

All the baleen whales eat small crustaceans and especially a little red shrimp, about three quarters of an inch long. These minute animals float in great masses, sometimes near the surface, but often several fathoms below it, and the movements of the whales are very largely determined by their position and abundance.

In feeding, the whale starts forward at good speed, then opens its mouth and takes in a great quantity of water containing numbers of shrimp, turns on its side and brings the ponderous lower jaw upward, closing the mouth. The great, soft tongue, filling the space between the rows of baleen, forces out the water in streams, leaving only the little shrimp which have been strained out by the bristles on the inner side of the whalebone plates. The quantity of shrimp eaten by a single whale is enormous.

Probably no animal of ancient or modern times could equal the strength of a blue whale. I have heard many stories of the almost incredible way in which these animals can pull, but was at first inclined to doubt them. Later, when I saw a blue whale which had a harpoon buried between the shoulders drag the ship, with engines at full speed astern, thru the water almost as tho it had been a rowboat, I began to listen with more respect.

The finback, closely related to the blue whale, has been called the "greyhound of the sea," for its long, slender body is built on the lines of a racing yacht, and the animal can surpass the speed of the fastest ocean liner. Its upper parts are dark gray, shading into beautiful light gray on the sides, and pure white below. It is a widely distributed species and is frequently seen from the deck of transatlantic steamships.

Like the finback, the humpback is one of the most abundant large whales, and to me is the most interesting of all, partly because its habits can be more easily studied than those of the other members of the family. Its maximum size is under fifty-five feet, but its body is thick

and heavy, with enormous side fins or flippers, which are invariably encrusted with barnacles and crab-like crustaceans called "whale lice."

The humpback is a very playful whale, and there is never a dull moment when one is being hunted, for it is impossible to foretell what the animal's next move will be. He may dash along the surface with his enormous mouth wide open, stand upon his head and "lobtail," throwing up clouds of spray with smashing blows of his flukes, or launch his forty-ton body into the air as tho shot from a submarine catapult. This, which is called "breaching," is probably his most spectacular performance.

The first time I saw a whale breach was while hunting off the Vancouver Island coast. We had "raised" a humpback's spout half a mile away and ran up close before the animal sounded. It seemed certain that he would rise again and, with engines stopped, the ship rolled slowly from side to side in the swell. The silence was intense and our

nerves strained to the breaking point.

Ten minutes dragged by; then, without a sound of warning, the floor of the ocean seemed to rise and a mountainous black body, dripping with foam, heaved upward almost over our heads. It paused an instant, then fell sideways to be swallowed up in a vortex of green water.

With the camera ready in my hands I stared at the thing. It might have been an eruption of a submarine volcano or a water spout—I would as soon have thought of photographing either. Even the nerves of Sorenson, the harpooner, were shaken, and he clung weakly to the gun without a move to use it. The whale had dropt back scarcely twenty feet away; if it had fallen in the other direction the vessel would have been crushed like an egg-shell beneath its forty tons of weight. Never since then have I known of a whale breaching so close to a ship, altho they have frequently come out within a hundred and fifty feet.

But of all strange animals in the sea, the sperm whale is one of the most extraordinary. Its head,

which occupies one-third of the entire body, is rectangular in shape and contains an immense tank filled with liquid oil known as "spermaceti." It is only necessary to cut an opening in the "case," as this portion of the head is called, and dip out ten or fifteen barrels of oil. Ambergris, used as a fixative for perfumes, is found in diseased sperm whales.

The sperm whale is a lover of warm currents which favor the giant squid and cuttlefish upon which it lives. The squid reaches a length of twenty feet or more, and the whale sometimes has terrific battles with its huge prey, the tentacles of which, armed with deadly suckers, tear long gashes in the skin of the head and snout, leaving white scars crisscrossed in every direction. But no creature that swims is a match for the sperm whale's seventy tons of bone and flesh and its great lower jaw armed with heavy teeth. Even the killer whales, the "wolves of the sea," leave the sperm unmolested.

*New York City*



A KOREAN WHALING-VESSEL WITH A FINBACK CATCH



JAPANESE "CUTTERS" DRAGGING IN A HUGE HUMPBACK



# A TOWN THAT CARES

WHAT THE SPIRIT OF THE MIDDLE WEST MEANS IN ONE IOWA TOWN

BY MARY LEAL HARKNESS

I AM put down on programs and hotel registers as a resident of a city far removed geographically and spiritually from the Middle West; but the place which my heart still calls home is a town in south-eastern Iowa. I return to it for a part of every summer, and among its many good things—what I think the superlative of them all—is the fine spirit of the Middle West.

A distinguished New York editor who visited Fairfield last summer, expressing great admiration for the town, asked me if it were not an unusual one. It is not so unusual, especially in its "improvements" and general comeliness of appearance, as he imagined in his surprise at its difference from what, I regret to say, even the most civilized New Yorker or New Englander expects to find everywhere between Ohio and the Sierras. There are numerous middle western towns where he would have found pavements, jitneys, electric lights, city water supply, charming homes and beautiful shade trees. (Yes, *trees*, dear Bostonian.) He would have met, too, college men and women, persons who have traveled, men who play golf, and ladies who give afternoon teas with quite the metropolitan frills—to guests arriving in the ubiquitous automobile. For all these things are manifestations of the spirit of the Middle West, and it pervades all that goodly land.

BUT that spirit is not present in the same degree in all its towns and cities, and I think it not too much to claim for Fairfield its presence at its best and fullest. It used to be jokingly said that everybody in Fairfield's "Who's Who" was a Presbyterian from Pennsylvania. The early history of Fairfield seems permeated with the spirit of men and women of brains and high ideals. And their descendants have shown a wonderful faithfulness in perpetuating the spirit of their fathers.

Thirty years ago I suppose a Fairfield citizen who was writing it up as a model town would have mentioned among its claims that it was the home of a United States Senator and a Congressman; that it was the seat of a college whose students stood first in the state oratorical contests oftener than certain rival institutions; that it was the seat of a county library of remarkable quality for days when libraries had to be born and grow without millionaire attention; and that it was the first small-

ish town in that part of the country to install electric lights. Today its Senator and Congressman are but an honored memory, altho their visible gifts to the town still keep that memory fresh. The old Parsons College, with every loved memento of its earlier students, went up in flames on a summer night in 1902, and its oratorical boys—and girls—are scattered over the earth. The Jefferson County Library occupies a handsome building of its own, and the electric light tower of which our fathers were proud has long been replaced by the improved system of street lighting.

I N growing, Fairfield has most happily escaped the too frequent fate of growing ugly, and this, I feel sure, has been due to the plenitude of the spirit within her. For her growth has come very considerably from the successful introduction of what most often makes for ugliness—numerous factories. Fairfield does an astonishing amount of manufacturing for a town of a little over six thousand inhabitants. What is equally astonishing, the factories have not brought in their train a sordid and hideous residence section or the class of persons who habitually dwell in it.

In spite of her industrial preëminence over most towns of her size, I suppose that Fairfield is never thought of as a manufacturing town. If you were to ask the outsider what he knows her for, or the resident what he likes her for, he would almost infallibly mention first her care for the humanities. Fairfield, as far back as I have known it, has always been not only a town of many churches, but a town in which religion has been a vital thing. There was a day, well within my memory, when no lady, however "society" and pleasure-loving, planned a social entertainment for Wednesday night, the universal church prayer meeting evening. If that day has largely past, the respect for the church and its observances has grown no less, I think. It has taken on some new forms, as, for example, the spirit which has transformed the discarded C., B. & Q. passenger depot into the wonderfully alive "New Chicago Mission."

You pass the fine hospital which Fairfield's citizens founded and maintain on your way out to the really handsome country club house, opened last summer as a successor to the picturesque old log cabin where the members of the unpronounceable (and I dare not even spell it with-

out the aid of the Fairfield postmaster) Golf Club had gathered for a good many years. What impresses me as most characteristic of the town is that the same men and women who take you out to the new golf club in their motors were also the leaders in building the hospital—and that they built the hospital first.

The spirit is evidenced, too, in the Historical Association (a thing of significance when found in a town dating back only to 1839), the Old Settlers' Park Association, which had preserved in this park the first log house, if I mistake not, built in the county; the Ladies' Improvement Association, which of its many deeds has done none more creditable than its recent work upon the park adjoining the pretty new Burlington railway station, which makes the first glimpse of Fairfield to travelers arriving on that road a joy forever; the Political Equality League, young but vigorous; the Chautauqua Association, which took possession of a Billy Sunday Tabernacle, moved it to a wooded hill in the lovely park already secured, and established permanently such a well equipped and managed Chautauqua that it surprises me that some one did not write that up for The Independent as Fairfield's "Best Thing."

BUT if I were to select some one thing to stand as the visible type of what I am trying to express of Fairfield's claim to be a "model" among Iowa towns, I think I should choose the Old Settlers' Association, in which the few surviving pioneers and their loyal children and grandchildren unite with the later comers to celebrate in a charming autumn pageant the prosperity of the Fairfield that is and to preserve with loving appreciation the interest of the Fairfield that was. For in that pageant they never fail to show that the ideal and the intellectual in their town's life has been as valued a possession as its material achievements. It is characteristic of what the town cares for that this year's celebration was crowned with a recital by Madame Schumann-Heink, when the big Chautauqua auditorium was filled to its outmost edge. "What the town cares for"—that, after all, is the one determinant of the "good" town or its reverse, and rarely have I found a community where caring for the best in life's *real* things has been so conspicuous a characteristic.

New Orleans



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*There is also war in Europe, tho we tend to forget the millions fighting there, while we give our attention to the thousands mobilizing here. Parade days are past in the Great War, and instead there are sappers, burrowing underground to plant their mines in front of the enemy's trenches. The explosion of a mined region, like that shown at*



*the top of this page, is accomplished by a look-out, who presses an electric button just as the enemy is making a charge. But in these pictures there is no "enemy," since both the sappers underground and the infantrymen, attacking thru barbed wire entanglements, are French soldiers*

*Universal Press*







Copyright Underwood

While the question of war hangs fire the Sixth Infantry is practising attacks near the border.



Copyright Underwood

The troops in camp at San Antonio, Texas, will probably be the first called out for actual service in Mexico.





Copyright International Film

"It's a long, long way to get Carranza, but that's where we'll go!"



Copyright United Fruit

The First Field Artillery of New York has a taste of real work in loading wagon trucks and breaking camp.



# BREAD AND CIRCUSES

BY JOYCE KILMER

AUTHOR OF "SUMMER OF LOVE," "TREES AND OTHER POEMS"

IT was in 1914 that Helen Parry Eden's first book of verses first began to find its circle of readers. It was called "Bread and Circuses." Soon the whole world was echoing in angry response to the tread of the German feet that crost the soil of Belgium. And there were few who could hear the clear, sweet music of this new English poet.

But she did not therefore become silent. Readers of the *Englishwoman*, the *Westminster Gazette*, and the *New Witness*—that most brilliant of all London weeklies—have grown accustomed to look for the deftly turned stanzas, now radiant with humor, now vibrant with religious devotion, or patriotism, or love of children, which bear the signature of Helen Parry Eden. And the readers of *Punch*—long aware that this venerable hunchback is a discriminating judge of poetry—can recognize Helen Parry Eden's poems even tho they are unsigned. They recognize them by their charming blend of tenderness and whimsicality, by their candid simplicity, and—to put it bluntly—by their excellence.

"Bread and Circuses" is a most felicitously named book. For therein may be found such poems as *Sorrow* and *A Purpose of Amendment*, which competent critics consider the noblest devotional poetry written since the death of Francis Thompson, and such irresistibly mirth-compelling things as *A Lady of Fashion* on the Death of Her Dog, and *The Vegetarian's Daughter*. And there are also the poems—indeed they make up most of the book and are most characteristic of its author—which consist, I may say, of both bread and circuses, poems which have as their inspiration and theme childhood. When Mrs. Eden writes of childhood, she writes of no abstract quality or idealized state; she writes out of the fullness of her own knowledge. There is a certain Betsey-Jane, to whom these verses are address, or about whom they are written. She is a real child—of this fact there can be not the slightest doubt—and therefore she is, in her way, ridiculous, and therefore, in her way, divine. So Mrs. Eden's child-poems express beautifully what must ever be the understanding poet's attitude toward the child—a love which is made up of amusement and awe. I think that the power I have been trying to describe is clearly shown in the lines called *To a Little Girl*. I take them from "Bread and Circuses," published by John Lane Company.

You taught me ways of gracefulness  
And fashions of address,  
The mode of plucking pansies  
And the art of sowing cress,  
And how to handle puppies,  
With propitiatory pats  
For mother dogs and little acts  
Of courtesy to cats.  
O connoisseur of pebbles,  
Colored leaves and trickling rills,  
Whom seasons fit as do the sheathes  
That wrap the daffodils,  
Whose eyes' divine expectancy  
Foretells some starry goal,  
You taught me here docility—  
And how to save my soul.

For a woman to contribute to *Punch* is unusual, for her to write for it regularly is almost unprecedented. But there is a quality in Mrs. Eden's poetry which distinguishes her from her contemporaries, and tho precedent is strong, genius is stronger. Particularly interesting are the few war poems which Mrs. Eden has published in *Punch*. She leaves to other poets the task of celebrating the glories and exhibiting the horrors of warfare; what she reveals, with beautiful realism, is the way in which the war affects the simple, tender, wholesome life of a normal English family. And to do this she uses, as she does in nearly all her poetry, the personality of her little daughter, Hilary-Joan in point of fact, but for literary purposes Betsey-Jane. In the course of a rather close study of the poetry which the war has called into existence, I have found very little more real, more poignantly intimate in its appeal, than Mrs. Eden's *Ars Immortalis*. The whimsicality of the first few stanzas makes the pathos of the conclusion all the deeper. I quote by the special permission of the proprietors of London *Punch*:

Betsey, when all the stalwarts left  
Us women to our tasks befitting,  
Your little fingers, far from deft,  
Coped for an arduous week with knitting;  
And tho the meekness of your hair,  
Drooped o'er the task, disarmed my strictures,  
The army gained when in despair  
You dropt its socks to paint it pictures.

I, knowing well your guileless brush,  
Urged that there wanted something subtler  
To put Meissonnier to the blush  
And snatch the bays from Lady Butler;  
And so your skies retained their blue,  
Nor reddened with the wrath of nations,  
To prove at least one artist knew  
Her public and her limitations....  
...Daily your brush depicts a home  
Such as our duller pens are mute on,  
Squanders Vermillion, Lake and Chrome  
And Prussian Blue that furious Teuton;

Paper beneath your fingers calls  
For forms and figures to divide it,  
Colors and cock-eyed capitals  
And kisses cruciform to hide it,

Till, brushes sucked and laid apart  
And candles lit and daylight dying,  
And you asleep, your works of art  
Ranged on the mantelpiece and drying—

We elders (older when you're gone)  
Muse on our country's gains and losses....

Ah, Betsey, is it you alone  
Who send your kisses shaped like crosses?

Helen Parry Eden is the wife of Denis Eden, an artist of high standing. She is the mother of two children, Hilary-Joan, the Betsey of fame, and Peter, a very little boy in whose career her readers are beginning to take considerable interest. It was for him that she wrote *Peter Pigeon*, from which I quote by special permission of the proprietors of London *Punch*:

The pigeons brood in Battersea; while  
yet the dawn is dark  
Their reedy aubade ripples in the plane-trees 'round the park,  
They light upon your balcony, a brave and comely band,  
Till nights decoys their coral feet, their voices low and bland;  
But Peter, Peter Pigeon, his feet are in my hand.

The Edens live at Burford, in Oxfordshire, and their home has the pleasant name Waterfall House.

In some of her poems Mrs. Eden is profoundly religious, bringing to the reader's recollection the great mystical poems of Crashaw and Southwell. Her poem in memory of Father Anselm, of the Order of Reformed Cistercians, has by competent critics been called the noblest elegy of our time. In her humorous verse she shows love of democracy and the power of satire—rare qualities in a woman! But in these days when so many writers seem to find it necessary to separate their intellectual lives from their domestic lives, Mrs. Eden is conspicuous for her ability to make poetry out of her home, or rather, to put into words the poetry that is in her home. Her children are the inspiration and theme of her best poetry; it almost seems as if she would not be a poet were she not a mother. Labels are dangerous things, but I know of no poet in Europe or America, in our own generation or that which came before us, who has Mrs. Eden's claim to the lofty title of Laureate of Motherhood.

New York City



# MOSTLY ABOUT BETSEY

THREE POEMS BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

## "EFFANY"

*When elm-buds turn from red to green  
And growing lambs more staidly graze  
And brighter nettle-tops are seen  
Along the hedge-rows' rambling ways;  
When leaves unclothe where late the hail  
Rustled in naked hawthorn twig,  
April comes laughing up the vale  
And Effany comes round to dig.*

*Aloof among her nursery toys  
From her high casement Betsey sees  
His vellum-colored corduroys  
Stirring behind the apple-trees;  
Clutching her trowel she descends,  
With unimagined projects big,  
For Effany and she are friends,  
And she helps Effany to dig.*

*Deep in the flowering currant-rows  
The robin twitters gentle mirth  
Where Effany with Betsey goes  
Triumphant o'er the new-turned earth;  
And the wind wanders out and in  
As doubting which it loves the best—  
The grizzled stubble round his chin,  
Or her be-ruffled golden crest.*

*His coat, lined with carnation red,  
Hangs in the plum-tree's forked boughs,  
Till sun is low and the day sped  
And Betsey called into the house—  
He scrapes his spade, her trowel she,  
She looks and lingers loath to start  
With little earth-bound feet to tea,  
He takes his coat down to depart.*

*Half musing on the little maid  
He trudges toward the coming night,  
Stooping beneath his shouldered spade,  
To where across the curtained light  
With leaves upon its fiery fold  
His wife's thin shadow falls alone—  
For she and Effany are old  
And all their little ones are gone.*

—From "Bread and Circuses," published  
by John Lane & Co.

## THE DISTRACTION

*Betsey, 'tis very like that I shall be—  
When death shall wreak my life's economy—  
Repaid with pains for contemplating thee  
Unwisely out of season. With the rest  
We knelt at Mass, not yet disperst and blest,  
Waiting the imminent "Ite missa est."*

*And I, who turned a little from the pure  
Pursuit of mine intention to make sure  
My child knelt undistracted and demure,*

*Did fall into that sin. And ere the close  
Of the grave Canon's "Benedicat vos . . . . ."  
Had scanned her hair and said "How thick it grows  
Over the little golden neck of her!"  
So doth the mother sway the worshipper  
And snatch the holiest intervals to err.*

*Nor piety constrained me, nor the place;  
But I commended, 'gainst the light's full grace,  
The little furry outline of her face.*

—From The New Witness.

## RECRUITS ON THE ROAD TO OXFORD

*They passed in dusty black defile  
Along the burning campaign's edge  
Where English oaks for many a mile  
Dripped acorns o'er the berried hedge,  
With valorous smiles on faces soiled  
Out of the autumn's heat and light  
Those who on English earth had toiled  
Came forth for English earth to fight,  
Round their descending flank out-spread  
The country like a painted page—  
God's truth, a man were lightly dead  
For such a golden heritage!*

*But these, the surging centuries' wrack  
Beyond all tides auspicious thrown,  
Doomed with bowed head and thread-bare back  
To till the land they might not own,  
Left of the swallow's tranquil lease,  
Left of the scrap-fed robin's dole—  
How have these reared in starveling peace  
This flaming valiancy of soul? . . . .  
O England, when with fluttered breath  
You greet the victory they earn  
And when with eyes that looked on death  
The remnant of your sons return,*

*On your inviolate soil repent  
And give the guerdon unbesought—  
To these whose lives were freely lent  
Some share of that for which they fought!*

—From the Westminster Gazette.





Patrick Henry Addressing the First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774

## One Nation; One People

WHEN Patrick Henry declared that oppression had effaced the boundaries of the several colonies, he voiced the spirit of the First Continental Congress.

In the crisis, the colonies were willing to unite for their common safety, but at that time the people could not immediately act as a whole, because it took so long for news to travel from colony to colony.

The early handicaps of distance and delay were greatly reduced and direct communication was established between communities with the coming of the railroads and the telegraph. They connected places. The telephone connects persons irrespective of place. The telephone system has provided the means of individual communication which

brings into one national family, so to speak, the whole people.

Country wide in its scope, the Bell System carries the spoken word from person to person anywhere, annihilating both time and distance.

The people have become so absolutely unified by means of the facilities for transportation and communication that in any crisis they can decide as a united people and act simultaneously, wherever the location of the seat of government.

In the early days, the capital was moved from place to place, because of sectional rivalry, but today Independence Hall is a symbol of union, revered alike in Philadelphia and the most distant American city.

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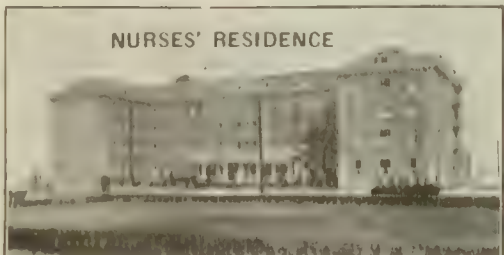
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## PEBBLES

A dollar now buys more foreign money, but less beefsteak and potatoes.—*Wall Street Journal*.

When the empty dinner-pail is needed to carry the wages home it is of no use to the Republicans.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Quickest way to overawe old Carranza would be to threaten to send a regiment of barbers after him.—*Columbia State*.

Another surprize of the war is the Central Powers' craftiness in delaying this Russian drive with Austrian prisoners.—*Boston Herald*.

I hereby warn potato bugs  
Who on my tubers dote,  
That if they don't decamp at once  
I'll send them a sharp note.  
—*Kansas City Star*.

Will the lady who engaged me to plough her garden this week kindly drop me a card? I have forgotten who she is. Harry F. Kenyon, Mexico.—*Mexico (N. Y.) Independent*.

How many rainy Sundays have come in succession we fail to remember, but this we know: there can be no such calamity during a Republican administration.—*New York Tribune*.

Anna has a lovely chair  
Marked Chippendale; but pish!  
That thing was turned out last year  
At old Grand Rapids, Mich.  
—*Columbia State*

### THE VITAL QUESTION

In 1915—"How many miles will it go an hour?"

In 1916—"How many miles will it go on a gallon of gasoline?"—*Cornell Widow*.

"Of course, you want to serve your country," said the patriotic citizen.

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I want my constituents to have first helping, as far as possible."—*Washington Star*.

The boys of Wallace University School were playing baseball on a vacant lot in Nashville, Tennessee, when the game was interrupted by an old negro woman crossing the lot, and a small boy called out, "Game called on account of darkness!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

Said the teacher to the little Hebrew boy:

"Ikey, is the world flat or round?"

"It ain't needer vun, teacher," said Ikey.

"But what is it, Ikey," asked the teacher in surprize, "if it is neither round nor flat?"

"Vell," said Ikey with conviction, "mine fader he says it vos crooked."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

A strange man had been sent to polish the floors. His manner was anything but energetic, and the lady feared he would not polish them properly.

"Are you quite sure that you understand the work?" she inquired.

His indignation was tremendous.

"You know Colonel B.'s folks, next door but one?" he said. "Well, I refer you to them. On the polished floor of their dining room five persons broke their legs last winter and a lady slipt clear down the grand staircase. I polished all their floors!"—*New York Times*.

A Chicago violinist who gives concerts thruout the West was bitterly disappointed with the account of his recital printed in an Iowa town paper.

"I told your man three or four times," complained the musician to the owner of the paper, "that the instrument I used was a genuine Stradivarius, and in his story there was not a word about it, not a word."

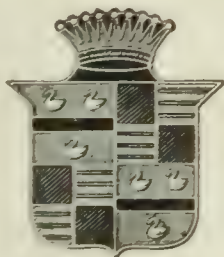
Whereupon the owner said with a laugh: "That is as it should be. When Mr. Stradivarius gets his fiddle advertised in my paper under two dollars a line, you come around and let me know."—*Los Angeles Times*.





*More than a year ago, we said:*

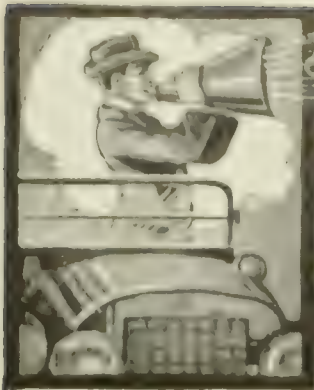
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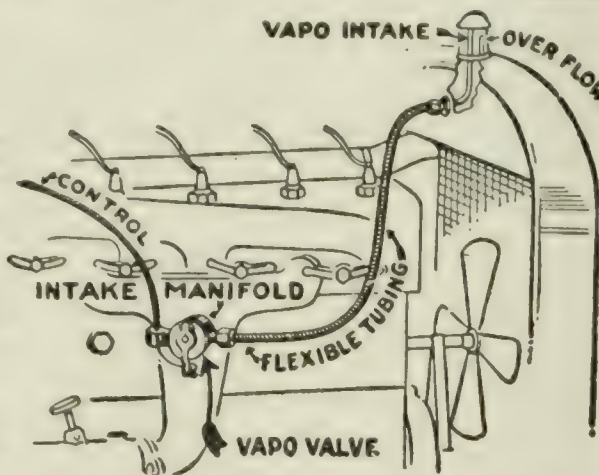
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W. C. Doebler, Coroner of Lemhi County, Salmon, Idaho, writes: "The VAPO-HUMIDIFIER is working fine wouldn't do without it."

Fred J. Silhanek, 1541 Cleveland pl., Denver, Colo., writes: "The VAPO-HUMIDIFIERS have been tested and found satisfactory. We get more mileage than with the

instrument of similar construction. Please make us your proposition for State of Colorado."

O. J. McDonald, manager Midwest Distributing Co., car-lot distributors Fruits and Produce, Davenport, Iowa, writes as follows: "I cannot see how any car owner can afford to do without your VAPO-HUMIDIFIER. The minute I would turn on the VAPO-HUMIDIFIER I could plow through the mud six inches deep on high. I have also made a gasoline test, and find about 30 per cent. saving. I would not part with the instrument for many times the cost."

George Stidman, 287 E. Illinois St., Chicago, writes: "I cannot refrain from writing you and telling you of the satisfaction given me by your Vapo-Gasoline saver, which I purchased from you about a year ago. I have a 1913 ——— and find that the VAPO-HUMIDIFIER not only saves gasoline, but gives me more speed, and makes my motor run very much smoother."

Frank D. Bryant, Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "The VAPO-HUMIDIFIER has received a thorough test, and I wish to congratulate you on such a wonderful invention."

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# The New Books

## THE RED CROSS IN RUSSIA

*The Dark Forest*, by Hugh Walpole, is not only a story of the Great War but it is a great story. A group of surgeons, nurses and orderlies serving behind the Russian lines, men and women, stand out sharply against the murk of battle; not Red Cross automata doing a merciful but impersonal work, but full of human hopes and fears; pre-occupied with their own personal experiences quite apart from the grim work under their hands; they have rivalries, jealousies, friendships, antipathies and loves.

There is no reason for us to expect a bloodless impersonality in doctors and nurses, yet the characters of *The Dark Forest* are so startlingly alive that there is a sense of surprize if not of shock, as we follow them from hospital to field and into the depths of the sinister forest fatal to them all in different ways.

Mr. Walpole writes of the Russian army with sympathy and comprehension, and he has caught somewhat of the directness and passionate truth of the Russian novelists. Yet there is here a lift to the spirit even in defeat and disaster, a triumph over death itself, that we never find in Tolstoi. The people of *The Dark Forest* have found something, have proved themselves; they won courage out of terror if nothing more, and that makes it a brave book.

*The Dark Forest*, by Hugh Walpole. Doran. \$1.35.

## THE PRESIDENCY

It is doubtful if there be another writer in the country who could in equal space contribute so much to the general knowledge of the office of President of the United States and so stimulate interest in it as can ex-President Taft. Just from the press come two books of lectures by him on the Presidency.

The first, a series of three, delivered before the University of Virginia, gives, aside from the clear outline of duties, powers and limitations of the office, illustrations from history and from the author's own experience, and comments and suggestions concerning the improvements of our system. Here, in fact, both books have high worth, tho the Columbia series is preferable. Among these suggestions Mr. Taft urges a commission for appointments now Presidential, and, by way of corollary, the taking away of patronage from judges; the widening of the civil service; the submission without Senate approval of proper questions to arbitration under treaty; and the appearance of members of the Cabinet before



Congress. Mr. Taft's anecdotes, always pertinent, are uncommon, good, and sometimes there is an acid touch that cuts clean.

The Columbia series, to cite an example of its greater fulness, gives fair credit for our threefold system of government to Montesquieu, whereas Dr. Hannis Taylor of Georgia has been at some pains to attribute the idea to one Pelatiah Webster. Another instance is where Mr. Taft describes the political and personal factors twined with the case of Marbury vs. Madison, which, tho directly involving only a small matter of the plaintiff's official commission, yet brought to settlement so great a principle that Mr. Taft judges it the most important case in the Supreme Court's history. In a yet larger book on the Presidency which, we trust, he will give us, he may in a footnote speak of those patriotic business men who show impatience with the little jury cases which often involve principles which they do not care about, but do not involve money which they do care about.

*The Presidency*, by William Howard Taft. Scribner. \$1. *Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers*, by William Howard Taft. Columbia University Press. \$1.50.

#### THE POSSIBLE AFTERMATH

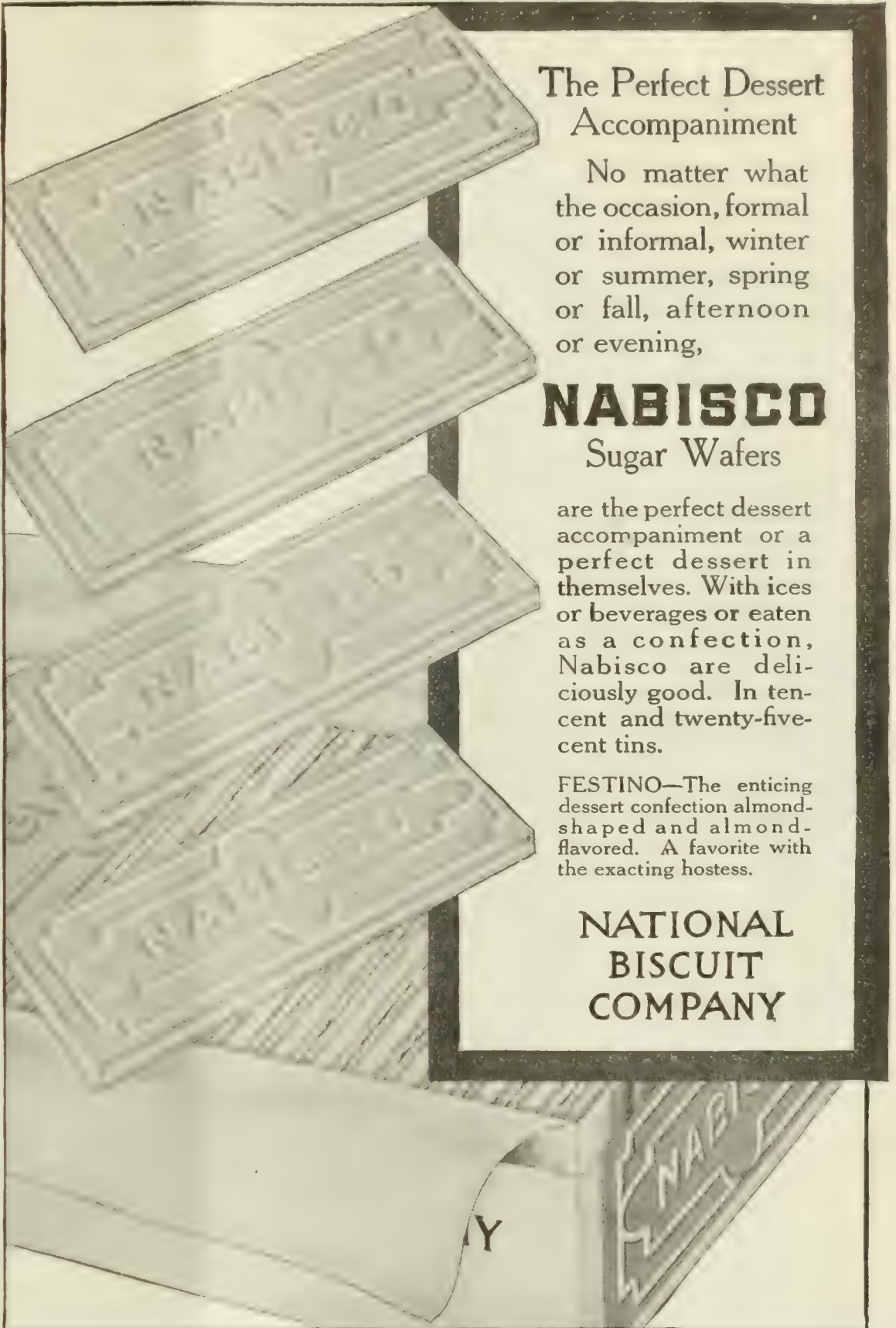
The crushing effect of war upon the moral and intellectual life of the nations engaged is well illustrated in Paul Sabatier's volume, *A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War*. This noted writer struggles hard with the spiritual problems which have arisen thru the impact of this cataclysm upon civilization. His chapters are imbued with a splendid optimism in spite of the gloom and depression which are so evident thruout the book. Years of residence near the Alsatian border have furnished the writer with a clear understanding of the ideals and also the problems of the people of that long disputed province. M. Sabatier writes with reserve but deep conviction upon these border questions and the possible fruits of this calamitous struggle in religious union, and the cementing of international friendships.

*A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War*, by Paul Sabatier. Scribner. \$1.25.

#### DOES INDIA CHANGE?

From out the mists enveloping remote legendary fables R. W. Frazer in *Indian Thought, Past and Present*, traces the gradual formation of Hindu religious and social principles. Much in the early stages of Hindu development is conjecture, but it is fairly accurate to say that the Hindus have for thirty centuries brooded over the problems of the Universe, and today the American tourist can witness a "holy man" sitting upon a bank of the Ganges similarly brooding over some infinite philosophical problem, more venerated than all the rulers and military and industrial commanders of the world.

Yet Mr. Frazer strives to demonstrate that the present war has deeply stirred the people of India to a oneness with the British Empire, that a "new" light has come to them. Why a new light should break upon the Hindus



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out of this war any more than out of the terrible wars of conquest that have swept over them is hard to follow. If a drawing nearer together of the British Anglo-Indian ruling caste and the subject Hindu people is implied, it is unquestionably to be hoped for. To that fortunate end Mr. Frazer holds that the adverse power of the Brahmins is slowly but surely being broken by Occidental influence. Sir W. W. Hunter, the eminent author of "The Indian Empire," wrote of the stability of Brahmin power: "The Brahmins of the present day are the result of probably 3000 years of hereditary education and self-restraint, and they have evolved a type of man quite distinct from the surrounding population. He is an example of a class becoming the ruling power in a country, not by force of arms, but by the vigor of hereditary culture and temperance. One race has swept across India after another, dynasties have risen and fallen, religions have spread themselves over the land and disappeared. But since the dawn of history, the Brahmin has calmly ruled, swaying the minds and receiving the homage of the people, and accepted by foreign nations as the highest type of Indian mankind."

Probably were this authority still living he would hold that, in view of the immense weight of contrary past evidence, it is too early to judge how far the power of the Brahmins is threatened by British influence, but Mr. Frazer has produced a scholarly work, displaying careful, painstaking effort to reach that region most difficult of access—the philosophical Hindu mind.

*Indian Thought, Past and Present*, by R. W. Frazer. Stokes. \$3.

## A BELATED ELIZABETHAN

A new Elizabethan poet has appeared, not dug up out of an old library by some scholar anxious for a Ph.D., but bobbing up spontaneously in the mind of a St. Louis lady and writing with a ouija board. *Patience Worth* is her name, or so she says. There is no evidence that any such woman lived in the time of Shakespeare or any other time but she seems very much alive now and she pours out poetry, proverbs, plays, and witty conversation with astonishing rapidity in an archaic dialect. Many of her words and usages are so obsolete that they have to be hunted for in etymological dictionaries. Some are not to be found there and may be her own inventions. Not often does a word appear that is less than three centuries old. As a whole her language seems as good an imitation of the antique as, say, Maurice Hewlett's, and it is doubtful whether he could carry on such a rapid repartee with a roomful of people without committing more anachronisms.

But whether *Patience Worth* be a secondary personality of Mrs. Curran's or a fabrication she is a real personality and an interesting personality at that. For the most part the stuff turned out by planchettes, ouija boards and automatic pencils or typewriters or spoken by the mouths of mediums is the dreariest twaddle, tho it professes to



come from Shakespeare or Homer, but *Patience Worth* can write real poetry and has a sense of humor that is rare in ghosts or secondary personalities. At any rate she is quite a relief from "Imperator," "Rector" and all the other bores with whom Mrs. Piper is now obsessed.

*Patience Worth, A Psychic Mystery*, by Casper S. Yost. Holt, \$1.40.

### SONS AND DAUGHTERS

In *Sons and Daughters*, Mrs. Gruenberg departs somewhat from the method of her earlier work, "Your Child Today and Tomorrow." Sixty-five problems of child and family life are presented each in three or four pages written in popular style. The sections are grouped so that the continuity and organization of thought will be evident to the more careful reader, but the material can be used and enjoyed as well by fathers and mothers who get most help from a direct, brief, easily understood "story" of the better newspaper type.

The writer shows a rich experience from her contact with her own and other children. The anecdotes and illustrations used are unusually well chosen. This fact, with the excellent psychology underlying the plan, are the strongest features of the work.

*Sons and Daughters*, by Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg. Holt, \$1.25.

### IN THE UNITED STATES

The second and final volume of W. B. Bryan's *History of the National Capital* is just issued. This work is largely drawn from official records, is detailed, thorough and authoritative. (Macmillan, \$5.)

The sixth volume of *The Writings of John Quincy Adams*, edited by Worthington C. Ford, contains the letters from 1816 to 1819. These take in his last year as Ambassador to Great Britain and the first years as Secretary of State; years that saw the acquisition of Florida and the beginnings of the Monroe Doctrine. (Macmillan, \$3.50.)

*The Revolution in Virginia*, by Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, contains the narrative of the part played by the Old Dominion in the struggle for independence. The book devotes especial attention to the internal politics of the colony during the years of war, the conservatism of the planters and the radicalism of Jefferson and Patrick Henry. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.)

*Notes of a Busy Life* is the title of ex-Senator Joseph Benson Forster's autobiography. The two thick volumes contain notes and comments on his political activity, and numerous letters. Few of the letters are of much importance except perhaps as mementos, for here and there are bits of information not printed elsewhere. (Cincinnati: Stewart & Kidd, 2 vols., \$5.)

*Scandinavian Immigrants in New York*, by Prof. Johan O. Egeen, is an account of all that is known of the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish individuals who settled in New York during the years of Dutch rule. It contains much valuable first hand material, primarily genealogical but incidentally giving the reader intimate glimpses of Colonial life. (Minneapolis, Minn.: Holt, \$2.50.)

*The Administration of President Hayes*, by John W. Burgess, is a series of eulogies, the lectures delivered at Kenyon College, of which President Hayes was an alumnus. Of the disputed election of 1876 the author concludes that no President had ever had a more complete title legally to his office than did Mr. Hayes, but most of the book is devoted to the constructive work of the administration, the complete restoration of

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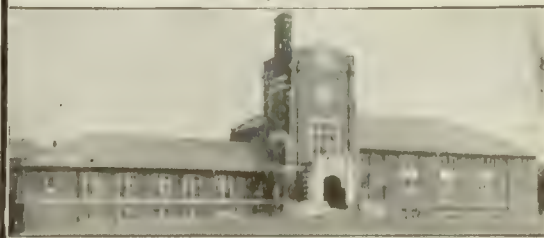
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home rule in the South, the furtherance of civil service reform, the President's courageous championship of a sound currency. (Scribner, \$1.)

Every American history refers in an off-hand way to William Walker's invasion of Nicaragua on the eve of the American Civil War. Those curious for the whole truth about this advance agent of "manifest destiny" will find the story adequately set forth in *Filibusters and Financiers*, by Prof. William Scroggs, of Louisiana University. (Macmillan, \$2.50.)

No detailed account of the machinery of the lower House of Congress and of the noteworthy contests that have arisen over its rules and functions could well be more compact and comprehensive than Dr. De Alva Alexander's *History and Procedure of the House of Representatives*. Students will welcome the appendix containing the list of speakers and chairmen of important committees from the first Congress to the present day. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.)

## FANCY AND FACT

*Domestic Life in Rumania* is too broad a title for these experiences of an English woman in a wealthy Hebrew household in Bukarest. The book is much taken up with the Goldsmith's very questionable French governess and other matters not characteristic of Rumania alone. (Lane, \$1.50.)

*A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico* may well attract even those who do not care for books about our troublesome neighbor. Mrs. Nelson O'Shaunessy makes daily incidents and people vivid, and she was keenly alive to the meaning of the events of 1913-1914 whose interest centered in Mexico City. (Harper, \$2.)

*The Night Cometh*, from the French of Paul Bourget, is an unusual, extremely interesting book. It is a discussion of the spiritual versus the material interpretation of the universe in the form of a dramatic love story, the scene of which is a Paris hospital during the present war. (Putnam, \$1.35.)

*Prince and Boatswain* is a group of anecdotes from our navy set down by J. M. Morgan and J. P. Marquand from the recollections of Rear Admiral Clark. These good sailor yarns concern "Savey" Read, Cushing, Admiral Jouett and other picturesque figures of the Civil War. (Greenfield, Mass.: Hall, \$1.)

*Leaves from the Log of a Sky Pilot*, by William G. Puddefoot, give a breezy account of the varied life of the author. From Kent to London, and thence to Canada before the Civil War, and finally to a settlement and stirring missionary career in the States, is the outline story of this autobiography. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, \$1.)

If there is such a person as a cadess, she is the heroine of *The Proof of the Pudding*, by Meredith Nicholson. We find Nan Farley first at the Country Club giving a cruel imitation of her foster-father and benefactor. But in spite of her vulgarity her story is interesting. She marries the best man in the book and they are happy ever after. All of which surprises the reader. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.35.)

A notable effort to overcome rare prejudice by the founding of a Cosmopolitan Club in a mid-Western college is the theme of Charles M. Sheldon's latest novel. It is earnest, eloquent, persuasive and reasonable, but as prejudice is unreasonable the story may not reach those who need it most. *Of One Blood* should influence all fair-minded young men. (Small, Maynard, \$1.25.)

The fascination of far-away lands on the outskirts of empire pervades all of Beatrix Grimshaw's novels. The coast of New Guinea with "its hard, gaudy loveliness like the loveliness of the tiger" and a pearl island of fabulous richness are the scene of *My Lady of the Island*, a stirring romance, closing with the dramatic surrender of German New Guinea to the English. (Chicago: McClurg, \$1.25.)



# The Market Place

## THE STOCK MARKET

In the market for securities a controlling influence has been exerted by the condition of our relations with Mexico. Many extra dividends declared by mining and manufacturing companies, or the very favorable reports of railroad earnings, have not prevented a decline. Net losses for railroad shares in the week ending on June 24 were from 1 to 3 points. For copper stocks they were from 4 to 10 points, and all the war order securities were deprest. In the succeeding week there was a waiting market until the 29th, when news of the release of the American troopers by Carranza, indicating that war would be averted, caused a stampede of speculators who had sold for a decline, and there was a substantial recovery, net gains for railroads ranging between 1 and 2 points. So far as railroad shares are concerned, the effect of continuous British liquidation and of the menacing controversy with employees must be taken into account. Some were saying that war with Mexico would check or delay the filling of munition orders for the Allies; others express the opinion that the steel companies would gain something from such a conflict. The prices of copper and spelter have declined, because foreign buying has been halted, and the output of the copper mines is greater than ever before. Shares of the Corn Products Refining Company, which makes glucose, were sharply deprest by the decision of the Federal Court, ordering dissolution of the company for violation of the Anti-Trust law. This decision was unforeseen because many expected that severe action would be suspended, as in the similar case against the American Can Company. About 50 per cent of the Corn Products Company's business recently has been on foreign orders.

There is a long list of new extra dividends or increases of rates. In the first part of June 45 companies declared extras in cash or stock, made initial payments, or announced rate additions. The more recent changes have been an extra of 10 per cent by the Lackawanna Coal Company, a resumption of dividend payments by the Ontario & Western Railroad Company, after an interval of three years; an increase by the Anaconda Copper Company, making \$5 this year against \$1.75 in 1915; an increase by one subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, with resumption by another, and the payment

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## DIVIDENDS

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### 130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 15th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on the shares entitled thereto at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on all shares not exceeding \$5,000 to be paid on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 15th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will attract interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

#### COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND No. 7.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending June 30, 1916, will be paid on July 15, 1916, to shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

A. F. HOCKENBEAUMER,

Vice-President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, June 30, 1916.

United States Realty & Improvement Co.

111 Broadway, New York, June 26th, 1916.

The Coupons on this Company's Twenty-year Debenture 5% Bonds, due on July 1st next, will be paid on July 1st upon presentation at the Company's office, Room 1408, Trinity Building.

B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

### D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON.

#### PREFERRED STOCK

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT, has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record June 24, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

## E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 29, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared an extra dividend of 100% on the Common stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 14th next, to holders of the Common stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 10th. Transfer books will be closed July 11th to 14th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., June 29th, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 5 per cent Bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 15th, 1916, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due August 1st, 1916, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 2nd, 1916.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

of 30 per cent of arrears on the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, leaving 29 per cent still due. It will be recalled that this company has been affected by a labor war. Recent profits are said to have been due mainly to work on orders from France and Russia.

### LOANS AND WAR ORDERS

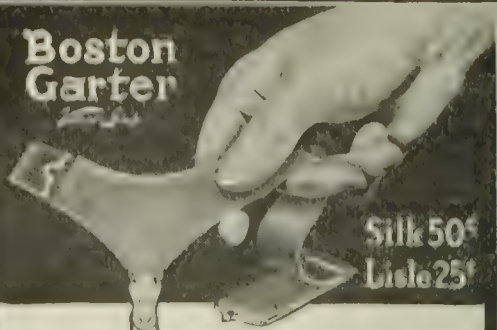
It is expected that a loan of \$100,000,000 to the French Government will soon be announced. Probably it will be based upon the securities of neutral countries which are now held in France, an American company issuing bonds or debentures secured by this collateral. This company, a new one organized for the purpose, will be controlled by prominent financial institutions and bankers here. Subscriptions to the new Russian loan or credit of \$50,000,000 were completed two weeks ago. Reports from Russia say that the loan is regarded with much satisfaction there, because it may lead to more intimate financial and trade relations with the United States. It is asserted there that a branch of the National City Bank of New York will soon be established in Petrograd. Italy seeks a loan here. Three commissioners representing the Italian Government have arrived in this country, with \$20,000,000 worth of securities to be used as collateral.

There may soon be announced a loan of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to China. It is understood that our State Department has been asked to "use its good offices" in behalf of such a transaction. The new American International Corporation, recently formed to promote our foreign trade and the use of American capital in foreign undertakings, has loaned \$5,000,000 to be used for the improvement of the Grand Canal and for reclamation projects involved in the plans of the Red Cross for preventing floods and famine in China. Lee, Higginson & Co., the well known bankers, have been made the fiscal agents of China here.

The British Government has three ways of paying its debts in this country—by gold, by the proceeds of loans, and by the sale or other use of American securities brought under its control in accordance with the mobilization plan. There is no new British loan, but the sale of American securities in our market continues, and recent shipments of gold have attracted much attention. Nearly all of this gold has come from Canada, but about \$10,000,000 in bars, filling 318 boxes, arrived from England last week on the steamship "St. Paul." These bars, added to the receipts from Canada, make a total of \$116,000,000 since May 1.

Large quantities of rolled or forged steel, to be used abroad in the manufacture of explosives, have recently been bought here by the Allies. In one week 500,000 tons were ordered. Russia has placed contracts for 350,000 tons of steel rails, about half of which will be made by the independent steel companies; for 165,000 tons of barbed wire, and for nearly 1000 locomotives.

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She also is negotiating for 5000 freight cars. France has taken 100 locomotives and 100,000 tons of rails. Italy has bought 30,000 tons of Bessemer iron and 38,000 tons of rails. An order from Japan for 10,000 tons of ship-plates is reported. Japan, having cheap labor, is said to be underbidding our manufacturers now on orders for shells. The execution of large orders placed here last year consumes much time. For example, final shipments on the British \$65,000,000 order for shells, given to three companies about a year ago, will not be made until the middle of August.

#### MORE TAXES OR BONDS

Secretary McAdoo said to the House Committee on Ways and Means in the first week of June that an increase of the national revenue by the addition of \$150,000,000 would be sufficient. The effect of our controversy with Mexico's de facto government was not then foreseen. Prepared in accord with his statements and the pending defense measures, the committee's revenue bill provided for receipts amounting to \$240,000,000, including an addition of \$100,000,000 to the income tax, about \$50,000,000 of inheritance taxes, and \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 of taxes on munitions.

But it appears now that there must be \$100,000,000 more, because of recent additions to the defense program and the urgent appropriations required for mobilizing the militia, with other expenses due to the attitude of Carranza and his people. Therefore the proposed taxes must be largely increased, or our government must issue bonds. It is said that President Wilson opposes a bond issue. Up to the present time the only tax change proposed is a still greater increase of income taxes, with a lowering of the exemption limits. Some desire to avoid legislation of this kind because of its probable effect in a presidential campaign upon the party responsible for it.

Appropriations already made, or soon to be made, for the coming fiscal year amount to \$1,500,000,000. The exact total, announced by Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, on June 28, is \$1,499,330,479. Appropriations for the current fiscal year were only \$1,114,937,000. And Congress has recently authorized the expenditure of \$257,000,000 in years to come. The problem that confronts the Ways and Means Committee is one that cannot easily be solved.

The following dividends are announced:

*E. W. Rice Company, common stock, 100 per cent, payable July 14.*

*Oil Separator Company, preferred, quarterly, \$1.75 per share; common, \$1.25 per share, both payable July 15.*

*Pacific Gas and Electric Company, common, quarterly \$1.75 per share, payable July 15.*

*American Telephone & Telegraph Company, 27 per cent, payable July 15.*

*United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable July 15.*

*Wells Fargo & Company, 3 per cent, payable July 15.*

*The Recovery Savings Bank, semi-annual, 2 1/2 per cent per annum, payable July 15.*

*Loose Savings Institution, semi-annual, 4 per cent per annum, payable July 15.*



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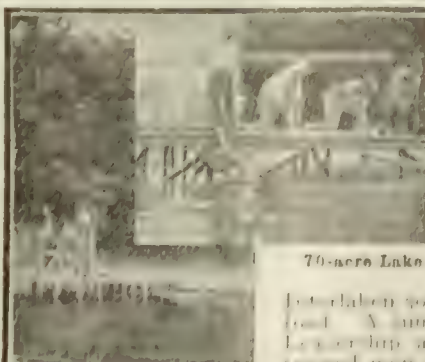
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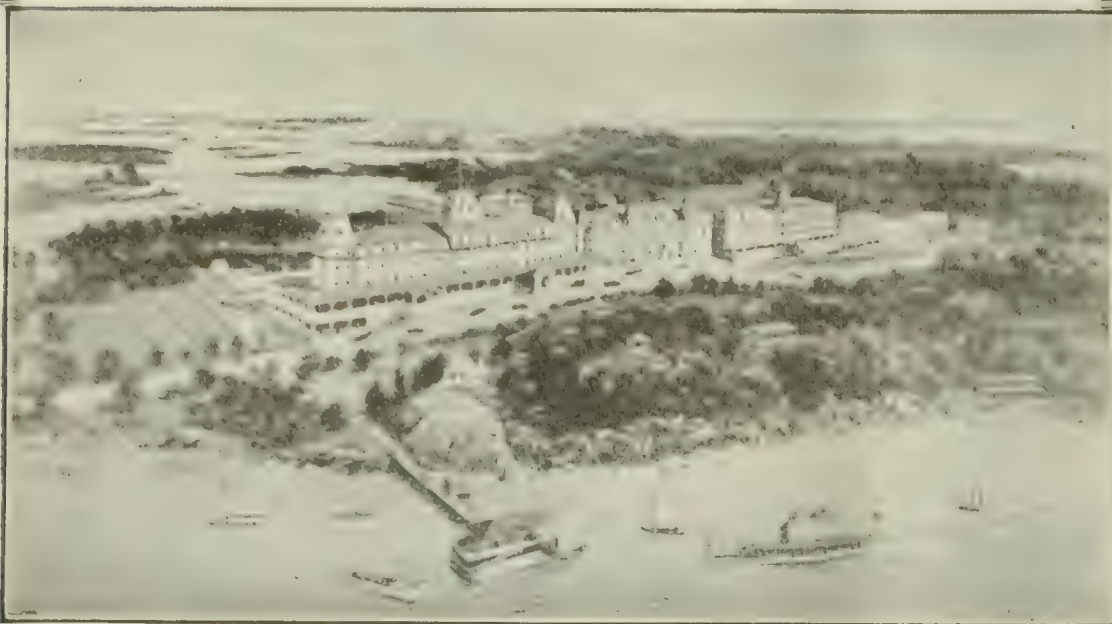
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### TEXAS INVESTMENT LAW

Reports from Texas lead to the conclusion that public sentiment in that state in favor of the repeal or material modification of the law regulating investments by "foreign" life insurance companies, is steadily increasing. This provision, popularly known as the Robertson law, requires, among other things, that outside life companies transacting business in the state shall invest not less than 75 per cent of the reserves of their Texas policies in securities designated by the state authorities; that is to say, the stocks and bonds of Texas enterprises. The enactment of the law some eight or ten years ago was followed by the prompt withdrawal of twenty-one leading life insurance companies, the directors of which were unwilling to permit a state government to select the securities in which their funds were to be invested.

The absence of these powerful competitors left an open field to such local companies as were there operating, and induced the organization of new ones.

The withdrawal of the large outside companies contracted the supply of loan money in the state, and the average interest rate went up. In the neighboring state of Oklahoma the rate is from one to two per cent lower. This is the point at which the shoe pinches the Texas farmer and business man.

Last year an effort, supported by the Governor, was made to repeal or substantially to amend the law, but without success. At present the advocates of the law are working for its retention. As nearly as I can make out the contest is mainly between the politicians and the business interests, the latter striving for unconditional repeal, the former "standing pat." There are no indications of interest on the part of the life companies which withdrew.

We get some light on the situation from a letter written by Frank Eckles, Sr., a business man of Tyler, Texas, an uncompromising advocate of repeal, who repudiates any obligation to Texas life companies, adding:

Most of the home life insurance companies have grown rich on high interest that they made our people pay. This old song that they have been singing, 'Keep Texas Money in Texas,' has made lots of us Texans sick when we know that this home money goes into the pockets of about 2 per cent of the Texas people and the other 98 per cent of our people have made them rich. If our next legislature does the right thing it will repeal the Robertson law, knock it clear out and tell outside companies to come in and if our home companies cannot compete with them, let them get out of the game. Let them rent out their skyscraper buildings to some outside companies who will let our people have cheaper money.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> STATIONARY ENGINEER        | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer            | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECT                  | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder     | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Mail Clerk        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman    | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder           | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Overseer or Supt. |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING AND HEATING       | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Raising           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker         | <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILES               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL ENGINEER          | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Repairing            |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish                   |
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|   | <input type="checkbox"/> French                    |
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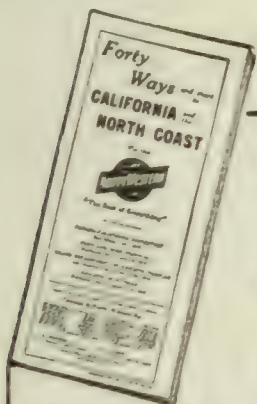
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# JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Presents THE GENIAL PHILOSOPHER



BLESSED stillness brooded over all. The Fourth of July had come and gone, and the Genial Philosopher, nursing a wounded thumb, sacrificed not so much on the altar of patriotism as in pursuance of certain grand-paternal duties, gazed stolidly out of the window.

"Well," he said, "I suppose I should be happy. It's all over, and I am still all here. A scorched thumb and a singed eyebrow are all I have to remind me of the terrors of Independence Day."

The Cynical Sciolist snorted.

"Independence of what?" he demanded.

"That's just what I have been asking myself," said the Genial Philosopher, reflectively, as he gazed out of the window and watched a traffic policeman impede the smooth flow of the vehicles of commerce on the avenue. "*Independence of what?* A very pertinent if not impertinent question, Brother Sinnick? Is there such a thing as real Independence in a world full of hopelessly Interdependent human bipeds? I wonder. Those wise, but somewhat unimaginative specialists who write our dictionaries for us tell us that Independence is a *state of freedom from dependence on others for guidance, government or financial support; a spirit of self-reliance, or freedom from subordination to others*. Wonderful dream! Exquisite abstraction! But what does it all amount to? Freedom from dependence on others for guidance presupposes a condition of such maturity and ripened wisdom that no need for guidance shall ever arise in the day of the said Independent party which he cannot meet for himself, unaided; and who on this, or any other known earth, has ever discovered that animile? Take myself, for instance. If I could have myself set up in type and published in limp leather binding, on Japanese vellum rice-paper, with deckled edges, and gilt tops, as a Compendium of Miscellaneous Information, I should have all the Cyclopedias ever published beaten to a frazzle, and even at that, my friend, *I should still have to look to others for guidance*. To my Cook for instructions as to how many pounds of corn-starch it takes to make a quart of Sunday School Ice Cream. To my Doctor for suggestions as to how best to untangle the knotted skein of inner circumstance that invariably follows overindulgence in my favorite luncheon of potted lobster and strawberry short-cake. To my Lawyer to tell me how on earth I can possibly escape the charge of being a criminal with forty-eight separate and distinct State

Legislatures, and one central Government Owned Law Factory at Washington, working overtime, inventing new statutory offenses. Even to my Garbage Man must I look for guidance to know what to do with such byproducts of my household as the said household is unable to assimilate. The man does not live who is free from the need of guidance by others.

"And then that freedom of dependence on others for Government—that truly makes me laugh. When the comic papers fail me I turn to that for humor, and never in vain. The only creature in this world who enjoys that kind of freedom is a Bandit like our good friend Villa, enjoying temporary independence of all restraint in the canyons of Mexico. Are you and I independent of Government by others? Try it once! Go outside there now on the street, and climb up to the top of that lamp-post on the corner, and from that lofty height try to address the surging Proletariat upon *The Influence of the Imagiste Poetry of the Fijis upon the Vers Librists of the Third Punic War*, and see how free you are from Government by others. I'll bet you a red apple against a vote for the Socialist Ticket that before you have finished with your first period a big burly bluecoat from the ferny brakes of Killarney will have you lying flat on your back on the sidewalk, studying purely optical astronomy, with a thirty day period of rest and relaxation on the breezy shores of Blackwell's Island in the offing. And on the broader scale where do we stand in respect to this matter of Government by Others and our freedom therefrom? You and I are directly or indirectly taxpayers. What we dodge in direct taxes comes up and hits us on the rebound somehow, somewhere, and a portion of every cent that is paid out by Congress for any purpose whatsoever comes out of our pockets whether we wish it to or not. When Congressman Blitherhead, of Tuscumbambia, Alabammy, demands and receives an appropriation of \$150,000 to build a \$25,000 post-office building in his town, with a population of eight hundred and fifty-seven people, ninety per cent of whom can't read or write, what have *you* to say about it? Where is *my* boasted freedom from Government by Others when the tax-gatherer comes around and presents his bill? We may be independent of China, and Senegambia, in matters of Government. We may *think* we are independent in matters of Government of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Japan, and Italy and Mexico, but as a matter of fact *we are not!* We may be beyond their jurisdiction, but we are not beyond the sphere of their influence. We may not have to do the precise thing they tell us to do, but we have got to do something we wouldn't otherwise have had to do if

they hadn't told us to do that precise thing. The fact is, Mr. Sinnick, that in this world of neighborly relations, and unneighborly quarrels, no people are, ever will be, or ever can be independent of others in the fullest sense."

"Stop spilling the milk of destiny by imagining yourself free and independent. You are nothing of the kind. For every egg that you eat in the morning you are *dependent* on some Hen somewhere, and that Hen is *dependent* on some Farmer somewhere, who in turn is *dependent* on some railroad somewhere to get his product to market, which railroad is *dependent* on some guiding mind somewhere, that is *dependent* upon the operation of some law somewhere, that was devised under the impulse of some ideal somewhere."

"Wherefore," sighed the Cynical Sciolist, "the Day we Celebrate is a hollow mockery and a sham!"

"It needn't be," said the Genial Philosopher. "On the contrary we can make it a joy forever. If we were to drop our silly prattle about Independence, so false, so misleading, and devote the day to the Celebration of Our Interdependence instead, it would serve a useful and inspiring function—the first step in the direction of a period of devotion to an ideal of Universal Service based upon the interrelation of all human beings, and a realization by all of their individual responsibility for each other's welfare. When I eat my matutinal egg this realization of my Interdependence will require that I think of the Hen that laid it, and just as she has done her best by me, so should I seek to promote Social Justice for her, and all who have brought her service and my need together. When I put on my clothes, this spirit of Interdependence will compel me to think of the needs of the sheep, the herder, the shearer, the farmer, the thread-maker, the needle-maker and the tailor—the tailor particularly, aye, even unto the third and fourth generation of half-starved workers in the sweat-shops, so that my Interdependence, unlike my so-called Independence, shall not in the end prove to have been a mocking delusion and a selfish snare."

"Well, so long," said the Cynical Sciolist, reaching for his hat.

"Off? So soon?" asked the Genial Philosopher.

"Yes," said the Cynical Sciolist, with a grin. "Your Declaration of Interdependence has awakened within me a sense of duty. I have just been thinking of my matutinal egg, and I'm off to see the Hen that laid it."

"Good," said the Genial Philosopher. "Going to take her a nice package of popcorn?"

"No," said the Cynical Sciolist. "I'm going to take her a nice sharp little axe. It's a poor Interdependence that won't work both ways."



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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

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CHAMP CLARK—We never will arbitrate the Monroe Doctrine.	
ED. HOWE—Topeka is hypocrite headquarters of the United States.	
KING LUDWIG—Farming can only prosper when practised intensively.	
MARY GARDEN—I am in a frenzy because women cannot go to war.	
GENERAL BRUSILOFF—Observe the bayonet's glitter and its slender contour.	
THEDA BABA—I am more widely known on the screen than any other person.	
ARCHDEACON STUCK—I have always had a sort of dread of trained sociologists.	
ELIHU ROOT—For the Democratic party the government is a cow to be milked.	
MARY PICKFORD—We do not spank children to make them cry in the movies.	
CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG—The German never hesitates to say what he thinks.	
MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD—No wolf was ever frightened by the size of a flock of sheep.	
CAROLYN WELLS—What makes a book a phenomenal success? Much bad, much pad, and much ad.	
WOODBROW WILSON—There is nothing either in the theory of free trade or the theory of protection.	
BISHOP GREER—The proportion of good husbands as against bad husbands is greater than it has ever been.	
ADELINE W. STERLING—Why should the married woman be listed on her tombstone as "Jane, wife of John Smith."	
THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE—Only three per cent of the total charged with murder in the first degree are convicted.	
PRIMA DONNA BORI—Comparatively few beauty seekers realize that grace means first of all child-like abandon.	
PRESIDENT JOHN GRIER HIBBEN—There has been too much talk in times past in our country of the rights of man.	
MRS. VERNON CASTLE—I don't think I have ever seen so many handsome men in my life as there are now in London.	
BILLY SUNDAY—I expect to fight until hell freezes over, and then I'll buy a pair of skates and tackle them on the ice.	
LILLIAN RUSSELL—As the eye mirrors the soul, so also the complexion reflects the condition of the digestive apparatus.	
ARTHUR BAER—The aviators who are going to fly around the world will find the walking very poor in the Sahara Desert.	
ARNOLD BENNET—Often there is a clearer vision of the truth during the intervals of a classical concert than on a death bed.	
CHARLES E. HUGHES—By prompt and decisive action (on the part of the Administration) the "Lusitania" tragedy would have been prevented.	
VICE PRESIDENT MARSHALL—There are hundreds of men in America walking around the streets who are dead but have not yet been buried.	
GRAND ADMIRAL VON KOESTER—When the advocate of humanity and justice, President Wilson provides an enemy with munitions we are entitled to use U boats.	
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—The cathedral of Rheims is not spoken of since we came within an ace of bombarding the Acropolis to force Greece to relax her neutrality.	

GENERAL NELSON A. MILLS—The placing of an army on American soil is the last thing any European government would attempt—it could never be reëmbarked.

LUKE MCLURE—The reason why men make poor chambermaids is because they haven't sense enough to hold a pillow in their teeth when they are putting on a clean pillowslip.

SENATOR NEWLANDS—If you cannot have more than ten Senators in the Chamber at any one time and you want to get the attention of ninety Senators, it will be necessary for you to repeat your speech nine times.

## THE HOUND OF TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET

In Twenty-eighth street, there before  
An old antique shop's cluttered door,  
A lean and friendly hound, he stands;  
His nose worn golden by the hands  
Of passersby who, as they go,  
Caress him. Not the cherished toe  
Of Rome's Saint Peter smoother shows  
Than this bronze dog's inviting nose.  
And he who dreamed the hound and made  
Him, for his toil were overpaid  
Could he but pass that way and see  
His handiwork's free masonry,  
The kindness of those reaching hands  
Caressing their bronze friend who stands  
In Twenty-eighth street, there before  
The old antique shop's cluttered door!  
—Gertrude Knevels in the New York Sun.

## RUSSIAN PEASANT-CRAFT

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture has opened a number of avenues in American commercial circles whereby the unique hand-made articles of the peasant, made in the snowbound izbas during the long Russian winter, will be placed within reach of Americans. The Imperial Government's purpose in this is partly to extend Russia's trade, but mainly to furnish a means of livelihood for the tens of thousands of wounded and crippled men, forced to return to their peasant homes as a result of the Great War.

This true peasant handiwork, hitherto uncommercialized, is the most original that has been seen in modern times. In these peasant izbas is being made a lace not less beautiful in design and fineness than the famous laces of the Middle Ages. Russia is a land of linens, and the manner of their preparation and careful weaving, by hand, produces textures unlike those of any other country.

The government has been careful to perpetuate the original ideas of each of these Koustar centers, and every region in Russia is marked by some typical and self-expressive industry. From the Caucasus come rough ornaments and exquisitely chased silver works; from the north comes a whole industry of unique wood work made in the richly grained Russian birch; from Little Russia come some of the most beautiful laces and linens. In modern trade, where almost every avenue of production has been commercialized to enable the easy supply of popular demand, this opening to America of the hitherto unknown peasant handiwork of Russia is the entrance to unsuspected beauties in the common things of life.





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

SHADE OF DANTE: "MY 'INFERNO' WAS CHILD'S PLAY"



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## THE BIG WAY WITH MEXICO

**T**HE conciliatory tone of the Carranza note is gratifying. It indicates that the de facto government of Mexico does not want war with the United States. Neither does the United States want war with Mexico or with any part of Mexico. What we want is peace and good order in Mexico for the sake of our own safety, for the sake of the well being of the Mexican people, and for the sake of the cause of civilization in the North American continent. So on that side of things it is well.

The Carranza note renders a critical situation less acute. But it does little more. Those who have hailed it as the beginning of the end of all our troubles in Mexico are more optimistic than clear headed. The problem is much bigger than that of avoiding war with Carranza.

The sudden revival of the Villista revolution under the rumored leadership of the mysterious and elusive Villa himself at once puts a new face on the matter. Rather it reveals again the old face with the demoniac grin that the Mexican situation has worn ever since the murder of Madero.

It raises again the searching question: Has the United States any other duty toward Mexico than a negative one? Does it consist merely of the obligation not to interfere with the Mexican people in their pathetic efforts to work out their own salvation and not to permit their frantic struggles to spill over our border and damage life and property in American territory?

The President seems to think we have no other more positive responsibility. The Independent does not believe that Mr. Wilson sees the situation in true perspective.

The spirit in which he approaches the problem is high and noble. It breathes of deep sympathy for the people of Mexico and of abiding belief in democracy. But no concrete, definite, farsighted plan of action seems to flow from it. The President knows how the American people ought to feel—and, we believe with him, does on the whole feel—toward the Mexican people. But he does not seem to know what the American nation ought to do about the Mexican situation. We believe that he ought to set about finding out and then proceed to do it.

We commend again to his earnest consideration the proposal for a High Commission, to be composed of the biggest and finest citizens of the United States, which shall be sent on an embassy of good will and helpfulness and friendly counsel to the de facto government of Mexico, and more important than that, to the Mexican people.

That High Commission should assure the people of Mexico that we have no ulterior motives of aggression and exploitation. It should make a frank and generous proffer of help out of their difficulties. It should kindly but inflexibly make it clear to them that their disorders and their anarchies are not merely their own affair but the business of the world, and in particular of their big neighbor to the north.

To create such a High Commission would be to attack the problem in the large instead of making spasmodic and ineffective efforts to meet its shifting phases as they arise from day to day. The attempt might come to nothing. But every individual effort we have thus far made has met the same sad fate. We have tried plenty of little expedients. Let us try the big way now.

## OUR FRIENDSHIP FOR MEXICO

**J**UST now, when the Mexicans appear to regard their republic as threatened by the United States, it may not be improper to remind them that if it had not been for the United States there would now be no republic of Mexico. Like all the twenty republics south of us, Mexico has been under the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. This doctrine has been often questioned by European powers, but only once has a serious attempt been made to violate it. This was between 1851 and 1865, when the United States was engaged in internecine warfare that imperiled its very existence. Just as soon as the rebellion broke out the warships of England, France and Spain set sail for Mexico and took possession of Vera

Cruz. Secretary Seward notified the three allied powers of our deep concern and anxiety for the security and welfare of the Mexican republic and that our fleet would be stationed in the Gulf of Mexico to look after our interests. England and Spain soon withdrew, but it became evident that Napoleon intended to commit a second crime and overthrow the republic of Mexico as he had the republic of France. A fictitious empire was forced upon Mexico by French troops and an Austrian archduke, Maximilian, was selected as the puppet sovereign. The French invasion was directed against all the republics of the New World. It was prophesied in Paris that in ten years every South American republic would be



converted into a monarchy and the United States into a dictatorship.

The hands of the American Government were tied, but the voice of the American people could not be silenced. In the midst of the Civil War when war with England seemed imminent, the House of Representatives risked a war with France by passing by a vote of a hundred and nine to nothing that

it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge any monarchical government erected upon the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European power.

Nothing more could be done at the time, but just as soon as the Civil War was over General Grant proposed to organize an army of combined Union and Confederate soldiers who would volunteer to march to the City of Mexico and expel the Austrian emperor. He selected General Schofield to enlist troops for service on the republican side in Mexico. The War Department gave General Schofield a leave of absence for a year with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States and to take with him any of his staff officers that he wanted. In the meantime Grant sent Sheridan to the Rio Grande with 50,000 troops, which were distributed along the frontier, where they threatened the French lines.

But fortunately force was not necessary. The show of force was sufficient and Schofield was sent to Paris to negotiate for the retirement of the French troops instead of into Mexico to drive them out. The Secretary of State notified Napoleon in November, 1865, that the United States "still regarded the effort to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable." As the Emperor of the French did not seem disposed to pay any attention to this Mr. Seward set a definite date for the withdrawal of the French troops.

The Mexican republicans under Juarez had been keeping up a brave fight for freedom, altho Maximilian had ordered all of them shot whenever caught, without trial or the possibility of pardon. As soon as the United States had compelled the withdrawal of the French the republicans were able to overcome the imperialists with no official assistance from the United States. Their victory was marred by the unnecessary execution of the would-be emperor in spite of the interposition of Secretary Seward.

But the United States had to say "Hands off!" to Austria as well as to France. Rather than have an Austrian archduke ignominiously dismounted from the throne it was planned to ship 10,000 Austrian troops from Trieste to Vera Cruz. But our minister at Vienna, Mr. Motley, was told by Secretary Seward that if Austria allowed a single soldier to embark for Mexico, the United States would break off relations at once. The Austrian Government saw the point and prohibited the shipment of the troops enlisted for Mexico.

The effect of the action of the United States in preventing the establishment of an empire in Mexico was not confined to the New World. As M. Thiers said in the *Chambre des Deputies* in 1867, the failure of the Mexican expedition paralyzed France in Europe and permitted Prussia to aggrandize herself. His words were truer than even he could imagine, for only four years later he was pleading with the inexorable Bismarck for the life of France.

Mexico was then not ungrateful for what America

had done for her. Seward was awarded the title of "Defender of the Liberty of the Americas" when he visited Mexico two years later.

Our purpose in recalling this bit of history now is not to claim more gratitude from the Mexican people, but to assure them that the purpose and policy of the United States are today just what they were fifty years ago. We stand as the protector of the Mexican republic equally against foreign foes and internal enemies, against monarchy and anarchy, against an imperial usurper like Maximilian and a presidential usurper like Huerta. It makes no difference to us what government Mexico has so long as it has a government. But what should we have to reply now if Europe said to us: "You drove out Maximilian. Do you think that the state of Mexico under such an empire as he would have founded could be any worse than it is now?"

We have assumed before the world the responsibility for the behavior of Mexico under the republic. We must see to it somehow that Mexico is at least as orderly and prosperous as if she were ruled by a successor of Maximilian and under the protection of France.

## THERE IS NOTHING NEW

ON the 4th of July, 1653, in his opening speech to the Little Parliament, Oliver Cromwell said in reference to the treaty that "was endeavored with the King": "They would have put into his hands all that we had engaged for, and all our security should have been a little piece of paper." The famous phrase, "A scrap of paper," which has been quoted so many thousand times during the past two years, was not, it appears, so new as it seemed, being, as a matter of fact, 261 years old.

## "SOFT"

A CANDIDATE for the Presidency is credited with having expressed the apprehension that after the Great War it will appear that the people of the United States are "soft." We suppose that he means that they will be so enervated by ease and peace and wealth that they will lose their ideals and not be willing to sacrifice themselves for patriotism as do the nations which have learned virility in war.

But what is it to be "soft"? Is it to hate fighting; to be unwilling to kill and be killed; to value the life and comfort of one's sons and brothers? War is the most horrible of evils, and if we detest it, it is as well to be "soft."

An old couplet often repeated, says:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

But there is a great fallacy implied in it. There is no nation and never was one in which wealth induced decay. Wealth comes only by labor and sacrifice and suffering, by sweat of muscle and brain, and that gives strength, never decadence. The really "soft" are the impoverished who are so poor-spirited that they prefer the pothouse to the shop; for it is poverty that causes decay, improvident poverty. It is true that a millionaire's son may inherit wealth and make of himself a worthless, wrist-watched dude, but his undeserved wealth comes by the hard labor of a thousand men in farm and factory who are the people, not he. It is true that there may be here and there a misplaced town from



which the enterprising youth have fled to the city for better conditions and left a Deserted Village to the less competent and less ambitious. But they are not the people. The land belongs to the thousands who create wealth, and those who fail to create wealth find themselves replaced by more virile immigrants from Europe and Canada who add more riches.

It is a hundred years since Goldsmith wrote his famous couplet, and during the century England has multiplied her wealth ten times, and greatly increased her population and no one would venture to say that there is any decay in English moral fiber since the day when, as Thackeray said:

When the Fourth to hell descended,  
Heaven be thanked, the Georges ended.

And if war corrects "softness" the readiness with which our people responded to the Mexican threat may give us hope that we are not yet too "soft," and we may yet claim the blessing to peace-makers who are called the Children of God. And we have the right to add the further benediction, Blessed are the "soft" for they shall inherit the earth.

### CONTRASTS

EVER since the war broke out German and Austrian subjects living in heathen Japan have proceeded with their affairs unmolested. They have carried on trade and enjoyed the intercourse of their Japanese neighbors just the same as tho their native countries were not at war with Japan. Even the German banks in Kobe and Yokohama have been kept open for business as usual and with no lack of funds either.

In the United States, however, such free intercourse is considered too dangerous. Orders, we understand, were given to our troops entraining for the border not under any circumstances even to speak to a Mexican. Incidentally the United States is not at war with Mexico.

### THE ENTENTE IN ACTION

THE cordial understanding which began to take shape some ten years ago came to a climax at 7.30 a. m. on July 1, when ten miles of Frenchmen and ten miles of Britishers sprang from their trenches and charged the German trenches together. Tho the northern half of the line sang "Tipperary" and the southern half of the line sang the "Marseillaise," the two armies kept step and struck the foe as one. From the days of William the Conqueror France and England have been frequent foes and rarely friends. In 1854 they united in a reasonless raid upon Russia, but in 1898 they were at sword's points again over the partition of Africa.

The French general, who pinned on his breast the red carnation of revenge with the remark, "This flower will wilt in the German trenches," showed that the spirit of Boulanger still dominates the army. Thirty years ago the red carnation was seen in thousands of buttonholes, for it was thought that "the man on horseback" had come at last to lead France to *la gloire et la revanche*.

But, fortunately for France, the war upon Germany was postponed until the alliance with Russia and the entente with England gave her the needed strength on land and sea. During the first year of the Great War the French and British lost ground thru their failure to work together, but now General Foch and General

Haig are almost equally under the command of Generalissimo Joffre. The entente has become an alliance and the alliance an army.

### KIPLING AMONG THE PROPHETS

IT was seven years ago that Kipling wrote "With the Night Mail." It was a fantastic story of the marvelous developments in air traffic that have come about by the year 2000. Somehow it does not seem quite so fantastic today as it did the day we read it first.

Just the other day another one of its outlandish prophecies came true with a bang. In the story the airship that carries the night mail from London to Quebec in ten hours passes thru a night of atmospheric disturbance and meteorological high-jinks. As the morning comes with fair skies and relaxed tensions, the crew and passenger look down upon the sea:

A big submersible breaks water suddenly. Another and another follow with a swash and a suck and a savage bubbling of relieved pressures. The deep-sea freighters are rising to lung up after the long night, and the leisurely ocean is all patterned with peacock's eyes of foam.

A wanton flight of fancy—until that U-boat broke water off the Virginia capes last Sunday with a cargo of freight.

Well prophesied, sir!

### SELF-CENTERED AMERICANISM

THE world events that have filled the two years which will be rounded out on the thirty-first of July have changed the American people for good or for ill. It is commonly assumed that they have brought this nation into world politics on the big scale, and that they have lifted American thinking to a higher level? Have they?

Is it not quite as possible that they have narrowed and intensified our nationalism, rather than broadened it? Is it certain that our desire to keep out of entangling alliances has not been strengthened? Are we quite sure that we are less self-sufficient, less self-satisfied, less self-centered than we were?

These skeptical questions are not to be escaped as we review the Wilson Administration and reflect upon the reactions which it has started in public opinion. They stand forth insistently in the proceedings of the Republican convention at Chicago, and, above all, in Mr. Hughes's letter of acceptance.

It is true, undoubtedly, that millions of individual Americans, especially on the Atlantic seaboard, have been awakened by the European war and have entered into the tremendous experiences of a world consciousness as never before in their lives. They have felt and have understood the full significance of the mighty clash between two antagonistic civilizations. They have realized that democracy, liberty, all of the ideals and hopes that center in the responsible state, are in a life and death grapple with militaristic absolutism. They have seen that now, or later, the United States must itself become militaristic if absolutism can run amuck in the world, devastating, conquering, annexing, and can get away with the goods. Have the people of the United States as a whole seen this? Do they see it now?

Millions of them it is certain have not seen it and have not as yet any realizing sense of it. They are satisfied with their crops and their profits. They have approved of the Wilson Administration not because it has



asserted American rights, not because it has proclaimed that life is more sacred than property, but because it has kept us out of war. It hails the Republican platform and the Hughes statement not because of anything found in the one or the other which asserts the duty of America to stand forth as a leader among the nations in a stalwart attempt to bring them into a new and higher organization for the maintenance of peace and civilization. It hails them rather because they proclaim in both old and new phrases the time-honored shibboleth, "America for Americans." What have we to do with abroad?

This is the disappointing aspect of our new reactions. It compels us to face the question whether, after all, we have appreciably developed intellectually or morally under the shock of a world catastrophe.

A nation, like an individual, must observe the rule of minding one's own business. Its first duty is to be self-reliant and self-supporting. But the individual who does not go on from self-adequacy to participate in the achievements of his community and his generation is not a great man; and the nation that is content to amass wealth and play no part in the evolution of world civilization cannot expect to stand forth among the supremely great nations in the pages of history. To avoid quarrel and offense is dignified and worthy. To be provident and blameless is commendable; but when great duties call and great efforts are demanded to preserve, to enrich and to hand on the civilization which the nations that have preceded have transmitted to us, it is not a noble part to stand aloof enjoying one's own security and prosperity, feeling nothing of the thrill of opportunity and of adventure, and knowing nothing of that sterner and more glorious morality which can sometimes forget self in a great devotion.

The mightiest task that man has ever undertaken is at this moment confronting the nations. The world cannot go on in the false security of the years before 1914. A way must be found to prevent the utter destruction of all that civilization has thus far achieved. Is the United States to lead in this greatest of undertakings, or is it merely to "stand pat"? The roll call has begun. What is our answer?

### THE CHURCH AND SERVICE

WHILE the Presbyterian Assembly at Atlantic City was creating divisiveness by its strong emphasis upon intellectual standards and creedal statements, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga was laying the foundations of union with other sections of Methodism by their exaltation of the tasks to be accomplished by the Church and the needs of the world which call for consecration and service. It is a pointed lesson for leaders in the movement for Church union. Traditional, creedal, ritual and theological inheritances destroy broad sympathy and enthusiasm, divide and weaken effort. The vision of service, the call of the harvests waiting for the sickle, and the prospect of the triumph of the Gospel applied to the social life of the world give the thrill of inspiration, the strength of cohesion, and the courage of victory. Divisions are accentuated by dwelling on the past. They are forgotten in the enthusiasm inspired by the hope of the future and the determined assumption of the tasks of the present. The road to union lies not in clearing up the mists and misunderstandings of bygone days, but thru gen-

erous coöperation and common planning for moral conquests yet to be made. Religious unity is not a base of operations to which we must return for needed supplies, but a spiritual goal to be achieved by joint campaigns for society's salvation.

### NEXT?

AN American city has declined a helping of "pork"! The chunk was already out of the barrel. It had been presented to the community on a silver salver. But the citizens put patriotism above pork-hunger, and begged that it be salted down again. Incredible!

Ripon, Wisconsin, has a proud place in American political history. It saw the birth of the Republican party. But today it wears a brighter crown.

Congress had voted \$75,000 for a new post office in Ripon. The city was naturally delighted. They always are. But the Mexican crisis came on, and Ripon realized that national preparedness costs money. So its common council, its Commercial Club and hundreds of its citizens have petitioned Congress to take back the \$75,000 and use it for defense.

It is a brave example to the cities and towns of America. Which one will be next?

### DECISION DAY

IT is noticeable that the practice is becoming more general in our Sunday schools of observing what is called "Decision Day." It is also well to notice that this indicates a change in view in our non-liturgical churches as to the attitude of young people to the Church.

On Decision Day superintendents and teachers are expected to direct the attention of their pupils to the duty and privilege of becoming communicants. They are told they are old enough to take on themselves the vows of the Christian life, and to show their earnestness by definitely connecting themselves with the Church. They are not asked to work up any strange or impossible religious experience, but simply to pledge themselves then and there with divine help to be disciples of Christ. And we are told that the fruit of such quiet resolution appears in sane and steady Christian life. Of course, those who make this decision receive special instruction and in due time are taken into full membership. In the Lutheran Churches and the Protestant Episcopal Church children are instructed to become communicants in their early teens, and much is made of their "confirmation." The Catholic Church goes further, and at the age of seven children receive the sacrament of the Eucharist. The late Pope gave special instructions on this matter, believing that many were lost to the Church by waiting for their confirmation day.

Whether called Confirmation Day or the Consecration of the Christian Endeavor or the Decision Day of the Sunday school, the virtue of the day consists in the resolve which gives permanent value to life, with serious purpose, rather than the excitement of a pious passion. It finds its expression in Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty":

Thru no disturbance of my soul  
Or strong compunction in me wrought,  
I supplicate for thy control,  
But in the quietness of thought . . .  
Give unto me, made lowly wise,  
The spirit of self sacrifice,  
The confidence of Reason give;  
And in the light of Truth thy bondman let me live



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Anglo-French Drive

The snake-like line that has dangled down from Belgium thru France for the last twenty-one months has at last been shifted eastward. The long-awaited Allied offensive on the western front has now begun. The actual distance advanced during the first week is not much greater than was gained by the British at Neuve Chapelle in March and the French in the Champagne in September of 1915, but the prospect of success is thought to be better than last year, for the largest army that England has ever had in all her history has been put into this field and both the French and British forces have been for the first time supplied with artillery and ammunition on a scale at least equal to their enemy. Altho the French have lost heavily at Verdun, the Germans must have been weakened still more, not only by their greater losses there, but also by the men they have been compelled to sacrifice during the year on their various other fronts in Russia, Galicia, Serbia and Turkey.

Altho the German commanders, like the rest of the world, anticipated an attack in July upon their western front, they seem to have been kept somewhat in the dark as to the exact time and place selected for the Allied offensive. At any rate, the Allies took every precaution to prevent the secret from leaking out. Troops were so far as possible brought forward to their new positions at night. Batteries were concealed near the line, but their guns were never allowed to give voice until the determined day. The soldiers were kept in ignorance of the plans and the

officers were ordered not to mention them at mess.

During the week preceding the attack the guns were going at a lively rate all along the line from the Somme to the sea, and frequent infantry raids compelled the Germans to keep their trenches well protected at all points. At the same time the French and British aeroplanes did what they could to break up the communications by dropping bombs upon railroad stations and supply depots.

**The Charge** The attack for which France and Great Britain have been preparing for over a year was launched on the morning of the first day of July.

All thru the night the fire of the long range artillery had increased in intensity and at 6.20 the rapid-fire trench mortars were brought to bear upon the first German line. Ten minutes later they were raised to the second line and at that moment the French and British troops jumped out from their shelters and charged along a front of twenty miles.

The gunfire had been so thoro and searching that in some places the German trenches were reduced to a mere furrow and their bomb-proof shelters were found filled with dead.

Some of the German redoubts which were expected to offer a stout resistance were discovered, when reached, to be so completely demolished as to be easily occupied. Finding the fortifications less formidable than they had anticipated, one body of British troops took in rapid succession the first, second and third line of trenches, then

## THE GREAT WAR

July 3—French take Curlu. Russo-Japan treaty of alliance signed.

July 4—British take La Boisselle and Thiepval. Russian Cossacks enter Hungary.

July 5—French take Estrées. German repulse French attack on Vaux and Damloup, near Verdun.

July 6—Turks drive Russians from Kermanshah, Persia. French take Heure.

July 7—Germans fall back from Kolki. British take Contalmaison.

July 8—British and French Governments renounce Declaration of London. Germans attack Thiaumont, near Verdun.

July 9—Merchant submarine "Deutschland" arrives in Baltimore. Russians cross the Stokhod River, toward Kovel.

advancing farther than had been planned they ran out of bombs and failing to receive support were obliged to surrender. The same blunder of getting too far ahead was committed on a larger scale at Neuve Chapelle and Gallipoli.

The French advance was made in a more systematic way and gained more ground. At the end of the week the British had taken about 6000 prisoners and the French more than 8000. The British report the capture of twenty cannons; the French seventy-six. The British have advanced about two miles; the French about four.

**Where and How** The point chosen for the Allied offensive in France is where the French and British forces join. This is between the Somme and Ancre rivers, just east of Albert. Both these streams run across the lines from the German side into the territory held by the Allies to the west.

The failure of the local attempts to break thru the German line last year showed the necessity of a wider offensive front so that troops cannot be readily shifted to the endangered point. This time the Allies have chosen a sector of about twenty miles for their advance, the northern half of which is held by the British and the southern by the French.

The British left rests upon the river or rather the creek of Ancre and from this point the British line runs first south along the Ancre and then east curving around the German salient directed toward Albert. In this angle are the villages of Thiepval, La Boisselle, Ovillers, Fricourt, Mamety and Montauban, all of which were captured by the British in the first week of July. The British movement is directed toward Bapaume, a railroad center, twelve miles northeast of Albert.

The French objective is Peronne, a



WITH HELMET AND LANCE

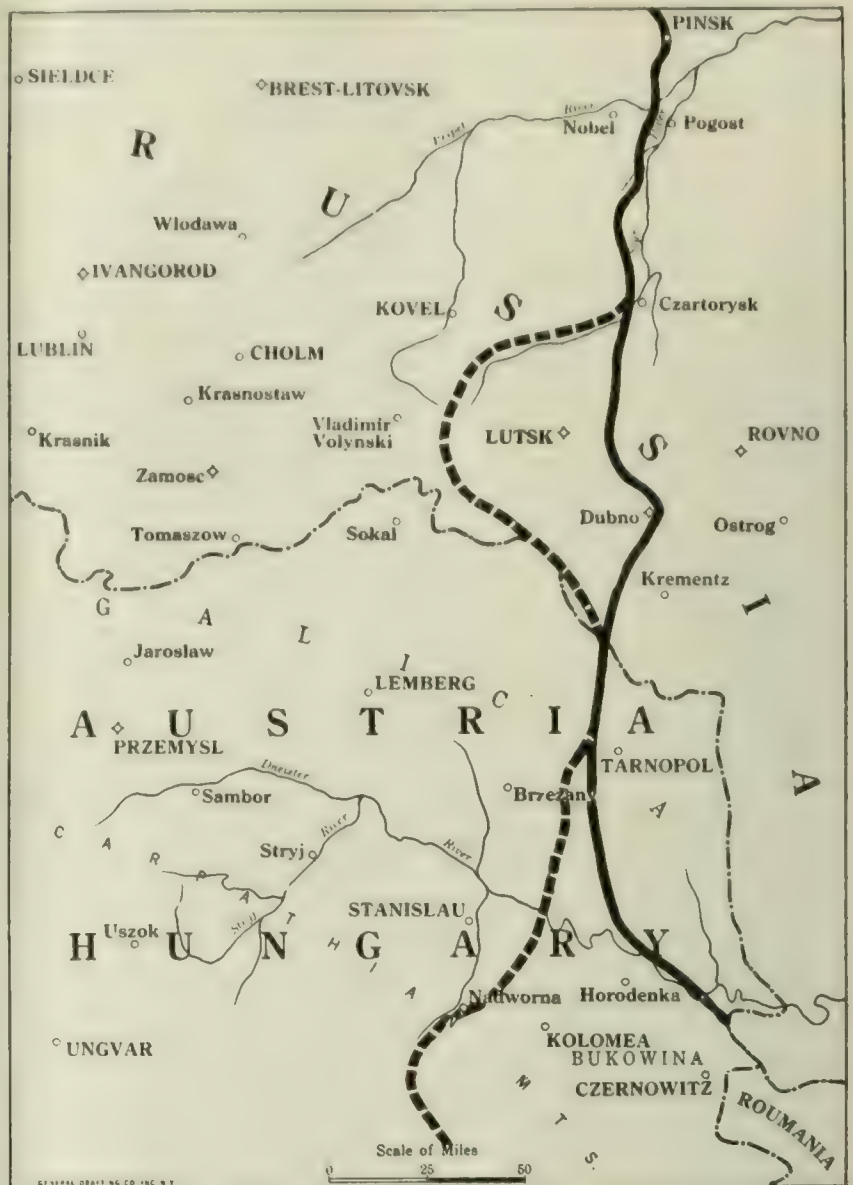
These are not "house maids," but the French cavalry in their new uniform and equip with rifle, bayonet, sword, lance and steel war-horse. If the Germans are dislodged from their trenches they may take an active part in driving them out of the country.





THE WESTERN FRONT

The Anglo-French drive which began the first of July has swept over the indicated territory in the above map. The British in the northern half of this sector are striking toward Bapaume; the French in the southern half are striking toward Peronne



THE EASTERN FRONT

The Russian drive which began the first of June has swept over Bukovina and the territory indicated in the above map. The Germans on the north are trying to hold the Russians back from Kovel; the Austrians on the south are trying to hold them back from Lemberg

more important center, six miles east of their original line and less than a mile ahead of the point they have now reached. In advancing toward Peronne, the French are following up the Somme, and clearing the Germans from both banks as they go. Since the French lines were on the start farther advanced than the British and since their gains during the week have been greater, they now occupy a pronounced salient and it would be dangerous to advance much farther until the British line on the north can be brought up even with the French. The Germans are already taking advantage of the advanced position of the French to attack them on their right flank near Estrées.

The Germans apparently overestimated the strength of the British offensive and underestimated the French, for after the first impetus of the British had been checked they moved troops from the British front to halt the more threatening offensive of the French.

The country where the fighting is going on consists of rolling hills thru which the Somme cuts a deep channel. The Germans had dug their shelters into the chalk beds, sometimes forty feet under the ground. Their batteries were so well hidden that the Allies were surprised at the emergence of

German soldiers from ground over which they had swept long before.

In most cases the Germans were found well protected by reinforced concrete casements from which they could only be reached by bombs or bayonets. But in other cases they met the charge of the Allied infantry by coming out on the parapet and using their machine guns in the open to rake the advancing lines.

**The Russian Advance** All along the eight hundred mile front from the Gulf of Riga to the frontier of Rumania the Russians have kept their enemies occupied, and in the southern sector of this line they have made considerable gains. The Austrian crown land of Bukovina is now altogether overrun by the Russians, and the Cossack cavalry have even followed the retreating Austrians thru the passes of the Carpathian mountains and have raided the railroads on the Hungarian side. The remnants of General Pflanzer's army were forced against the eastern frontier of Bukovina and managed to escape capture only by crossing the border into Rumania, where they are interned.

The capture of Czernovitz and the collapse of the Austrian defense in Bukovina enabled General Letchitsky to push westward along the Pruth to

the Carpathians. This enabled him to cut the railroad leading from Hungary thru the mountains into Galicia at this point. The two important railroad centers in this region are Kolomea and Stanislaw. The first has been taken and the second is threatened.

This westward movement south of the Dniester River brings the Russians back of the right wing of the Austrian army resting upon that river. Consequently, General von Bothmer has been obliged to withdraw from the Strypa River, where he has hitherto held the Russians in check, and to fall back upon the Zlota Lipa River, the next tributary of the Dniester, some twenty miles west.

General Brusiloff made his greatest advance in the Russian territory lying north of the Galician boundary. Here he pushed forward about fifty miles from the old Russian line, and after taking the fortress of Lutsk, he seemed likely soon to reach Kovel and so to cut the railroad connecting Brest Litovsk with Lemberg.

But General von Linsingen came to the rescue with 200,000 German troops and struck the Russian line right where it begins to bulge forward at Kolki and Czartorysk. This angle the Germans were able to hold for several days by dint of hard fighting, but they have now been driven out of



it and forced to retire toward Kovel.

The Russian War Office claims that during the month of June 217,000 Austrian and German prisoners were taken. Ten thousand more were reported on July 4 and 5. The Austrian War Office asserts these claims are grossly exaggerated and points out that if their killed and wounded are in the usual ratio to this they would not have a single soldier in that region.

**Russo-Japanese Treaty** The two powers which were brought together at Portsmouth have been growing closer ever since until finally they have been joined in a treaty of alliance. This was signed at Petrograd on July 3 by Sergius Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Ichiro Motono, Japanese Ambassador. The treaty is said to consist of two articles in substance as follows:

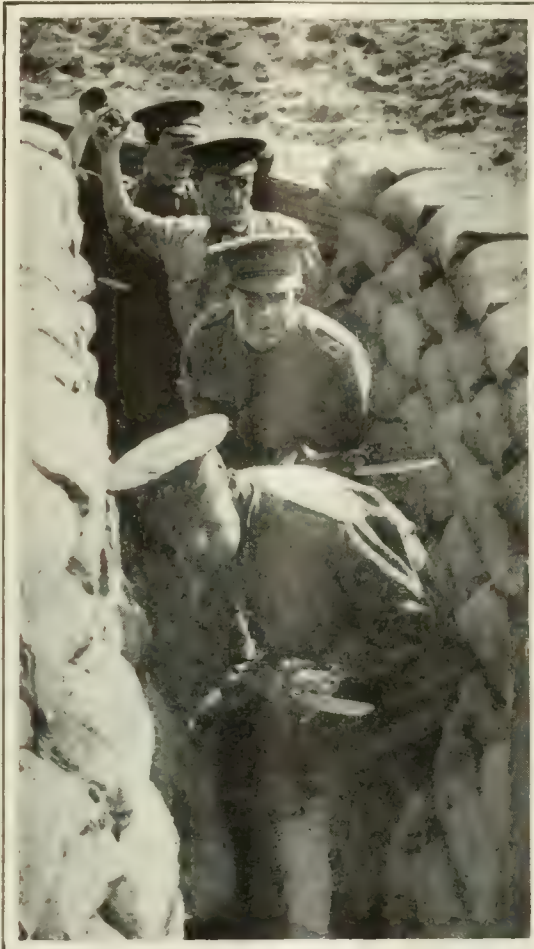
First—Japan will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Russia. Russia will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Japan.

Second—In case the territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties which are recognized by the other contracting party are menaced, Japan and Russia will consult with each other on measures to adopt with a view to supporting or extending assistance for the safeguarding and defense of these rights and interests.

This combination of the two great powers on the Asiatic side of the Pacific will doubtless have a great influence on the future of China, in which the "special interests" referred to may be presumed to lie. The measure is said to be designed especially to prevent the extension of German influence in China after the war, but is likely to affect the interests of other commercial powers in some degree.

For some years Russia and Japan have been pursuing plans in harmony. When Russia asserted her claims to outer Mongolia, Japan strengthened her hold upon Manchuria and extended her control into inner Mongolia.

During the present war the Japanese



Underwood

#### TOMMY IN THE TRENCHES

British soldiers behind the sandbags are prepared to repel an attack with bayonet and grenade

have been actively engaged in making arms and ammunition for the Russians, and it is said that Japanese officers are assisting the Russians in their Galician campaign.

#### U-Boat Reaches Baltimore

The first merchant submarine the world has ever seen arrived in Baltimore harbor early Sunday morning, July 9. She reported to the pilot boat off Cape Henry as the "Deutschland" of Bremen, Captain Kairig. She had left Heligoland June 23 and had escaped by diving from the British cruisers that patrol the seas. For two days the "Deutschland" has been playing hide and seek with the

British warships which, warned by rumors of the voyage of the submarine, were scurrying up and down the Atlantic coast in search of her.

The "Deutschland" is 300 feet long and thirty feet wide. She is propelled by two Diesel engines of 600 horse power. She carries a cargo of about a thousand tons of aniline dyes, medicines and mail, and will take back rubber, nickel and other materials most needed by the German army. It is proposed to establish a regular line of these submarine merchantmen, for altho their cargo capacity is small, they will afford an opportunity to convey mail and money between Germany and the United States, which is now impossible on account of the British blockade. The "Deutschland" carries no arms except two small rapid fire guns for defensive purposes such as are allowed by our government to merchant vessels.

#### Carranza Answers Our Note

The long awaited reply of the de facto Mexican Government appeared on July 4. It softens the earlier demand that American troops immediately evacuate Mexican soil to a suggestion for the patrol of the frontier by American and Mexican forces, each keeping to their own side of the boundary line, and a proposal for mediation by other Latin-American republics. The note reads in part:

This government is disposed now, at it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries, to wit:

"The American Government believes reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican Government, on its part, believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of conflicts. Therefore the withdrawal of American troops, on one hand, and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both governments."

This government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its dis-



Cartoon in New York Evening Sun

"ALLIGER, FRISCO" KAPA HAS STARTED HOME"



Cartoon in New York Tribune

SUBJECT TO ASSIGNMENT

THE KAISER'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE



Cartoon in Rochester Herald

"MY KINGDOM FOR A DUAL PERSONALITY"





Copyright, The Independent

## AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT

French trench at Verdun demolished by the German artillery

posal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American Government on its part may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities of the frontier that might cause new complications.

**Events in Mexico** Next to the diplomatic negotiations between Carranza and the American Government, the renewed activity of the Villista forces is the most important factor in the Mexican situation. There are persistent rumors that Villa himself is in command of a considerable army near the town of Jimenez, in southern Chihuahua. The Carranzista general, Ignacio Ramos, attempted to clear up the country to the southwest of Jimenez. At Corral ranch, fifteen miles from the city, a Villista band, the strength of which has been placed as high as three thousand, overwhelmed the Carranzista detachment and the general and most of his command were killed.

The outbreak is indirectly a serious peril to Carranza, for the rebels may attack American soldiers and civilians now in Mexico and possibly make new raids across the American border, in which case the United States will probably demand a free hand in overtaking and punishing the raiders; a demand which Carranza would hardly dare to concede in view of Mexican patriotic sentiment, and could not refuse without risking war. Therefore the Mexican Government is anxious to avoid any incident which may endanger friendly relations between the two countries. Carranza has ordered the return to General Pershing of the arms, ammunition and horses captured at the Carrizal fight, and he has released three-fourths of a store of 200,000 ounces of silver bullion seized from an American mining corporation at Parral, the rest being held for taxes.

## Preparing for War and Peace

The Mexican Government, while apparently anticipating peace, is not neglecting any of the precautions that would be necessary in case of war. The railroads are being utilized to full capacity in transporting guns and ammunition to the armies now mobilized in the north. The federal board of health has issued a call for men and women with experience as physicians and nurses to form a medical corps which would be ready for service upon a declaration of war. General Obregon, minister of war, has expelled from the country Juan Cabral and Ramon Sosa, because, as they were recently Villista generals, their loyalty to the existing

government was in doubt. It is thought that the same policy will be pursued with other rebel leaders who have surrendered to the Carranzistas.

The mobilization of the National Guard has already resulted in a triple benefit to this country. It has visibly impressed the Mexican military authorities; the more conciliatory attitude of the de facto government is proof of that. It has given the militia a more adequate training than they could possibly have acquired without experiencing in some degree the hardships of actual campaigning. Finally, it has revealed all the defects of personnel, equipment, organization and leadership which might otherwise have remained undetected until the actual outbreak of a war. In many states from thirty to sixty per cent of the guardsmen have been rejected as physically unfit for active service. The lack of equipment at first reported has been largely remedied by this time, but this and other causes have delayed mobilization to a serious degree. At present there are about ninety thousand American troops guarding the border; two-thirds of them militiamen, and the rest soldiers of the regular army.

The forces of pacifism have not been idle during the crisis either in Mexico or in the United States. An unofficial peace conference consisting of three Mexican and three American delegates met at Washington, D. C., on the 5th of July to discuss the best methods of relieving the strained situation. A delegation of Mexican labor leaders captained by Carlos Loverira of Yucatan attended a meeting of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, also held in Washington. The officials of the Federation and the labor delegates from Mexico adopted a joint statement urging the working classes of both



Paul Thompson

## THE COMMUNITY FESTIVAL GIVES TIMELY ADVICE

New York celebrated a sane Fourth with civic tableaux suggesting the solutions of present-day problems. Arbitration, presented by the Spirit of America, is shown here as preventing war between Uncle Sam, urged on by the corrupt capitalist, and the bandits of Mexico. Dr. George F. Kunz was chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration.





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#### THE LIFE LINE

So long as the United States forbids the shipment of ammunition into Mexico, Carranza withholds permission for our troops to use Mexican railroads. There are now no available aeroplanes at the border, and the safety of General Pershing's troops depends upon these motor trucks.

countries to exert themselves to prevent it.

The question of national preparedness, particularly in relation to proposals for military training in the public schools, was the chief controversial issue discussed at this year's meeting of the National Education Association, held during the first week of July in New York City. The chief speakers for the pacifists were William Jennings Bryan and David Starr Jordan; while the leading advocate of ample preparedness was General Leonard Wood. The majority of those who address the association as a body or spoke before its branch conferences opposed, on pedagogical as well as pacifist grounds, the attempt to make military training part of the school curriculum.

**Congress and National Finance** On Monday, the third of July, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill carrying appropriations of \$328,000,000 for the current fiscal year. This is an addition of \$146,000,000 to the bill which passed the House of Representatives. To meet the extraordinary burdens which the new military and naval programs have put upon the resources of the Government, an additional revenue measure has been introduced into the House designed to provide two hundred million dollars from an increased surtax on incomes, a tax on inheritances, and a tax on profits from war munitions. The expense of mobilizing the National Guard and preparing in other ways for the security of the Mexican border, estimated at

#### THE MEXICAN SITUATION

**July 2**—Premier Romanones of Spain tenders the good offices of his government to help solve the controversy between the United States and Mexico.

**July 3**—General Ignacio Ramos killed in battle with Villistas at Corral. Two Villista generals expelled from Mexico by Carranza government.

**July 4**—Carranza replies to the American note and suggests mediation by other Latin-American governments.

**July 5**—American army headquarters reports that only half the militia is in readiness for service. Unofficial peace conference meets in Washington.

**July 6**—Villa reported to be raising a new army to fight the United States.

**July 7**—The American Government expresses gratification at the tone of Carranza's reply to its note.

**July 8**—General Arrieta reported in conflict with Villistas at Las Nieves.

**July 9**—Refugees claim that Villa is at the head of a large army of rebels at Durango.

The Treasury Department has made public the income and corporation tax returns from the various internal revenue districts. The yield of the individual income tax amounted to \$67,957,488.50; that of the corporation tax totaled \$56,909,941.78. One-fifth of the corporation tax and more than one-third of the tax on individual incomes was paid by the first and second New York districts, embracing New York City.

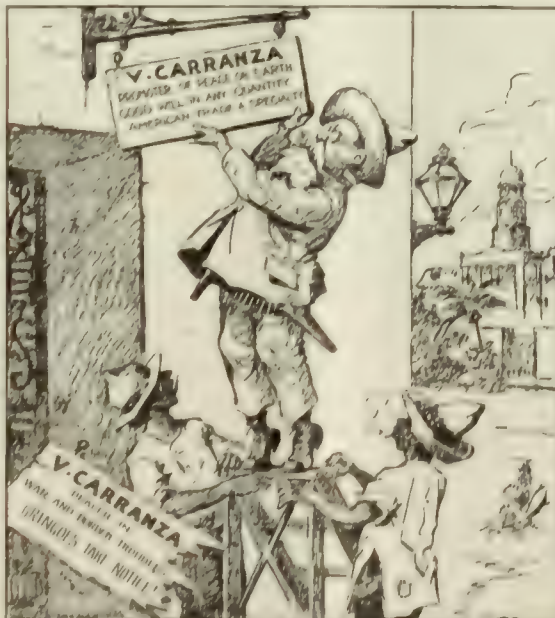
**Infantile Paralysis** Early in June there occurred in the Italian quarter of Brooklyn, New York, a perplexing outbreak of infantile paralysis. Until the coming of hot weather at the end of the month the number of cases was small and almost wholly limited to the Borough of Brooklyn. During the last week in June, however, there were fifty-nine deaths from the disease, and during the first week in July more than 110. The death rate has been alarmingly high, amounting to nearly one-fourth of the cases reported.

Dr. Emerson, the New York Health Commissioner, has taken very drastic measures to stamp out the epidemic. Not only have the infected districts been rigidly quarantined, but the reading rooms of the public libraries and all of the moving picture theaters have been closed to children under sixteen. The disease has spread to other parts of the country. Sporadic cases have been reported from nine other states and even in Montreal, Canada. The health authorities express no hope of checking the progress of the epidemic entirely before the end of the summer.



Cartoon by the Associated Press

COMING TOGETHER



Cartoon by the Associated Press

A NEW SIGN FOR THE SAME OLD STAND

CARRANZA TURNS OVER A NEW LEAF



Cartoon by the Associated Press

WILL SOME DISTANCE TO GO



# WHY I AM FOR PROHIBITION

BY WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

**S**OCRATES says that before people can reason together there must be an agreement upon some fundamental proposition which can be taken as the basis of argument. In discussing the liquor question the most elementary proposition deals with the effect of alcohol upon the human system. Those who believe in legislation, whether in the nature of restriction or prohibition, start with the declaration that alcohol is a poison which, taken into the body, weakens the physical strength, impairs the mental vigor and undermines the morals.

If this proposition is false, the whole argument in favor of restraint upon the sale of liquor falls to the ground. If it can be shown that the use of alcohol is an advantage to either the body, the mind or the morals, those who favor its use will have no difficulty in opposing any interference with its sale or use. If, on the contrary, the evil effect of alcohol is admitted, it is difficult, if not impossible to make a logical defense of its manufacture or sale.

It is worth while, therefore, to consider this basic question. From the time when Daniel, a Hebrew captive, insisted upon testing the relative virtues of alcohol and water as a matter of diet and by his test vindicated the claims of water, down to the present day, the tests have all been on the side of those who abstained from alcoholic liquor.

**T**HE testimony against alcohol based upon scientific experiment and demonstration, is accumulating and has already exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind.

The test can be made today. Let 100 young men be selected in any country or clime; let them be divided into two groups—one group using alcohol and the other abstaining from its use and those who do not use alcohol will win the honors in school and the prizes on the athletic field. The same result will be shown if these two groups are tested in target practice, at typesetting or at any other work that requires accuracy.

The social statistics show that the number of accidents is greater among those who use alcohol and the life tables prove that the average expectancy of those who use alcohol is much less than the expectancy of those who do not use it.

The business world confirms the testimony of the scientists and the students of sociology. There is an increasing tendency in all large corporations to forbid the use of alcohol to men in irresponsible positions.



Underwood

#### MR. BRYAN TODAY

Mr. Bryan and Dr. George W. Kirchwey, warden of Sing Sing Prison during Thomas Mott Osborne's suspension, and now appointed confidential advisor to the New York State Prison Department. This photograph was taken on July 4, when Mr. Bryan spoke before the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing

If any one believes that even the moderate use of intoxicating liquor is an advantage to a person seeking employment, there is a very easy way to test it. Let him secure from a friend the strongest recommendation possible and then add three words, in red ink so that they will be sure to be seen, "and he drinks." What will be his chance of employment?

The brewer, the distiller and the saloonkeeper are too well informed as to the effect of such a statement to write those words upon the recommendation of any friend for whom they desire to secure a place. If, then, the man who makes money out of the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquor would not jeopardize the prospects of a friend by embodying such a statement in a recommendation, why should any one else doubt that the use of alcohol is indefensible from the standpoint of health, safety or business advantage?

If we may now advance a step further, we find that all legislation on the subject is a recognition of the injurious effects of the use of alcohol. The sale of alcoholic drinks is, in every state of the Union, separated from other businesses and put in a class by itself. If a man wants to

open a place of business for the sale of food or clothing or any other articles of ordinary use, he is welcomed in any community. Not so with the man who wants to open a saloon. He is met at the city limits and notified that, while others can engage in business without a special tax, he must pay a large sum for the privilege of selling his wares, that sum being constantly raised. More than that, he is notified that, while the butcher may open as early as he pleases, the saloonkeeper cannot open until a certain hour in the morning; that, while the restaurant can keep open as long as it pleases, the saloon must close at a certain hour in the evening; and that, while any other merchant may sell anything else to anybody else, he can only sell the stuff which he handles to those who are over-age and under-drunk. The law, found everywhere, forbidding the sale of liquor to minors is proof that the effect of alcohol is understood; and the provision against selling to drunkards is equally conclusive proof that alcohol has an established reputation for harm.

If as all of these restrictions show, the public recognizes that the use of alcohol is injurious, why is that sale permitted? Many illustrations have been used to emphasize the absurdity of licensing an evil and then fining those who suffer from it. The licensing of saloons, for instance, and the fining of those who get drunk, has been likened to a policy under which a city would license the spreading of the "itch" and then collect fines from those who scratched.

Comparisons have also been made between our care of domestic animals and our indifference to the welfare of human beings. No county, for illustration, would license the spread of any disease such as hog cholera. Why, then, should a community place a price upon the physical health, the economic usefulness and even the morals of its citizens, and give to those who conspire against them the right to spread ruin at will?

**T**HE discussion of legislation on the liquor question is turning more and more upon the unit of control. In a number of states the city or village is the unit, in some the precinct. In many the county has been made the unit, and nineteen states have enlarged the unit and made it include the entire commonwealth.

There is no reason why weight should be given to the arguments which are advanced for and against



any proposed unit. It might as well be understood that those who are interested in the liquor traffic favor the *lowest* possible unit, and that, as a rule, those opposed to the liquor traffic desire the *largest* possible unit, the side taken in the discussion of a particular unit depending entirely upon the size of the existing unit as compared with the size of the proposed unit.

If, for instance, the existing unit is the precinct and the proposed unit the county, those who represent the brewer, the distiller and the saloon-keeper will dwell upon the advantages of the precinct over the county, while the prohibition advocates will just as strenuously advance the arguments in favor of the county unit as against the precinct. If, after the county unit has been adopted, an effort is made to substitute state prohibition for the county unit, the very men who argued strenuously against the county unit, when the choice was between it and the precinct unit, will eloquently present the advantages of the county unit; while, on the other side, the very men who won the fight in favor of the county unit will be quick to point out its disadvantages when they have an opportunity to make prohibition binding thruout the state.

It is not worth while, therefore, to spend much time on the arguments that may be advanced for or against a particular unit. It is just as well to recognize at once that the arguments on either side have very little to do with the case; the real test is whether one favors the sale of liquor or opposes it.

**I**N all discussions of the liquor question there is one powerful argument on the side of those who favor the prohibition of the liquor traffic, whether the prohibition is applied to a large area or a small one, namely, that *the man who opposes the sale of liquor is asking nothing for himself except relief from injury at the hands of the others, while the man who insists upon the sale of liquor is asking something for himself which cannot be granted without injury to others.* This distinction between the reasons of those who favor and those who oppose prohibition is the basis for the discrimination that was formerly the subject of criticism, altho the criticism is scarcely ever heard now, namely: That a "wet" victory in any unit does not carry with it the right of sale in a subdivision of that unit, while prohibition in a large unit excludes sale in any subdivision.

The tendency is everywhere toward the increasing of the unit. The

city unit is giving way to the precinct or county unit, and the county unit is giving way to the state unit. And it is only a question of time when the state unit will give way to the national unit. Already the National House of Representatives has recorded a majority in favor of the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. While a few may have voted for the amendment on the theory that the people ought to be allowed to vote upon any subject, it will be found that that argument has very little influence with the average Representative. If he is himself opposed to prohibition he is not likely to favor submitting the matter to a vote. The prohibition movement, therefore, must find its support entirely among those who themselves favor prohibition or who make their votes conform to the wishes of their constituents.

**A**NOTHER argument which receives a great deal more attention than it deserves in the discussion of national prohibition is the doctrine of states' rights. When the prohibition amendment was before the House, some very eloquent speeches were made against the resolution on the ground that it would interfere with states' rights. An examination of the votes, however, will prove that in nearly, if not quite, every case the man who opposed national prohibition on the ground that it would interfere with states' rights was, by a coincidence not at all strange, opposed also to state prohibition. When the vote was counted it was found that a considerable majority of the Congressmen from the section in which the rights of the state are most emphasized voted for national prohibition. Why? *Because their constituents favored prohibition.* Those who favor prohibition do not, as a rule, draw any nice distinctions between the prohibition of the liquor traffic by states and its prohibition by the nation. They do not surrender their belief in states' rights, but they are perfectly willing to trust the protection of states' rights to sober people. They are not deluded by the argument that the driving of alcoholic liquors out of the United States will jeopardize the rights of the states in matters in which it is important for them to act independently.

My own belief is that national prohibition will not enter into the campaign of 1916, but this belief may depend to some extent upon my desires. I hope to see the campaign this year fought upon economic issues, and

upon such international questions as it may be necessary to consider. A Democratic victory will establish reforms already secured. Unless, however, some unexpected influence should arise to retard the remarkable progress of prohibition sentiment, strengthened as it has been by the experience of the nations at war, I am confident that national prohibition will before long become not only an acute Federal problem but a paramount political issue. And observation leads me to believe that a great many who have opposed prohibition in smaller units will favor national prohibition on the ground that it is the only effective means of putting an end to the liquor traffic.

When a city adopts prohibition it is embarrassed by the fact that cities around it license the sale of liquor. When counties adopt prohibition they are embarrassed by the sale of liquor in adjoining counties, and prohibition states find it difficult to enforce the law because of the importation of liquor from surrounding states. All of these embarrassments contribute to increase the belief that national prohibition offers the best solution of the question. Every state that goes "dry" increases the likelihood of national prohibition because its representatives in the Senate and House at once give their support to the proposed amendment.

**T**HE situation may be summed up, therefore, in a few words:

The use of alcohol is harmful, and, being harmful, its sale is indefensible.

The unit depends, not upon any theory or upon any accepted system of logic, but upon public sentiment, and that sentiment rests, not upon the strength of any argument, but upon the attitude of the people toward the use of liquor, the unit widening as the sentiment against the use of liquor grows. This national triumph of prohibition will be, therefore, the final result of the lesser triumphs, and those who labor to secure it will have the satisfaction of knowing that, in protecting themselves from the economic burdens, the social demoralization and the moral menace of the saloon, they are not only not injuring others—even those who most strenuously oppose the movement—but are helping to create conditions which will bring the highest good to the greatest number, without any injustice to any, for it is not injustice to any man to refuse him permission to enrich himself by injuring his fellowmen.

Lincoln, Nebraska



# REVEILLE AT PEEKSKILL

BY D. G. ROWSE

AT the moment it would be difficult to name a more American thing than a mobilization camp, of the kind that is to be found from one end of the country to the other. They are the melting pot for thousands of soldiers in the making. Some of the men are enthusiastically "taking up where they left off" years ago; some were wearing civilian attire a matter of days ago. The remainder represent the leaven of permanently trained, equipped, and ready-for-anything fighters of the National Guard, for whose presence in the body politic Uncle Sam has recently felt undeniably grateful. Such camps seem to strike exactly the right note, in so far as they meet America's desire for steady, unaggressive preparation against "contingencies." They are far from militaristic—merely and unmistakably preparative. Here is being done the work of coaxing, ordering, explaining into physical and mental shape the great bulk of heterogeneous material which offices, factories, departmental stores, ship-building yards, blacksmith's shops and millionaires' mansions have handed over to the country's service. It is difficult work, and it will yield proportionately important results.

Privileged to spend three days recently in one such camp—that of New York State at Peekskill, where the 47th Infantry Regiment and the First Motor Battery are stationed—I carried away the sense of having seen a business matter handled in a businesslike way, and, incidentally, with a wealth of good spirits.

Peekskill State Camp is one of old standing, with a certain number of permanent buildings, lending dignity to the rows of light brown "streets" of the camp proper. The situation, high up upon a wind-swept plateau overlooking the Hudson, is ideal, and the three battalions of about 500 men each which comprize the regiment have the best possible conditions for training. They are making the most of it, as the officers testify. I saw many evidences of the progress which even the rawest of recruits have made, under strict but kindly discipline. Even more striking is the indomitable buoyancy of the men; their continually upspringing, overflowing good spirits, and following is an attempt to show a few of the ways in which everyday humor greases the wheels of life in camp and how the writer, to a certain extent, was involved.

Private Brown (we will say), of the Supply Company of the Forty-

seventh Infantry, had his face inch-deep in lather. Minus everything but breeches, he was bending over a bucket just outside his tent in the act of washing away the soap, and with it the traces of mild annoyance which even the best soldier cherishes against the man who blows reveille. Birds were twittering faintly in the plantation north of the camp, and very slowly the sun was dispersing the delicate rose-pink clouds just above the horizon. Private Brown, however, had no eyes—even if they had been free of lather—for the beauties of early morning, or for his fellows. He was the symbol of self-contained, leisurely preparation; that and nothing more, for the practise in the Army is to leave the social courtesies until after breakfast, which was fully two hours in the future. Yet somehow Private Brown was constrained to notice a member of the Machine Gun Company, who was making his way, also silently and leisurely, toward that company's field kitchen. He came, significantly it seemed, from the direction of the Q. M.'s, and carried a bottle in the hand which happened, as he came nearer, to be the one further away from Private Brown. Private Brown thought enough of the matter to stand erect and view him critically. The private from the Machine Gun Company, however, preserved an unruffled front. He even brought the bottle into his other hand, and swung it nonchalantly to and fro as he walked past. Three "Heys," nicely graded as to their volume, failed utterly to halt him, and Private Brown, irrevocably committed, settled down with a sort of resignation to the business of making the deaf one hear.

"Hey," he shouted again. "You. Yes, you with the bottle."

The private from the Machine Gun Company had at length responded, with a look of wonderfully polite inquiry.

"Wass'at you got?" he was asked.

"Wass wot?" he countered.

"In the bottle."

"Wadja think it is—gasoline?"

"Can't I see wot it is? I'm asking you who it's for."

"For? Why, for the Machine Gun Company."

"Machine Gun Company nothing! Wadja think I am?"

"Well, I'm telling you," said the bottle carrier, resuming his walk with an air of crushing finality.

Private Brown completed his toilet, and made his way back to his tent in silence. But the incident was not disposed of. It cropped up again

when the company had answered roll call and fallen in for mess. I happened to be in the "queue" seeing first-hand what life is like in the mobilization camps of the New York National Guard. The six nicely crisped rashers of bacon, with two canned peaches, two considerable pieces of bread, and half a pint of steaming coffee, seemed to me an all-sufficient breakfast. But Private Brown, receiving an identical allowance, looked at his overflowing mess-kit incredulously.

"How about the tomato ketchup, cook?" he asked.

"Move on, next man. Say, this ain't the Ritz-Carlton."

"But listen, cook, Machine Gun's having tomato ketchup this morning. I just seen one of their men go by with it."

"Machine Gun may be having ice cream and chicken croquettes, but we ain't," the cook responded, "for we aint got any, and that's all there is to it. Now, move on, will yer?"

Private Brown did move along, but all the company were made aware, as he arranged a four-inch-thick sandwich of his bread and bacon, of the gross anomaly that had come to pass in the State Camp at Peekskill.

"We'd oughter have tomato ketchup, if Machine Gun are having it," he exprest himself more than once, and it appeared that his comrades were entirely in agreement with Private Brown. Moreover the Supply Company lost no time in telling the folks across the way, who passed the news over to the opposite side of the "street," and so on until everybody—even the Motor Battery detachment encamped at the other end of the parade ground—was aware of the facts in the case of the Machine Gun Company. Far from wilting under the stress of this notoriety, the Machine Gun Company, I observed, became puffed up with pride.

Similarly, I heard considerable ado about the alleged severity of a certain sergeant who, from a shady corner of his tent, kept an eye upon the bales of straw from which one filled one's mattress, and who had the knack of heaping confusion (or, more strictly, disappointment) upon the unwary with a sudden stentorian "Hey, there! Ten pounds only!" just when the guilty ones had crammed away enough "to keep an ellaphunt in perpetuality," as the sergeant put it.

Both of which incidents tend, I think, to show how swimmingly life goes with the Forty-seventh Infantry, and how little there is to really





Copyright Underwood

THE WHOLE CAMP HOLDS DOWN THE BARBER'S JOB



BUT THE COOK WORKS IN SOLITARY IMPORTANCE

complain of. The camp is without doubt one of the finest in the country, not only in the matter of location and accessibility, but also in the very important consideration of a good supply of water near at hand, and of timber. Clear, cooling breezes, sweeping thru the valley of the Hudson make it a wonderful hot weather resort, for the camp is located on a tree-shaded plateau, ideally adapted to parades, target practise and maneuvers. Those breezes mean much to guardsmen, many of whom are new recruits, who have to face six hours of strenuous drill each day. Compared with their congested, unhealthy conditions before the order came to leave for Peekskill, however, the camp is the most desirable spot in the United States, a fact which the Forty-seventh realizes to a man, if we except that enlarger of "inconsidered trifles," Private Brown, of the Supply Company.

On a fine night the camp is a place to walk about in, rather than sleep, however late the hour, by reason—to the city dweller—of the picturesque-ness of it all. It is a dreamy little town of soft, subdued lights and long shadows, with indistinct figures moving here and there against the faint gray background of the tents. Thru half-open doors you see dim, cozy interiors, whose occupants are reading, writing letters by candle-light or chatting over the last pipe before "lights out." Occasionally a river steamer rests the beam of its roving searchlight upon the thick plantation west of the camp. Even without the ghostly illumination the plantation is a queer enough place, wherein giant frogs croak all night and thousands of "lightning bugs" flash to and fro like tiny eccentric

meteors, and where the sentries periodically catch one or two intrepid latecomers from the town of Peekskill, minus the requisite pass from Headquarters and meet, therefore, for a sojourn in the guard-house.

Romance is romance, of course, but not so much so on stormy nights. And it was stormy when I arrived in camp and accepted with gratitude the hospitality of the Quartermaster, Captain F. Post and Lieutenant Curtis, and the shelter of the tent from which, during the day, is "issued" the miscellany of articles that a regiment under canvas requires. During ten minutes of what the Q. M. modestly said was a slack time, I jotted down the following list of things applied for by different people: 1 hat band, six small tent pegs, three mattress covers, C Company's mascot, to wit, one live rabbit, which had strayed (following a habit common to all the regimental mascots, excepting the turtle) into the Q. M.'s tent; one fly trap for Headquarters' mess, one can condensed milk, one tent pole, one O.K. upon a six hours' leave of absence pass, one apple pie, one bar of soap.

From this enumeration it may be judged that the supply tent had fundamental drawbacks as a place of intended repose. One such difficulty took the form of an ammunition box. As such it seemed quite an ordinary receptacle, but as a pillow during a thunderstorm it developed a number of planes and angles utterly incompatible with geometrical law. A piece of wet sacking, rescued with the aid of a hurricane lamp from the back of the tent, and the Q. M.'s edition of the "Manual of Sustenance," superinduced upon the sacking, still

left the box with more hard places than seemed to be logically explicable. The fact, moreover, that the Supply Company's mascots—a three-weeks' old kitten and a black and tan puppy scarcely any bigger—had come in out of the wet and disputed the right to crawl under the bed-clothes (a tent cover, thrice folded) created a "diversion" even greater than the intermittent flapping of the storm-loosened tent-hood.

Blinking at the lightning flashes, I recall an incoherent attempt to resolve the problems of whether the phrase "hitting the hay" originated with the straw mattresses of the army, how it was that the turtle was not with his fellow mascots, and, therefore, more or less on my chest, and whether the turtle won his scheduled fight with the muskrat from Company G, and whether—that was really reveille sounding, with the lightning and the driving rain gone before cold, calm beauty of dawn.

It was day indeed, tho only five o'clock, and an excellent day it proved, first for target practise, where several companies of recruits made a fine showing, and second, for a hike to Peekskill, there to join with a company of bluejackets from one of Uncle Sam's destroyers in helping to celebrate the centennial of the village. Of course there are numbers of men in the three battalions of the Forty-seventh who would prefer to be other than social lions, but if people are so cordial what can a fellow do but take it, soldier-like, as all in the day's work, and enjoy it as heartily as he does the hard slog of training, and as eagerly as he will go into the still sterner stuff, should the need for it come?

*New York City*



# LAST OF THE LITERARY CAVALIERS

SOME POEMS BY PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE

AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH BY HIS SON

*My father was born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 1, 1830, and died at Copse Hill, Georgia, July 6, 1886. Shortly after his graduation from Charleston College in 1852, he married Miss Mary Michel, who "thru-out his life was the companion, counselor, and loving critic, which a poet's wife should be." I am the only living member of the family. My parents had a beautiful home in Charleston, which was destroyed by fire, and the bulk of their fortune was swamped with the defeat of the Southern Confederacy.*

*In 1866 my father purchased a small cottage, "Copse Hill," near Augusta, Georgia. There he did the best work of his life, and kept in intimate touch with the literary world.*

*John G. Whittier was one of his best friends, and their political differences never interfered with their friendship. Longfellow, and Stedman, and Bayard Taylor, and many other Northern poets held congenial converse with him, thru the aid of pen and ink. Mr. Howells once told me, at a literary gathering in New York: "Your father wrote beautiful poetry." Contemporary criticism was largely in accord with this view.*

*A complete edition of his works—complete up to the year 1882—was published in Boston by D. Lathrop & Co. With regard to this volume, R. D. Blackmore—whose masterpiece of "Lorna Doone" was one of my father's favorite books—wrote as follows: "What surprises me is that such poems are not better known in England. As yet I have only glanced at some, but a glance is enough to show the "vividus vis" of the true poet; and some of the shorter pieces are—so far as I can judge—of the purest beauty. I would gladly know if your own countrymen value these works at all duly. But it cannot be so, or we should have more knowledge of them than yet exists." Mr. Blackmore dedicated his novel of "Springhaven" to my father's memory.*

*Maurice Thompson, poet and essayist, at one time editorially connected with The Independent, very happily wrote of my father as "the last of the literary cavaliers." He was also called "the poet laureate of the South."*

*My father left very few unpublished poems. One of them—memorial lines to Richard Grant White, the Shakespearean scholar—was published in The Independent some years ago. All the remaining verses—hitherto unpublished—I have collected here.*

WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE

## A MALICIOUS GENIUS

*In Smyrna's temples once great mirrors shone,  
Ranged in the glory of a crystal zone,—  
Yet no fair Image in their depths could dwell  
Which did not take the shape and hues of Hell.*

*Thus, tho your genius flashes bright and keen,  
It mirrors Virtue with distorted mien,—  
Christ's beauty glassed in its malign disgrace  
Would take the semblance of a Demon's face.*

## ACTION

*Oh! for a sail o'er seas that rage and roll:  
Some glorious Trial, grand for nerve and mind:—  
Oh! for a field to test a Launcelot's soul—  
A Winged Steed, to leave earth's storms behind!*

## OTHER QUATRAINS

*The heats of poet hearts and poet lives  
Grow cold and vanish with all grand endeavor;  
This Vine, their ashes nurtured, still survives  
So strong, one almost dreams 'twill bloom forever!*

*About our lives come tuneful fancies singing—  
Ah! let us catch those golden notes aright—  
Else, the soul's lark and nightingale go winging  
Their baffled way in sadness out of sight.*

*O God! the pathos of this lonely tomb!  
In life she dwelt how suffering, sad, apart!  
Now loveliest Nature voiced in bird and bloom  
Warbles, or sighs, above her moldering heart.*

*I see one faintly verdant streak  
Poor Leaf! across thy withered cheek—  
But that will soon be dim and dun,  
When thou hast dropt at set of sun!*



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Copyright International Film

The latest photograph of Mr. Hughes includes all the family except his son, Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., a lieutenant at Plattsburg. From left to right are the three daughters, Elizabeth, Helen, and Catherine, and Mrs. Hughes.





Copyright International Film

*These Belgian soldiers have utilized the crater of an exploded bomb to place their gun nearer the enemy's trenches.*



Photograph by J. A. Pearson

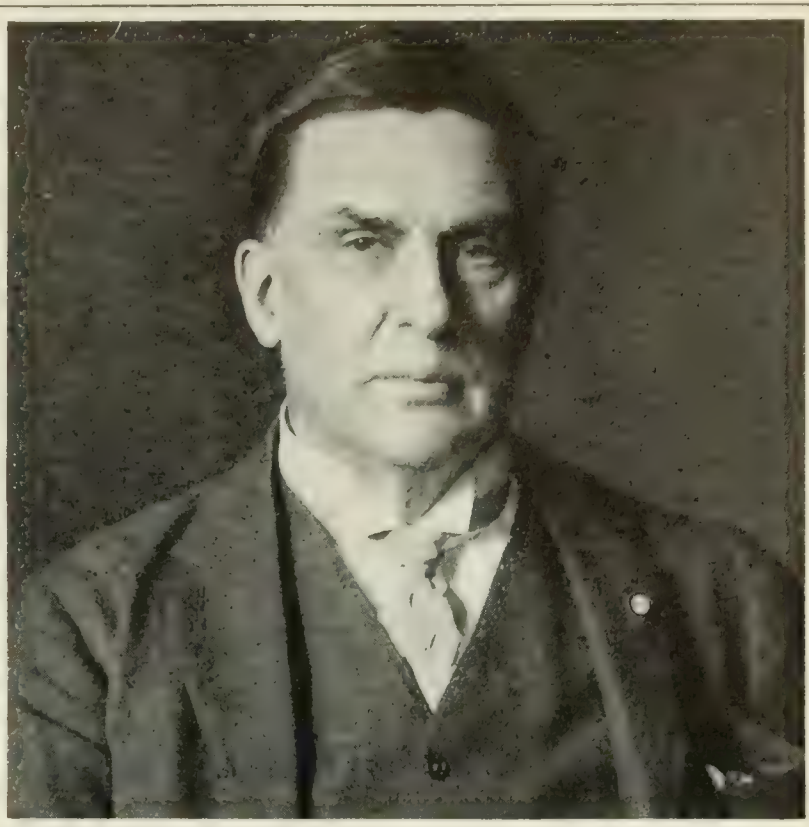
*Congress proposes to make a national park of Mount Baker, one of the most beautiful peaks in the State of Washington.*





Copyright International Film

*England calls David Lloyd-George to be Secretary of War.*



Paul Thompson

*Thomas Mott Osborne is reinstated as Warden of Sing Sing.*



Brown Brothers

*In winning the National Open Championship for 1916, Chick Evans made a selected score of 61 for eighteen holes.*



Underwood

*General Foch and his troops are leading the great French drive which has now nearly reached Peronne.*



### Relearning a Job

After war, what? The question confronts thousands of crippled soldiers, so disabled by their wounds as to be unfit for future service in the army or for a return to their former work. Without some sort of instruction and help they must become industrial derelicts.

Even recently the country for which such men mortgaged their lives used to consider its duty done when it had pensioned them or made some provision for the support of their families. But now the remedy goes deeper than that. Instead of allowing the disabled soldiers to drift along until their helplessness relegates them to charity or to peddling shoestrings on the street corner, there is a big, constructive effort being made to give them another hold on life.

In practically all the countries now engaged in war, industrial hospitals have been established to carry on the work of reconstruction where the medical hospital leaves it. The aim of these industrial hospitals is to take each of the men whom the war has cast aside and fit him to take his place again as a unit in the community—to make him over from a disheartened cripple, who would rather die than live, into an eager and able worker.

The soldier who has lost an arm or a leg on the battlefield is given an artificial one to replace it, and he is taught some occupation by which he can earn a living. Heavy manual labor such as ploughing or digging, the various trades, delicate mechanical work, and even playing the violin or the piano, are all included.

### Listening in on War

Making tin can telephones is a part of every American boy's education—usually carried on in the backyard or, if the neighborhood is especially "easy," elaborated into a cross-street, inter-house system.

But now the backyard plaything has become one of the numerous battlefield



American Press

### IT LOOKS EASY

But to the soldier who has lost an arm, shoveling coal is a real achievement

inventions in Europe; and soldiers or civilians who want to locate a battle are proving its value. The apparatus is simple—merely a tin can, no matter what its size, shape, or previous condition of servitude, some copper wire and a pencil. Suspend the can on the wire, which is wound around the pencil, and hold the pencil to your ear. You can hear the boy across the street "hollering" or you can hear the sound of guns fired a hundred miles away.

### Waste Heat

The success of using waste heat to increase the growth and yield of gardens and of crops has been proved by a series of experiments made by students of the Technical High School in Dresden, Germany.

Underground pipes carried the heated water from the factories and electric stations to the farms, which in some cases were several miles away. The fruits and vegetables from the soil thus warmed grew twice as fast and from 40 to 100 per cent bigger than those in adjoining fields, grown under normal conditions.

Moreover, the crops from the heated ground brought enough higher prices to more than cover the cost of bringing the heat to the farms.

Experiments are to be made next year with flowers and also with larger crops of grain. The plan is said to be advisable only where plenty of waste heat can be obtained, for the profit will not pay for furnishing heat.



American Press

### BACK IN THE SHOP

A German soldier who has found profitable work and is teaching other cripples, too

### A Champion Girl Farmer

Thirteen-year-old Alma Kutz is the champion girl farmer of Cook County, Illinois. She earned the right to the title when she cleared over \$100 last summer by the sale of garden vegetables and flowers which she herself planted, cultivated and harvested.

In recognition of her success she was awarded a silver cup offered by the Cook County Garden and Field Club to the boy or girl who obtained the best results in actual agricultural work during the year.

Early in the spring Alma secured the consent of her father to cultivate one-eighth of an acre of his land.

She decided on tomatoes as the most profitable as well as the easiest crop to grow, prepared a hot bed four by six feet in size, and planted 15 cents worth of tomato seeds in it. After the plants were well up she transplanted them into small flower pots.

Meantime she marked off her land into rows thirty inches apart, and later set out the plants. Early in August she picked her first box of tomatoes and sold them for \$1.

In all she gathered 226 boxes of ripe tomatoes, which brought her \$113. On a part of her land she planted asters late in the season, and from the sale of these she realized \$9. Her total expenses were \$16.90, leaving a net profit of \$105.10. This money she has loaned to her father at six per cent interest, and this season she expects to double both her land and her income.



Paul Thompson

UNCENSORED REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD



# THE EFFICIENT MAN IN HIS HOME AND COMMUNITY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**A** GROWN man is ten men. He is, of course, a leader in his business or profession. He is, moreover, nine additional men; a householder, a provider, a husband, a father, a neighbor, a mystic, a warrior, a statesman, a humanitarian.

Each of these nine men I would call a "plusman"—he is plus the ordinary man in respect to wisdom, power, character. And I would define the "superman" as the embodiment of these nine plusmen in a single individual. The measure of a man is not his height or his weight, but his reply to this question: "How many kinds of plusman am I—how far have I yet to go to reach the superman stage?"

The curse of civilization is the preponderance of half-grown men. We see them everywhere—in commerce, education, law, medicine, politics, religion. The half-grown man is content to succeed in his job—and fail everywhere else. It takes a big man to focus on his job—but a bigger man to forget it! And the biggest man of all smiles at himself for needing a job—he ought to be independently rich, and able to spend his time profitably, in science or invention or music or philosophy or reform.

This eternal straining for industrial efficiency grows to be weariness to the flesh, and vexation to the spirit. The ant hurries and scurries hither and yon, bent on nothing but lugging a load of food to a spot of safety. Herein is the ant efficient, being only an ant. Herein is a man not efficient, being a man.

The aim and sum of efficiency is personality. A man should do better work to make him a bigger man. The most efficient business man is only 10 per cent efficient while he neglects the other nine men he ought to be. Efficiency study is primarily self-interest, being scientifically based on the first law of nature, which is self-preservation. But efficiency study is ultimately social service, being ethically based on a higher law, which is the Golden Rule.

I have seen a professional man raise his earning capacity 5000 per cent, by means of the principles and methods we advocate. I have seen a corporation president create a demand for the product of his company ten times greater than the

company could fill. I have seen a school principal attract about 100,000 students for a branch of study never taught until he taught it. I have seen many a man, trained in Efficiency, perform deeds that would in the olden days have been called miracles. But I do not consider one of these men efficient as a man, merely because he is efficient as a cog in a business wheel.

A thoroly-evolved, highly-organized man is a compound of physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual forces, the relative importance of which we would designate thus: physical, 10 per cent; intellectual, 20 per cent; emotional, 30 per cent; spiritual, 40 per cent. In your business your personal development is mostly confined to the physical and intellectual 30 per cent of you—what are you doing with the remaining 70 per cent of you? When a man's brain is defective or deficient, we call him an idiot or a lunatic, we are sorry for him, we drag him to an asylum and bravely lock him up. The average man—the "successful" business man—is apt to be an *emotional* idiot and a *spiritual* lunatic; he has about the same knowledge of, and command over, his feelings, desires and aspirations as a person "out of his mind" has in respect to the functions of cerebration. Not your brain, but your solar plexus, is the galvanic battery to make you a world-power! Not what you think but what you feel drives you to your goal; what you think merely paves the road, but what you feel moves you on and up, ever on and up—road or no road!

Have you learned how to *feel* efficiently? No matter what you say, I say you haven't. Because if you had, you would be such a colossal world-figure that you wouldn't take time to read my articles. Would Napoleon or Lincoln ask me, or anybody else, how to become efficient? I should hope not. The man whose heart beats high enough and fast enough has no need of a standard or a clock—he makes his own. The height of your dream and the depth of your resolve—these measure you. And these are of the heart, not of the brain.

Every ambitious man should learn to be efficient in his home and community, not merely for the sake of the home and community, but even

more for his own sake. Not otherwise can he ever unlock the emotional and spiritual energies in him and extend his ego fully, even thru the realm of commerce. A man never reaches the height of business success until he gains the elevation of utter absorption in something outside of business. The needs of his home, or of his community, or of both, should be to a good business man the real reason for learning how to meet the needs of his business.

Each of the nine plusmen that every man should be deserves a paragraph of question and suggestion. Each demands vocational training that our colleges ought to give, but do not.

## THE EFFICIENT HOUSEHOLDER

When you go home at night, are you a social integer—or a social cipher? A woman never respects any kind of masculine cipher, and you have lost home influence just to the degree that you have failed to give your wife sympathetic help in solving her many household problems. Your home knowledge must equal her business knowledge, if the domestic partnership works out properly. Why expect her to be a graduate in marketing and accounting methods, when you are a primary scholar in home decoration and feminine psychology? When your wife has trouble with the help, as of course she has, what do you do about it? Scold rashly? Or bluster vainly? Or just slink away, on the pretext of having a headache or a sudden weariness? You are supposed, being a man of affairs, to know how to manage employees. Your wife is not. Why don't you teach her? You get a vacation every week from Saturday afternoon 'till Monday morning—or 52 vacations a year, plus your annual holiday. How many periods of absolute rest does your wife take in a year? Remember that, if she is a good housekeeper, she cannot rest at home—she must get out and away. She wants, moreover, an eight-hour workday as much as you do; why don't you, being a master of planning, show her how to plan for it? When she needs a new labor-saving device in the kitchen, do you buy it as cheerfully as you would install such a contrivance in your own office? These are but a few sample queries—you might well devote an evening



to asking and answering forty or fifty more questions along the same line.

THE EFFICIENT PROVIDER

By this I mean literally the man who "sees ahead" for his family—not merely pays their bills. No one born with a "gold spoon in his mouth" ever learned to eat with it. Your job as head of a family is not so much to give your folks money as to teach them how to earn it, save it, and spend it, equally well. Has each member of your family a personal bank account? Does each live on the budget plan, successfully? Could each dine at Sherry's or the Waldorf with grace and elegance and \$5 each for the meal—or dine cheerfully and thankfully off a piece of bread-and-butter and a dish of prunes in the kitchen? Do you carry both life and fire insurance, reliable and ample? Is your will drawn up, so as to be just and generous, and clear and complete? Have you made it unbreakable by

any device of a lawyer? (I always enjoy telling a man to do something entirely impossible—then if he doesn't do it, I can always lay at his door any trouble that comes from taking my advice.) Do you keep all your valuable papers in a safe deposit vault or a fireproof home safe—and is each member of your household following your example? Could every person in your family over twelve years of age earn his or her own living if necessary? Do your folks all *enjoy* economizing? After such a question as the last I pause—the day of miracles is past! I judge the supreme test of a man as a provider would be that he induced his family to save money as cheerfully and persistently as they spend it. Why not? Should not building the future be as pleasant an occupation as wasting the present?

THE EFFICIENT HUSBAND

Good wives are born—good husbands must be made, or rather must make themselves. Wife-instincts are normal, husband-instincts are super-

normal. Thru ages women have been wives perforce. They have thus learned how—we say by "intuition." Men have *not* learned how to be husbands; they have not learned how to be emotional wizards and moral giants. To be an efficient husband, you must have the shrewdness of all the demons in the universe, and the goodness of all the angels, thoroly and sweetly combined. How? Am I then a Solomon, that ye should ask me this thing? The first duty of a husband is to learn to be a Galahad and a Bluebeard, both in the same breath! You must be everything—and its opposite. Else your wife cannot be a happy, wholesome and useful woman. She expects you to need her—and lead her; to want her—and worship her; to pet her—and dominate her; to soothe her—and hurt her; to protect her—and liberate her; to idolize her—and teach her; to pamper her—and empower her; to hide her far away—and show the whole world your pride in her. A full-grown man can do all this; but he is scarce. Fineness and force,

THE EFFICIENT MAN'S TEST

FOR DETERMINING THE MENTAL AND MORAL SIZE OF A MAN IN HIS HOME AND COMMUNITY

DIRECTIONS. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 5 in blank space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral less than 5 denoting degree of assurance. For your percentage in home and community efficiency, add column of numerals. This Test is not complete, but may be held reliable so far as it goes.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Do your neighbors call you public-spirited, generous, philanthropic? .....                   | ..... |
| 2. Are you trained in the masculine side of home efficiency? .....                              | ..... |
| 3. Have you applied business methods to the organization of your household? .....               | ..... |
| 4. Do you help your wife to solve her home and parenthood problems? .....                       | ..... |
| 5. Have you taught your wife and children the science of finance? .....                         | ..... |
| 6. Has each member of your family a bank account, either checking or saving? .....              | ..... |
| 7. Do you carry ample insurance—fire, accident, and life? .....                                 | ..... |
| 8. Is your wife happier than just before she married you? .....                                 | ..... |
| 9. Have you made a scientific study of paternal duties and responsibilities? .....              | ..... |
| 10. Are you a friend, thoughtful and helpful, to all your neighbors? .....                      | ..... |
| 11. Can you in your sphere of influence wield the subjective powers of the mind? .....          | ..... |
| 12. Are you a leading fighter in some good cause (preferably unpopular)? .....                  | ..... |
| 13. Do you always vote for the best man, without regard to politics? .....                      | ..... |
| 14. Have you investigated the new methods of municipal government and improvement? .....        | ..... |
| 15. Are you a member of a national, and a local, civic association? .....                       | ..... |
| 16. Do you know that your public schools are under efficient teachers and modern methods? ..... | ..... |
| 17. Have you read and followed a standard book on social service? .....                         | ..... |
| 18. Is your church doing scientific and effective community work? .....                         | ..... |
| 19. Are you helping to carry out a modern charity program for the poor? .....                   | ..... |
| 20. Do you want greater success in order to achieve greater usefulness? .....                   | ..... |



perfectly united, a normal woman asks of her husband—or would ask it if she dared believe in him that much. A faded love-letter with the breath of roses still upon it means more to a woman than a marble palace with the sentiment gone. But you must give her a palace, too! Else were she not a woman. Perhaps, being stupid like most men, you ask me to be “practical”. All right—what are you doing to help your wife carve her own career, independent of you? Unless you are a cave-man, you are a wife-helper, not just a wife-owner. What have you done to prove it? Are you making her destiny as vital to you as you expect yours to be to her? Do you know how many secret longings she has in her heart, that she never shared with you? It might be well to find out.

#### THE EFFICIENT FATHER

It takes a brave man to look his children in the face. Some of the bravest men I know can't do it. Most men don't even try to do it—they leave the job exclusively to their wives. Noble exhibition of manly strength! Do you see that all your children's questions are answered properly? Do you make each one feel that, next to his mother, you are his best friend in the world? Have you engaged in a special study of the opportunities and responsibilities involved in scientific fatherhood? When your children have to be disciplined, do you whip them—or scold them—or let them go unpunished—or leave the whole affair to mother? All bad methods. Are you merely a check-book and a check-rein by turns, drawing on each to make up for the way you draw on the other? There are masculine views and virtues needed in the training of both boys and girls that a mother, even the best mother, cannot supply. What are they? How many of them do you contribute to the necessary physical, mental and moral equipment of your children? The duty of the father, more than the mother, is to provide for the little folks their athletic and industrial training, financial competence, vocational guidance, personal system, social selection, knowledge of state-craft and world-events, moral backbone, spiritual nerve and sinew. As a father, are you a success?

#### THE EFFICIENT NEIGHBOR

I do not refer to the cheerfulness and alacrity with which you lend your lawn mower, tho I might do so to advantage. I refer to the knowledge you have of your neighbors' needs, and the effort you make to supply them. In every family there are problems

that the family next door could help solve; yet the two families remain strangers. We have learned to exchange everything but experience; it is time we learned to exchange that—the most valuable, as the most costly, human possession. When we give a “party”, we always invite the other idiots in our “set”, and gage the affair by the amount of cake and punch the guests consume—while a beggar on the next street may be searching in vain for a crust of bread. We send millions to African heathen or Belgian war victims—not even knowing that in our own town are cases just as pitiful, of sorrow and destitution. Can't we find some way to be a little more neighborly—share a little with those who need so much?

#### THE EFFICIENT MYSTIC

A mystic is a man who draws his greatest power from Nature and from God. Every world-leader is a mystic. We may call his power magnetism, or enthusiasm, or energy, or will, or faith—no matter, it came from Nature and God. This all-conquering fire and force may be largely increased by music, art, poetry, philosophy, and other spare-time aids that unlock the subjective mind. Now the home and community need from the progressive man just the exercise of these forces whose results will, at the same time, expand him. Conquest merely crowns conviction. Power is the measure of purpose. The master of action was first master of inspiration; and the cry from the homes of the world has always been for the *man* who is inspired! He understands.

#### THE EFFICIENT WARRIOR

The ghastly but superb siege of Verdun was a miracle of human valor. Yet the brave who there fought and fell were blind—all blind. They fought to kill, instead of to *create*. The battles of tomorrow will be battles of construction—not of destruction. America needs a great army of knights of industry, knights of purity, knights of science, knights of peace. In your home town you can find intrenchments of evil as hard to take as was the fortress of Verdun. There is graft, corruption, child labor, disease, intemperance, poverty, profanity, gossip, slander, sex blasphemy and abuse. There is a modern need for a holy war. The newspapers tell us that 2,000,000 clubwomen are combining to reform the indecencies of the present styles in woman's dress. Can you picture 2,000,000 clubmen combining to outlaw the cocktail, banish the cigaret, or elevate musi-

cal comedy? Why not? Should not the vices of men be fought by men as powerfully and bravely as the weaknesses of women are fought by women? A real man loves a good fight—and a man is not real till he gets in a good fight. What should you be fighting for—and against, in your community?

#### THE EFFICIENT STATESMAN

Inefficiency is the slogan of politicians—they feed and grow fat on it. The spoils system; lobby legislation; machine-made ballots and votes; political rotation in office; the self-advertising and electioneering of party candidates; these are but a few of the wastes and follies in our boasted democracy. The man who always “votes straight” always votes crooked. He mentally squints, or morally dodges. There is no efficient political party. The first one, if there ever is one, will be organized as a protest against all parties, and a union of the good in all parties. Meanwhile, if you are a Democrat, a Republican, a Socialist, a Prohibitionist, or an Anarchist, you might be discovering how some other party is better than yours, and thus be preparing to vote efficiently when, the day just before the millennium, an efficient party, on an efficient platform, adduces efficient argument for efficient support.

#### THE EFFICIENT HUMANITARIAN

A good business man is good to himself last. He is big enough and wise enough to make the Golden Rule one of his chief business regulations. The new type of successful man is both hard-headed and soft-hearted. He makes of his profit a protectorate. A famous organizer and economist says that “the leaders in the world fifteen years from now will be the men with the greatest power of social coöperation.” This is already coming to be true. The heads of the great factories, mills and stores are devoting each year vast sums to purely social work among their employees—to hygienic and industrial education, home economics, music and art; athletics and recreation, personal welfare, moral supervision. The real profits in a business are the benefits to the community. When every business man has sense enough to learn this, he will double his profits and halve his troubles at the same time.

Now if, being a level headed and large-hearted man, you should ask what you can do practically for your neighbors and community, we would answer, briefly and partially, as follows:

Investigate the national civic improvement societies. Get their litera-



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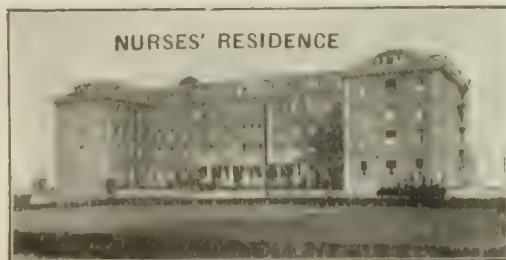
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ture, think it over, hand it around. Join one or more of these organizations; if possible found a branch in your locality. Look up the various efficiency movements, magazines, books, leaders, clubs and associations in the United States.

Obtain from The Independent a list of titles and dates of the new efficiency articles soon to appear. Each of these would interest a number of your friends and neighbors engaged in the work discussed by each respective article. Order a few copies of each in advance, and distribute them where they will do the most good.

Apply to the nearest librarian for a list of the new books on social service and community betterment. Read one or two of these in your home circle, then adapt to the needs of your neighborhood. In this connection, study the recent developments of city government; such as the commission-manager plan, which has been tried in several hundred American cities, and proved successful, we understand, in over ninety per cent of these places.

Learn what is being done, what further should be done, by your associated charities organization, by your local Board of Health, by your societies for temperance, industrial coöperation, social hygiene and moral education. Give your support wherever you can. Give time, thought, influence, money.

Get in touch with the remarkable advance now being made in Sunday school efficiency and church practicality. Many a business man should go to a modern Sunday school to learn how to organize his business. I have before me the community program of one of the leading religious denominations. This aims to cover prison reform; needs of rural communities, the home and the child; problems of industry and immigration; temperance and social hygiene; education for social service; national security and international peace. Your church may help you to solve the problems of your business. Learn how. Keep informed on the social work of your national church organization. Identify yourself with it, promote it all you can.

General Goethals declares that the most successful engineer of the future will be the man who knows the human side of engineering work, the man who is master of human construction. A final test of a great man is that he holds his great work to be man-building, not business-building. Make your business the finest in the world; but that your community may be better, and your home best of all.



## PEBBLES

It looks like peace along the border. Time to organize Daughters of Veterans of '16.—*New York Tribune*.

"Say, Claude, did you get your shirt back from the laundry?"

"Yes, Reginald, but not the front."—*Texas Longhorn*.

Commercial Candor at the Regun Theater: "An interesting Story—Something Unusual—A Kind of Drama You Seldom See Here."—*New York Tribune*.

"The Saratoga Saratogian's" proofroom has no affection, apparently, for the administration. It lets stand "our position as a word power."—*New York Tribune*.

## THE OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH

Long Pond Gun Club will shoot the Idle Social Club at Long Pond Grove, July 4th, at 2 o'clock. The club requests all members to be on hand.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

## THE FOURTH DIMENSION AND THE THIRD DIRECTION IN NEW ROCHELLE

Mechanic Street Extension is a one-way street. That is, any vehicle may now move only in one direction at a time. In fact, vehicles will hereafter move in two directions at one time.—*New Rochelle Evening Standard*.

## CONDITIONS THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR

(As charged by the New York press)  
The European War.  
The high cost of living.  
The hoof-and-mouth disease.  
The failure of the Brazilian cotton crop.  
The Irish Rebellion, the Mexican revolution, and the shirt-makers' strike.  
Sun-spots.—*Puck*.

To one of the members of a committee of inspection on its tour of a penitentiary a convict confided:

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police."

But you will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor, consolingly. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."—*New York Times*.

The captain of industry was addressing the students of the business college.

"All my success in life," he declared proudly, "all my enormous financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck. Just take that for your motto—pluck, pluck, pluck."

He paused impressively and a meek little student on the front row said:

"Yes, sir, but please tell us whom did you pluck."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

A professor in a Western engineering college says that but for the occasional innovations in the applications of learning, such as the following, for instance, he would find it difficult to judge of his usefulness.

"What steps would you take in determining the height of a building, using an aneroid barometer?" was the question asked upon an examination paper.

One thoughtful aspirant answered, "I would lower the barometer by a string and measure the string."—*Harper's Magazine*.

At one of the Boston theaters recently there was shown on the screen a picture of a stock exchange. The brokers were hurrying about pushing away their arms, gestulating and, to the uninitiated, acting like a lot of insane men. Two young ladies in the balcony watched them with breathless interest for some time, then one asked:

"Why in the world don't they sit down and rest once in a while?"

"My dear," was the enlightening answer, "don't you know that a seat in the stock exchange costs thousands of dollars?"—*Harper's Magazine*.



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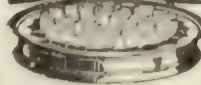
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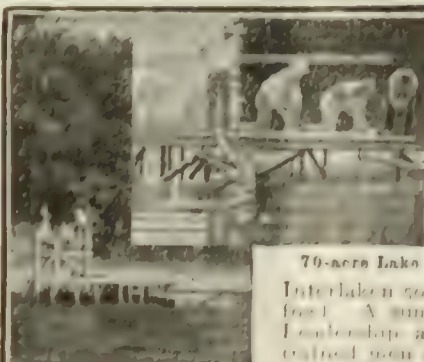
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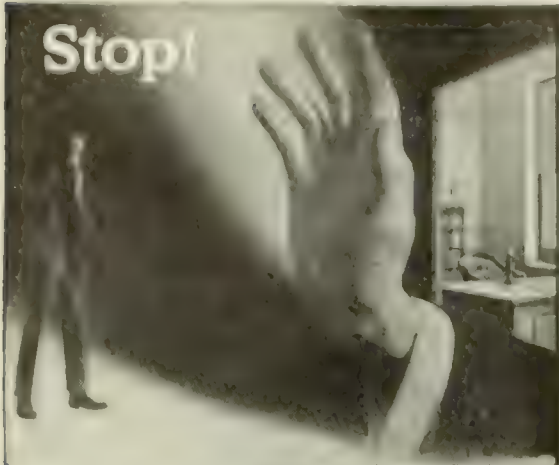
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| <input type="checkbox"/> MINE FOREMAN OR ENGINEER   | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist or Prospector | <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ENGLISH              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STATIONARY ENGINEER        | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher                   |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECT                  | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE             |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman    | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder           | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Overseer or Supt. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer        | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigator                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING AND HEATING       | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Raising           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker         | <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILES               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL ENGINEER          | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Repairing            |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish                   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> German                    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> French                    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian                   |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

& Employer \_\_\_\_\_

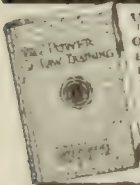
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## THE NEW BOOKS



### OUR NEGRO CITIZENS

*American Civilization and the Negro* is the most extensive work on the condition of the American negro written by one of the race. Professor Roman has for many years, in connection with his medical experience, made a study of negro conditions, and negro traits. As might be expected from one of scholarly training and living in the South, he finds all humanity one. Negroes are not all good or all bad, any more than all white people, and the percentage of the superior is small in all races.

His work is a strong defense of the negro of the south, and he finds every ground for encouragement in the progress which the race is making.

A chapter is devoted to showing how every charge of cruelty or superstition or ignorance brought against the negro may be matched by equal evils and crimes in the history of white races, even at the present day. We especially commend the volume to those for whom it was probably intended, those of colored blood, who need to have both their pride and their ambition stimulated in the midst of an environment too often depressing.

*American Civilization and the Negro*, by C. V. Roman, Philadelphia. Davis, \$2.50.

### EYE WITNESS AND THEORIST

It begins to look as if there is some conspiracy in Europe to hand Uncle Sam trouble jobs when the war is over. Thus Ian C. Hannah in *Arms and the Map* suggests that the United States become suzerain of Palestine until a Jewish state be built up there. This would "appeal to the imagination of Americans"; our national ambition would be flattered by it! If we must acquire islands and things all over the world, Palestine holds much, historically and sentimentally, to recommend it to idealistic statesmen in Washington. There is a dubious material bait in a coaling station for our fleet, "bad as the harbors of Palestine are." Mr. Hannah also feels that Japan ought to have something to employ her surplus energy—we recall the proverb about Satan and idle hands—and offers Yemen. It is one of the hottest regions on earth, mostly desert, and peopled with roving bands of fanatical Arabs. We appreciate the selection of Palestine instead of Yemen for us. Otherwise, Mr. Hannah's book is a compact and well composed presentation of his subject, pointing chiefly to the development of races within natural boundaries, a handy reference volume.

As a detailed personal aspect of events from June 20, 1914, when the German Emperor reviewed the German fleet together with the British visiting fleet at Kiel, up to the departure of the British and Belgian diplomatic bodies

from Berlin, *The Assault*, by Frederic William Wile, is an extremely informing narrative. He displays the working of the spy system in Germany, the riot of foreign spy mania there when war broke out, and the extravagant lengths of the latter in his own arrest and subsequent enforced struggle to leave Berlin. The position of the Emperor is debated. For the rest, Mr. Wile comments upon the, to him, strange English complacency and "business as usual" attitude at the moment of a supreme national crisis; our position in the United States; and the "iron facts" patent after a year of war.

A uniquely appealing little volume comprises *Letters from a Field Hospital*, Mabel Dearmer, with a memoir of the author by Stephen Gwynn. From the latter we gather that Mrs. Dearmer felt very supremely her part in life as a woman. This she endeavored to express individually as an actress; an illustrator; in novels of promise rather than fulfilment; in plays of merit, unsuccessful at first because not written in the prevailing pessimistic dramatic creed; and in working tirelessly with her husband, a London clergyman. Practically without money or influence she won recognition as a producer on the London stage, especially of children's and religious plays. While holding that all warfare was unrighteous, she yet unhesitatingly responded to the call to help the war stricken people of Serbia.

The one angle from which the war can be viewed with any satisfaction is that of the medical service. It is such books as *The Aftermath of Battle*, by Edward D. Toland, attached to the Red Cross in France, that reveal the tireless work of those men and women who go down to the battlefield, often in peril of their lives, to rescue the stricken and do their part in restoring the inhuman carnage of war. More hopeful to the desired end of peace than stirring or graphic war pictures is this diary, showing us that amid all the war's horror, humanity maintains an invincible front. It is owing to the faithfully sustained work of the medical service, in large part voluntary and unpaid, that thousands of lives are saved, human wreckage restored to usefulness, and a succeeding onswamp of world-wide pestilence prevented.

Robert Herrick always writes with charm and with the finish of literary excellence. *The World Decision* lacks nothing of these qualities, but it is precisely in these otherwise unsupported preëminent gifts of Mr. Herrick that one feels he falls short of producing a work of great war literature. It is as if one stood before the picturesque detail of a Meissonier, and then turned to the broad sweep and dramatic strokes of a masterly Verestchagin. The perspec-



tive of time will touch with light and shade much which today is either obscured or stands forth in shameless outlines. But let us take an example from Mr. Herrick's book, and see how a sweeping statement is immediately called in question. Of the French he writes: "There has never been the slightest panic in France." Now Mr. Sweetser saw panic enough in the cities of northern France. Mr. Toland discloses not only chaos in the French medical service at the outset, but downright selfishness on the part of certain well-to-do French citizens. Great War literature must present both sides with impartial judgment.

*Arms and the Map*, by Ian C. Hannah. London: Unwin. \$1.25. *The Assault*, by Frederic William Wile. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.50. *Letters from a Field Hospital*, by Mabel Dearmer. Macmillan. 50 cents. *The Aftermath of Battle*, by Edward D. Toland. Macmillan. \$1. *The World Decision*, by Robert Herrick. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25.

### WAYS TO BE WELL

Prof. L. B. Mendel discusses all too briefly the neglected subject of *Changes in the Food Supply and Their Relation to Nutrition*, especially the effect of modern methods of transportation and preservation. (Yale Univ. Press, 50 cents.)

In *Alcohol and Society* John Koren subjects prohibition arguments and statistics to drastic criticism, yet leaves enough to show the need and progress of reform. The summary of recent legislation in foreign lands is interesting. (Holt, \$1.25.)

*Alcohol, Its Influence on Mind and Body*, by E. F. Bowers, M. D., is a popularly written account of recent discoveries, and experiments by business firms in regard to the harmful effect on mental and physical efficiency of even small quantities of alcohol. (Clode, \$1.25.)

The "fresh-air cocktail" is the most harmless, and probably one of the most beneficial of reputed panaceas. Dr. Howard's book, *Breathe and Be Well*, is a manual in deep-breathing. One who would understand its physiological benefits will find this a simple, clear, and practical little treatise. (Clode, \$1.)

George Wharton James has published recently two volumes of common sense counsel. *Quit Your Worrying* is sufficiently described by its title, tho that does not suggest the fine anecdotes that fill the pages. *Living the Radiant Life* is a plea for good cheer, sincerity and service to one's fellows as practical solutions of life's dissatisfactions. (Baker & Taylor, \$1 each.)

### PLEASANT ESSAYS

If any one has forgotten or never known how singularly clear, fine and refreshing are the writings of Michael Farlow, *The Road Warden's Book of Days*, arranged by Milledy Gentry, will show him and set him to turning the pages of those all too slender volumes of beautiful and serene prose. (Dutton, \$1.)

*A Northern Countryside*, by Rosalind Richards. If you love New England you will enjoy these outside, picturesque accounts of a town in Maine and the walks, drives, farms, flowers, birds and people around about it; the sort of things one might write in a letter. Excellent photographs illustrate the book. (Holt, \$1.50.)

Whether *Father Payne* be a real person or not the name is used to gather random and altogether delightful reflections on men and manners one cannot tell. At



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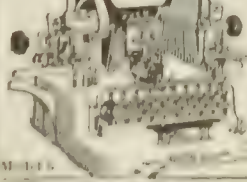
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# REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at  
the close of business June 30th, 1916.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$41,871,770.20
Overdrafts, unsecured	30.45
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	51,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	559,079.75
Total bonds, securities, &c.	658,579.75
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	450,000.00
Less amount unpaid	225,000.00
	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if un- encumbered)	700,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,074,464.94
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than Federal Reserve Bank)	386,362.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,082,095.70
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	95,174.33
Outside checks and other cash items	104,954.14
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	9,650.00
Notes of other national banks	30,577.00
Coin and certificates	1,634,800.00
Legal tender notes	1,238,724.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	118,550.00
Total	\$42,281,733.36

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,566,639.51
Reserved for taxes	47,991.50
Circulating notes outstanding	51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	13,133,698.42
Dividends unpaid	184,129.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	16,431,071.89
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,624,000.00
Certified checks	736,687.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	924,003.57
State, county, or other munici- pal deposits secured by bonds and securities	76,834.08
Total demand deposits	\$19,792,596.93
State bank circulation outstand- ing	5,678.00

Total.....\$42,281,733.36  
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:  
I, H. H. POWELL, President of the above-  
named bank, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, President.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
6th day of July, 1916.  
CHAS. E. MCCARTHY, Notary Public.  
New York Co. No. 22.

Correct—Attest:  
EDWARD TOWNSEND,  
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, } Directors.  
WM. A. JAMISON,

**WANTED: CARETAKER.** A cottage with bath,  
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Absolute safety is the first requisite and ade-  
quate and uniform return equally important,  
and these seem incompatible. Aside from gov-  
ernment bonds, the return under which is  
small, there is nothing more sure and certain  
than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the  
income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is  
larger by far than would be earned on an  
equal amount deposited in an institution for  
savings, or invested in securities giving rea-  
sonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by  
a man aged 67 would provide an annual in-  
come of \$418.32 absolutely beyond question or  
doubt. The Annuity Department, METRO-  
POLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
New York, will give advice as to the return  
at any age, male or female.

least he is human enough to be taken as  
the writer describes him. And whether that  
writer be Benson or not—we incline to  
think not—he writes essays that are sug-  
gestive as well as entertaining. (Putnam,  
\$1.50.)

The reflections of a Scotch schoolmaster,  
set forth in *A Dominic's Log* by A. S. Neill,  
are amusing, sometimes wise, and often  
suggestive, as witness that for the school  
papers and that on patent medicines. (Mc-  
Bride, \$1.)

Dr. Frank Crane has gathered into a  
book called *Just Human* 255 pages of his  
daily preachments published in *The Globe*.  
They are original, fearless and "human,"  
according to his own definition: "It means  
to love folks . . . to esteem life greater  
than all institutions." (Lane, \$1.)

*The Observations of Professor Maturin*,  
by Clyde Forst. The author of these little  
essays has excellent ideas but his style is  
so curiously labored that the truly odd and  
interesting bits of thought and learning  
which he presents to the reader seem to  
lose their attraction. (Columbia Univ.  
Press, \$1.25.)

Professor Winchester's study, *Words-  
worth and How to Know Him*, treats of his  
personality in relation to his thought; ad-  
mits frankly his limitations, but dwells on  
his nobility and power. As in all of this  
series, this essay is illustrated by such full  
quotations that the reader has a real  
knowledge of the poet when he has read the  
criticism. (Bobbs-Merrill, \$1.25.)

## PLAYWRIGHTS AND POETS

*High Tide*. Mrs. Waldo Richards' per-  
sistently cheerful and on the whole well-  
chosen anthology of the better poets of the  
day. A bit sentimental; similar in scope  
but quite different in tone from the rather  
lugubrious "Little Book of Modern Verse."  
(Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.25.)

In *Lyrics of War and Peace*, by William  
Dudley Foulke, speaks a brave and healthy  
soul that has tested life and found it good.  
The masterly translations from Petrarch  
published last year are here followed  
by a few poems from Theocritus. We wish  
there were more of these. (Bobbs-Mer-  
rill, \$1.)

*Punishment*, a play in four acts by  
Louise Burleigh and Edward Hale Bier-  
stadt, with an introduction by Thomas  
Mott Osborne, deals with the vital problem  
of prison reform in a way that is at once  
vivid, accurate, and genuinely dramatic.  
It is almost as grim as Galsworthy's  
"Justice," but it is more hopeful. (Holt,  
\$1.)

*Madonna Dianora*, a play in verse trans-  
lated from the German of Hugo von Hof-  
mannsthal, is the eternal triangle in a  
rather beautiful setting. Some of the lines  
show real poetic ability, but on the whole  
the verse is a little stiff, perhaps because  
of the translation. The play itself is pic-  
turesque and the action swiftly unfolded.  
(Badger, 75 cents.)

A volume of *Two Plays*, by Morris M.  
Townley, adds nothing new or significant  
to the American drama. "Nothing Else To  
Do" is hackneyed and weakened because  
the main action turns out to be a dream.  
"Caught" is a rather diverting game of  
wits between a lawyer and a burglar who  
has come to rob his house. (Boston: Bad-  
ger, \$1.)

*The Mothers*, a play translated from the  
German of Georg Hirschfeld by Ludwig  
Lewisohn, has all the power and all the  
unblurred realism of Ibsen. Written  
twenty years ago, it now takes a worthy  
place in the Drama League series beside  
Hauptmann, Jones and Bernstein. The trag-  
edy is genuine, severe, uncompromising.  
The ending is tragically happy. (Double  
day, Page, 75 cents.)

# REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 30th day of  
June, 1916:

## RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$2,145,719.57), market value	\$2,197,719.57
Private securities (book value, \$9,923,057.38), market value	10,009,676.13
Real estate owned	1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned	3,113,453.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	43,000,085.50
Loans, discounts and bills pur- chased not secured by col- lateral	8,137,435.57
Due from approved reserve de- positaries, less amount of offsets	7,895,329.60
Specie (gold certificates)	5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	407,031.55
Total	\$80,955,731.66

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits	2,404,415.20
Surplus on book values, \$14,265,769.45	
Deposits, preferred	63,776,511.31
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	162,000.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	590,381.73
Estimated unearned discounts	22,423.41
Total	\$80,955,731.66

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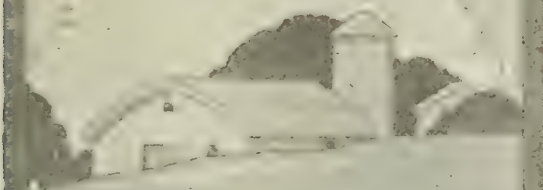
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### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

#### THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

##### RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$545,561.80), market value..	\$549,811.80
Private securities (book value, \$4,242,094.66), market value.	4,276,969.66
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral...	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	15,570,930.43
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	9,770,930.45
Overdrafts .....	5,174.64
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	1,609,940.46
Specie .....	5,288,348.39
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks..	1,446,610.00
Federal Reserve notes.....	40,000.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings .....	18,662,999.81
Other cash items.....	182,386.10
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) .....	500,000.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above dates.....	109,456.07
Total .....	\$58,918,557.81

##### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values, capital fund .....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	211,781.70
Surplus on book values.....	6,173,456.70
Deposits:	
From New York State savings bank .....	3,226,873.14
Deposits subject to check .....	20,192,924.10
Interest and certificates of deposit .....	1,100.58
Customers' checks outstanding .....	522,815.26
Cashier's checks .....	15,025,977.24
Unpaid dividends .....	210,247.00
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers.....	10,902,037.79
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letter of credit...	500,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes .....	23,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date .....	1,000.00
Total .....	\$58,918,557.81

## CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1916

##### RESOURCES

Bonds and Mortgages .....	\$571,793.70
Public Securities, Market Value..	14,774,786.60
Other Securities, Market Value..	28,734,552.34
Loans .....	81,139,245.06
Real Estate.....	1,468,392.42
Accrued Interest..	1,066,889.44
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra) .....	1,000,000.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks .....	46,728,860.13
Total .....	\$175,484,519.69

##### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus .....	15,000,000.00
Undivided Profits..	3,258,793.74
*Regular dividend payable July 1, 1916, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Deposits .....	152,586,187.88
Reserved for Taxes	215,146.19
Accrued Interest..	410,259.57
Secretary's Checks	14,132.31
Acceptances .....	1,000,000.00
Total .....	\$175,484,519.69

##### OFFICERS

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E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President	FRANK B. SMIDT, Vice-President
GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President	MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary
C. P. STALLKNECHT, Asst. Secy.	FREDERIC J. FULLER, Asst. Secy.
OSCAR L. COLES, Asst. Secy.	GEORGE J. CORBETT, Asst. Secy.

##### FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. J. LEARY, Manager.

H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary.

##### DIVIDENDS

#### American Light & Traction Company

##### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held July 5th, 1916, declared a Cash Dividend of one and one-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the PREFERRED Stock; a Cash Dividend of two and one-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the COMMON Stock, and a Dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common Stock, outstanding, all payable August 1st, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on July 15th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 1st, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

##### Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

#### The Manhattan Savings Institution

644 646 Broadway, cor. Bleeker St., New York.

##### 130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 13th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 17th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

C. M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

#### STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,

49 Wall Street.

##### COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND, No. 5.

New York City, June 29, 1916.

A dividend of FIVE (5%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

#### STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,

49 Wall Street.

##### PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, No. 27.

New York City, June 29, 1916.

A dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable on August 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

#### 1850 THE 1916 UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business, the best travel, large and small, the best routes to travel, and the best trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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### PURE PROTECTION LIFE ASSOCIATION

A number of inquiries having come to me lately seeking information about the Pure Protection Life Association of Cleveland, Ohio, I have gathered such data respecting it as is readily procurable, for the information of others interested.

The association is organized under the assessment life insurance laws of Ohio and commenced business in 1913. It states that its object is to furnish pure protection, that is, only the payment of insurance at death. There are no cash surrender values, such funds as are in the association to the credit of policyholders being utilized (in the event the latter cease paying premiums) to extend the insurance.

The premium rates are based on what is called the National Fraternal Congress Table of mortality and are composed of contributions to an expense fund, a mortuary fund and a guaranty fund. The guaranty fund equals the American Experience 4 per cent reserve. We can, therefore, conclude that the rates charged are sufficient to meet all future obligations due to advancing age. The premium as computed for each age will remain level thru life.

Presumably for organization purposes, what is called a Founders' Advisory Board, consisting of 400 persons, was formed, each of whom is to contribute, or lend, the association \$100 at 7 per cent until repaid, one-third of the expense assessments to be set aside for that purpose. Thus far \$14,330 has been contributed by members of the Founders' Advisory Board.

Only Ordinary Life and Term insurance may be written on persons between ages of 21 and 65, inclusive, in sums from \$1000 to \$25,000. The application, articles of incorporation, by-laws and amendments to by-laws are made a part of the policy contract, provision being made that no amendment shall be adopted reducing the amount of the death benefits, nor the amounts of the aggregate annual assessments.

On December 31, 1915, the assets of the association were \$8475; the total liabilities (including a reserve of \$6200) were \$7327. During 1915 the income was: Premiums, \$9342.81 Founders' contributions, \$4945; total, \$14,287.81. Claims paid were \$3000; expenses, \$3583. The total amount of insurance written was \$271,000; the total amount in force at end of year, \$587,000.

The plan, considered mathematically, is sound, and if the expense fund will permit of the employment of successful



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1916

## EXCURSIONS

## A Back Yard 3 Miles Deep On Top of Orange Mountain

I have a plot of land, irregular in surface, with beautiful rocks and trees, on an attractive street, just over the edge of Montclair, N. J., in the town of Verona. The front is 400 feet, the depth 250. It joins on the rear Essex Park, which runs to Eagle Rock, so that in effect there is a back yard twice as deep. The land will be worth \$100 a foot in a few years. I will sell it now, if anybody, wants it, for \$50 a foot.

The street has a flag sidewalk, and there are many handsome homes in the immediate vicinity. It is only three or four minutes from the bridge leading to the beautiful new Lakeside station in Montclair, and is within walking distance of the famous Montclair Golf Club. There are few such opportunities remaining on the coast of Orange Mountain for a slightly, picturesque and well-located home. If you are interested, write to William B. Howland, 110 West 45th Street, New York.

solicitors, practicable. The future is a matter of capable business management and the personal character of the men in control. All new business enterprises are necessarily experiments, and this is no exception.

J. L. W., Marion, Kansas.—The book, "Fifty Years of a Civilizing Force," by Harry Chase Brearley, is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, 443 Fifth Avenue, New York, at \$2.50 net.

H. D. J., Pittsburgh, Pa.—As you have \$25,000 other insurance, it would probably be wiser from a business viewpoint to take the cash surrender value of the policy that was reinsured and, as you suggest, use it paying for additional new insurance in some progressive company that is paying substantial dividends. You are young enough to do this profitably.

A. C. S., Hagerstown, Md.—The Prudential Casualty of Indianapolis, with total admitted assets of \$1,137,786, capital of \$500,000, and net surplus of \$211,881 on last January 1, is reported to have reputable backing and enjoys a satisfactory reputation in casualty insurance circles. In the matter of making profits on its business it has been unsuccessful. Its underwriting losses have been continuous since organization, the total being \$428,027 up to the end of 1915. Much of this is due to increased liabilities due to a constantly heavier volume of business each year. Altho the company seems to be under capable management, the complexities of the casualty business and the difficulties encountered of late years in making profits render a prediction as to the future of this company impossible.

R. A., Tone, Washington.—Financially, the Union Central is in splendid condition. The company has been well managed, transacts a large and steadily increasing new business every year, and for a number of years past has paid its mutual policyholders substantial dividends. But there is one feature of that company which is open to serious criticism, according to my way of thinking. Within the past eight years the stockholders have increased the capital stock from \$100,000, at which sum it stood for forty years, to \$2,500,000, capitalizing \$2,400,000 claimed non-participating earnings. In 1908 a stock dividend of \$400,000 was declared; in March of this year another stock dividend of \$2,000,000 was declared. Union Central stock, under its by-laws, pays 10 per cent dividends annually. A going life insurance company needs no capital whatever. The immense capital of this company is of no service to policyholders; but the transaction is tremendously profitable to the stockholders.

A. H. B., Butler, Ind.—An assessment association from 1878 to 1911, the Methodist Ministers' Relief Insurance and Trust Association of Boston, is now an old line mutual company, writing policies at a level premium and maintaining proper reserves. The change from assessmentism to legal reserve was followed by many withdrawals, the insurance in force falling from \$2,826,000 on December 31, 1910, to \$1,647,206 on December 31, 1914. The tide turned in 1915, the association ending the year with a gain—\$1,710,375 insurance in force. On December 31, 1915, the financial condition was: assets, \$115,911; liabilities (including \$103,721 reserve), \$109,766; net surplus, \$6145. The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund has been doing business on the old line basis for about half a century, has made substantial progress every year and has \$22,080,979 insurance in force. Its assets are \$7,178,299; liabilities (including \$6,142,691 reserve), \$6,188,536; net surplus, \$989,763. I haven't sufficient data of the Methodist Ministers' to make a comparison, but believe I am safe in saying its net cost for insurance is higher than in the Presbyterian Ministers', which is quite low. Both are good companies, but the latter is the better.

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# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

AS HOMER WOULD HAVE CABLED IT  
SPARTA, Jan. 1, 1000 B. C.—The kidnapping of the Princess Helen, wife of Menelaus, by Prince Paris of Troy, Asia Minor, has created no little excitement in Sparta and the allied cities of the Peloponessus. Experienced diplomats assure the public that there is no danger of war.

Somewhere in Asia, Sept. 1, 1000 B. C.—A large expeditionary force has been sent to the Dardanelles. King Agammemnon, commander in chief of the allies, assures our correspondent that the obsolete fortifications of the Asiatic side cannot hold out for more than a few weeks against his determined attack. Modern wars are bloody but brief. The introduction of bronze weapons and the great cost of supporting an army in the field nowadays make a long campaign impossible.

Somewhere in Asia, April 1, 992 B. C.—There are rumors of dissension among the allied forces. King Agammemnon has retired General Achilles for insubordination. The siege will undoubtedly be soon abandoned.

Somewhere in Asia, Feb. 1, 990 B. C.—The allied forces claim that they are not down hearted, altho they have spent ten years before the Trojan trenches without being able to accomplish more than the devastation of the surrounding country. General Ulysses, the famous strategist, has taken command. He says that this will be a war of attrition and that it will begin next May.

Troy, Feb. 29, 990 B. C.—10 a. m. Allies abandon siege of Troy and betake themselves to their fleet. They were compelled to leave behind a great quantity of munitions, including a large wooden horse used as an observation post. Trojans capture the horse and take it into the city in spite of the protests of the suffraget spellbinder Cassandra.

Troy, Feb. 29, 990 B. C.—11 p. m. (Special to *Argive Herald*.) An unexpected reversal of fortune has placed the important city of Troy in the hands of the Greeks. By a strategic device which the censor does not permit us to disclose Field Marshal Ulysses introduced into the city a considerable force, which was able to overpower the garrison and sack the city. This proves beyond question that the day of the city fortress has past. It is understood that a protest will be sent to the Delphic Council against the atrocities which unfortunately occurred after the capture.

We have a constitutional aversion to giving free advertizing to private enterprises, but when one fills a long-felt want like the Baibunsha, Nimami-Sayegi-cho, Kyobashi, we like to help it along. So versatile an epistolist ought to get plenty of business in the course of a leap year like the present, espe-

cially since Mr. Sakai's terms are moderate—only a shilling for two hundred words with higher rates where extra sweetness is thrown in or the letter guaranteed to produce the desired effect upon the recipient.

Ladies and Gentlemen, We beg to inform that we have started a business to write love letters for you. We will write like a girl if you are a girl; like a *geisha* if you are a *geisha*; like a student if you are a student; and like a widow if you are a widow. We have able compositors; your affections will be successfully expressed in letters. If you send a telephone message to us, we will send a good writer immediately to you.

Free sample on application to  
Sakai's Literary Agency,  
No. 3, Sayegi-cho, Kyobashi.

Advertising is an insidious profession. Even preachers when they take it up are unable to keep to the simple truth. Going up Broadway recently I saw in front of a church the signboard:

THE BIGGEST FOOL IN THE WORLD  
Rev. Dr. H.—

Now this is a manifest falsehood. I have heard the Rev. Dr. H.— and I can affirm that he has no right whatever to claim such supremacy. Many a preacher has called himself the chief of sinners, but this new profession is really carrying Christian humility to an extreme.

Another church on the same street advertised:

After the war—What?  
A popular sermon by Dr. S.—.

This is quite misleading. The Rev. Dr. S.— preaches popular sermons now. No need to wait.

The Germans, who lead the world in preparedness of all sorts, are already laying their plans for the Germanization of Asia Minor. Carloads of professors have been shipped to Constantinople to start the teaching of German language and Kultur. Which reminds us of "Kitchener's School" at Khartum:

They terribly carpet the earth with dead.  
And before their cannon cool  
They walk unarmed by twos and threes  
To call the living to school.

But German is not an easy language and the prospect of having to teach it to the Turkish Empire and whatever lies beyond is truly appalling. In this emergency Professor Ostwald comes forward with the suggestion that a "simplified German" be invented for export purposes. He cites history to show that the spread of a language over alien territory results in its breaking down into simpler forms, as Latin into French in Gaul and English into "pidgin-English" in the Far East. Why not then an-

ticipate the process and construct a *Weltdeutsch* in which all complexities and anomalies are eliminated? In particular Professor Ostwald objects to gender both as a wicked waste of energy and as a survival of superstition, a vestigium of the days of animism, when men assigned a soul and sex to all things. He would also abolish the *Umlaut* and such combinations of letters as *sch* and *ts*, and would reduce the grammatical forms and sentence-structure to the simplicity of English and French. The German language thus reduced to its lowest terms could serve as a medium of commercial intercourse with all races even the most primitive.

This is certainly a commendable reform. I will use whatever influence I have with the German Empire to put it thru. It is not, however, altogether original with Ostwald. If I may say so without undue boastfulness, I discovered for myself at the early age of ten that the German language was unnecessarily complicated and ever since then I have employed in my conversation with Germans a sort of simplified German of my own, made by arranging the words in the English order, leaving off all the case endings and using only the article *der*, except of course before words obviously referring to females, like *Fräulein* and *Mädchen*, where naturally I use *die*. In fact the language as I have modified it for my personal use is just about the same as that now recommended as suited to the cranial capacity of the Kurds, the Kameruns and the Kongooses. Anyway it is a big improvement over Hanoverian German.

A student in the University of Atlantis, with whom I am intimately associated, assures me that the standard dictionaries are all off in their definitions of scholastic terms. He submits the following as the real up-to-date meaning of words whose original sense has become quite lost:

Academic style—Colloquial, journalistic, chatty, witty, slangy, informal.

Academic freedom—Freedom of manners. Athletics, amateur—Making a business of recreation.

Athletics, professional—The same plus a pay envelope.

College—An athletic field entirely surrounded by students.

Faculty—A body of men to keep the students in order.

Literary Society (obsolete)—Any number of men less than a quorum.

President—A diplomated diplomat, a learned politician and a doctor of finance, whose function it is to keep the trustees in order.

Trustees—A body of men to keep the faculty in order.

University—A western college.

A good many people have the defects of their virtues—without the virtues.

Grammar is the pursuit of a kinetic reality by a static method.



# The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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### THE TUFT OF FLOWERS

From *A Boy's Will*, published by Henry Holt and Company, we take this particularly happy poem of work and summer time, written by Robert Frost:

I went to turn the grass once after one  
Who mowed it in the dew before the sun.

The dew was gone that made his blade  
so keen

Before I came to view the leveled scene.

I looked for him behind an isle of trees;  
I listened for his whetstone on the  
breeze.

But he had gone his way, the grass all  
mown,

And I must be, as he had been,—alone,

"As all must be," I said within my  
heart,

"Whether they work together or apart."

But as I said it, swift there passed me  
by

On noiseless wing a 'wildered butterfly.

Seeking with memories grown dim o'er  
night

Some resting flower of yesterday's  
delight.

And once I marked his flight go round  
and round,

As where some flower lay withering on  
the ground.

And then he flew as far as eye could see,  
And then on tremulous wing came back  
to me.

I thought of questions that have no  
reply,

And would have turned to toss the grass  
to dry;

But he turned first, and led my eye to  
look

At a tall tuft of flowers beside a brook,  
A leaping tongue of bloom the scythe

had spared  
Beside a reedy brook the scythe had  
bared.

I left my place to know them by their  
name,

Finding them butterfly weed when I  
came.

The mower in the dew had loved them  
thus,

By leaving them to flourish, not for us,  
Nor yet to draw one thought of ours

to him.

But from sheer morning gladness at  
the brim,

The butterfly and I had lit upon,  
Nevertheless, a message from the  
dawn,

That made me hear the wakening birds  
around,

And hear his long scythe whispering to  
the ground,

And feel a spirit kindred to my own;  
So that henceforth I worked no more

alone;

But glad with him, I worked as with  
his aid,

And weary, sought at noon with him  
the shade;

And dreaming, as it were, held brother-  
ly speech

With one whose thought I had not  
hoped to reach.

"Men work together," I told him from  
the heart,

"Whether they work together or apart."

### REMARKABLE REMARKS

WOODROW WILSON—I am by instinct a  
teacher.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The world  
is all awry.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE—It bores me so  
to be stared at.

HENRY WATTERSON—The hyphenates  
are in the saddle.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWANN—Perjury is  
on the increase in New York.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I have been long  
on silence and short on talk.

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE—Every man  
has in him possibilities of reform.

G. K. CHESTERTON—I never claim for  
my opinions the vice of impartiality.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Nine-tenths of  
wisdom consists in being wise in time.

GENERAL JOFFRE—Any chief giving the  
order of retreat will be brought before court  
martial.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—The intelligence of  
the expression depends on the arch of the  
eyebrows.

CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG—  
We are the most democratic government in  
the world.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN—Each na-  
tion must have its own God; religion is a  
purely ethnical affair.

MARY GARDEN—I love Chicago above all  
other cities. I am to receive \$2000 a per-  
formance for singing there.

CARDINAL LOGUE—This war seems to  
have stirred to their lowest depths the  
worst and most depraved of human pas-  
sions.

SENATOR THILMAN—We Americans in-  
vent things and then sit down and allow  
people of Europe to develop and utilize  
them.

H. G. WELLS—There is a profound and  
bitter wisdom in the deep distrust of Brit-  
ish labor for both military and industrial  
conscription.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF—All German strat-  
egy is based on the eventuality of winning  
quickly. They know how to push, but not  
how to develop.

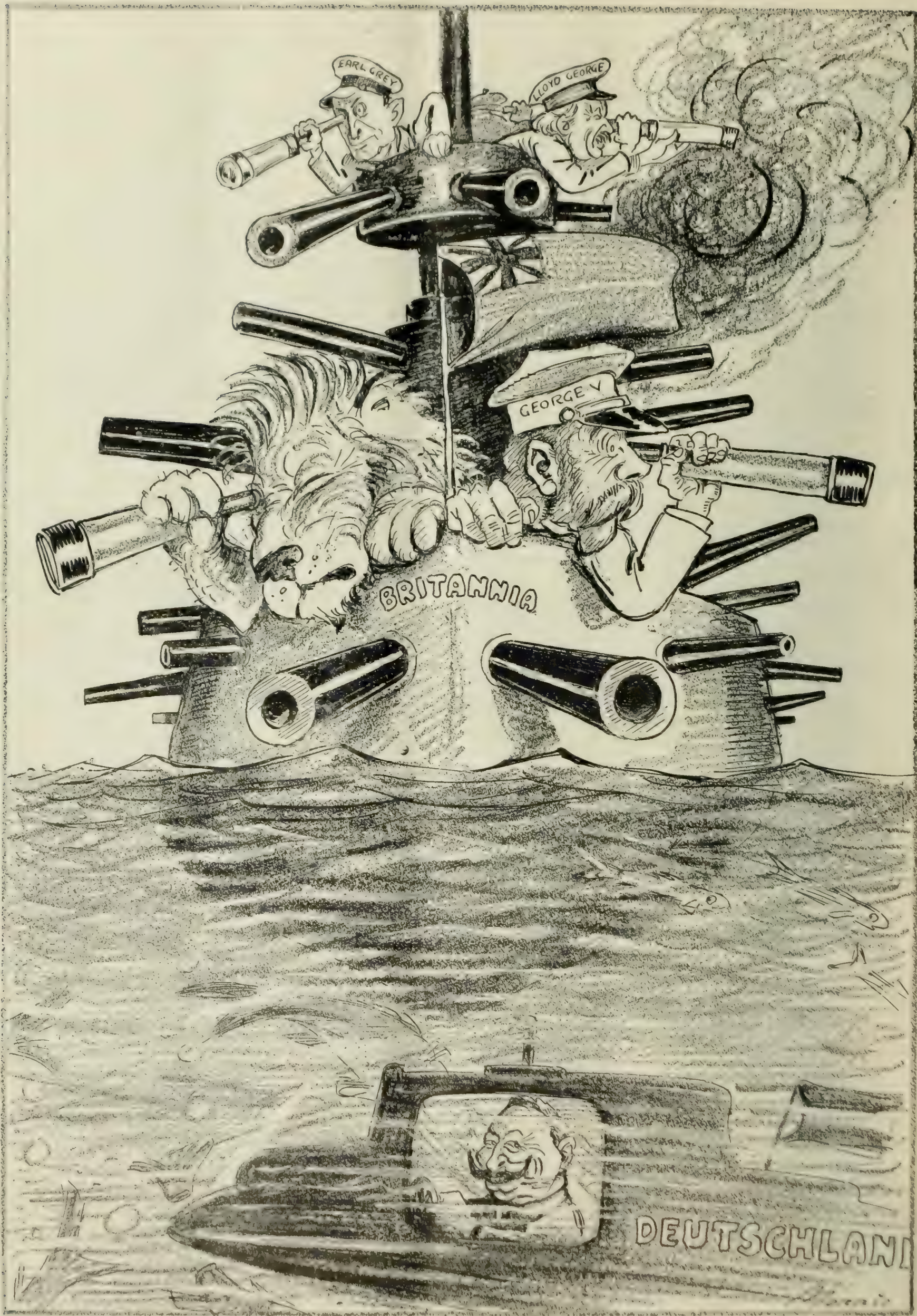
ED. HOWE—I know of a woman who  
writes for the papers and calls herself  
Sunshine Mary. Moral: Her daughter  
lately ran away from home.

SECRETARY DANIELS—The day has  
passed when the spread eagle orator boast-  
ed in stentorian tones that Uncle Sam  
could whip anything in creation.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY ROOSE-  
VELT—Strictly speaking, if national de-  
fense applies solely to the prevention of an  
army landing on our Atlantic or Pacific  
Coasts, no navy at all is necessary.

BERT L. TAYLOR—Colonel Roosevelt's  
statement that he is out of politics does  
not mean that he has address an Othello  
farewell to the game. When a man remarks  
that he is out of breath he doesn't mean  
that he has quit breathing.





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES, BUT—  
DEUTSCHLAND UNTER ALLES!



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*A Journal of Civilization*

## THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—THE CANDIDATES

**T**HE two candidates for the presidency came to political prominence by similar roads. Mr. Wilson became Governor of New Jersey in an uprising against the political bosses; Mr. Hughes became Governor of New York in just the same kind of revolt. The governorships of both men were among the most striking examples of recent years of government on behalf of the people in calm defiance of the political machines. The American voter is to be heartily congratulated on the choice that is before him in November. It is not, as so often has been the sad case in elections to all kinds of offices, the mere choice between the puppets or the figureheads of two political machines. It is not even the choice between the candidate of a boss and the representative of a popular revolt. It is the alternative between two men, both of whom are primarily and essentially repugnant to the bosses and to party reactionism. The voter who is chiefly concerned with his hatred of machine politics can vote with his eyes shut. He will not go wrong. It does not matter that they are nominated with the acquiescence of the machine leaders. It was reluctant acquiescence dictated by the instinct of self-preservation and the innate cowardice of the machine boss in the face of aroused public opinion.

So, too, there is nothing to choose in point of personal character. Both candidates are the essence of uprightness; both stand high above any suggestion of time-serving or any hint of ulterior motive. If any voter there be who cares only that the man selected is honest and of high purpose, he, too, can go it blind. He cannot make a mistake.

But most of us want more than those two things, fundamental as they are. We know they are good men; we want to know what kind of good men they are. We know they will not let any boss pick out their line for them; but we want to know what line they will naturally pick out for themselves.

Both men are indefatigable workers. The interminable hours spent by Governor Wilson at the desk, even in the brooding days and nights of midsummer, is still a tradition about the State House at Trenton; while many a visitor to Albany in the days of Governor Hughes remembers the stereotyped and frugal lunch whose presence on a tray upon the Governor's desk was not allowed to interfere with conference or business, no matter how cold the chop might get meanwhile.

Both men have splendid minds; and both prefer to

use their own rather than those of other men. They think things out for themselves. Indeed, it has been matter for criticism of both from time to time that they are not sufficiently prone to take counsel of the thoughts of other men.

But their minds are as different in type as minds could well be. Mr. Hughes subjects the problems of life and human relationships and government to the cold light of reason; Mr. Wilson suffuses such problems with the warm glow of the imagination. Two passages from published writings of the two men are of deep significance in this connection, both because they illustrate this difference of approach and because they portray the essential agreement in fundamental belief. Mr. Wilson was addressing himself to the citizens of the United States:

The men who have been ruling America must consent to let the majority into the game. We will no longer permit any system to go uncorrected which is based upon private understandings and expert testimony; we will not allow the few to continue to determine what the policy of the country is to be. It is a question of access to our own government. There are very few of us who have had any real access to the government. It ought to be a matter of common counsel; a matter of united counsel; a matter of mutual comprehension.

So, keep the air clear with constant discussion. Make every public servant feel that he is acting in the open and under scrutiny; and above all things else, take these great fundamental questions of your lives with which political platforms concern themselves and search them through and through by every process of debate. Then we shall have a clear air, in which we shall see our way to each kind of social betterment. . . .

I am not afraid of the American people getting up and doing something. I am only afraid they will not; and when I hear a popular vote spoken of as mob government, I feel like telling the man who dares so to speak that he has no right to call himself an American. You cannot make a reckless, passionate force out of a body of sober people earning their living in a free country. Just picture to yourselves the voting population of this great land, from the sea to the far borders in the mountains, going calmly, man to man, to the polls, expressing its judgment about public affairs. Is that your image of "a mob"? . . . Or is that your picture of a free, self-governing people? I am not afraid of the judgments so expressed, if you give men time to think, if you give them a clear conception of the things they are to vote for; because the deepest conviction and passion of my heart is that the common people, by which I mean all of us, are to be absolutely trusted.

So, at this opening of a new age, in this its day of unrest and discontent, it is our part to clear the air, to bring about common counsel; to set up the parliament of the people; to demonstrate that we are fighting no man, that we are trying to bring all men to understand one another; that we are not the friends of any class against any other class, but that our duty is to make classes understand one another. Our part is to lift so high the incomparable standards of the common interest and the common justice



that all men with vision, all men with hope, all men with the convictions of America in their hearts, will crowd to that standard and a new day of achievement may come for the liberty which we love.

Mr. Hughes was addressing himself primarily to college men:

Whether you like it or not, the majority will rule. Accept loyally the democratic principle. The voice of the majority is that neither of God nor of devil, but of men. Do not be abashed to be found with the minority, but on the other hand do not affect superiority or make the absurd mistake of thinking you are right or entitled to special credit merely because you do not agree with the common judgment. Your experience of life cannot fail to impress you with the soundness of that judgment in the long run, and I believe you will come to put your trust, as I do, in the common sense of the people of this country, and in the verdicts they give after the discussions of press, of platform and of ordinary intercourse. The dangers of the overthrow of reason and of the reign of passion and prejudice become serious only as resentment is kindled by abuses for which those who have no sympathy for popular government and constantly decry what they call "mob rule" are largely responsible. But whether the common judgment shall exhibit that intelligence and self-restraint which have given to our system of government so large a degree of success, will depend upon your attitude and that of the young men of the country who will determine the measure of capacity for self-government and progress in the coming years.

Prize your birthright and let your attitude toward all public questions be characterized by such sincere democratic sympathy, such enthusiasm for the common weal, such genuine love of justice, and such force of character, that your life to the full extent of your talent and opportunity shall contribute to the reality, the security, and the beneficence of government by the people.

Both men believe in democracy, in the ultimate rightness of the common people, in their real trustworthiness. But with Mr. Hughes this belief in the soundness of the common judgment is the product of experience and logical deduction from the observed facts of life. With Mr. Wilson it is the deepest conviction and passion of his heart. Mr. Hughes approaches all these matters with a cool head; Mr. Wilson goes to them with a warm heart. What logic and reason do for the one intuition and sympathy do for the other. Since the goal is so often the same, who shall say which approach is the better?

Both men are fighters. If you doubt it, ask the Republican bosses of New York and the Democratic bosses of New Jersey, who bear deep scars that testify to the valor and the power of their quondam opponents. They use, too, the same weapons—pitiless publicity, the power of an aroused public opinion, the appeal to the popular sense of righteousness and justice. They fight fair, they fight in the open, they fight hard.

Both men believe in party government—and in their own parties. Mr. Wilson is a "good" Democrat, Mr. Hughes is a "good" Republican. Not "good," of course, as a machine politician would use the word; but "good" in the sense that there is nothing of the Mugwump about them.

They are much alike, in honesty of purpose, in firmness of conviction, in devotion to the common welfare, in self-sacrifice for the sake of the task they are called to perform. They differ in temperament, in manner of thought, in intellectual equipment, in emotional reaction, in political beliefs. Mr. Wilson is a good deal of a radical, Mr. Hughes emphatically a liberal. Mr. Wilson is ahead of his party; Mr. Hughes represents the best in his party. Mr. Hughes has a brilliant legal mind, Mr. Wilson has a broad and genial philosophic mind. Mr. Wilson could never have written the convincing judicial opinions of Mr. Justice Hughes; Mr. Hughes could

never have written the charming literary essays in the volume "Mere Literature."

The voter is fortunate in having two such men to choose between. But the good fortune carries with it its perplexities. The choice between the two personalities is not easy.

The decision, therefore, must largely be made on other grounds. There is not only a man to be put in the White House, there is a party to be put in power, there are policies to be adopted—and there is a presidential record to be endorsed or disapproved. The President has in many respects made a splendid record, and in other respects a highly debatable record. In the next four months it *will* be vigorously debated, and the effect of the debate will largely determine the result in November. But whichever way the die is cast, the people of the United States will find themselves with a high-minded, able, hard-working fighter of a President for the next four years.

### THE TERROR OF THE SEA

THE shiver that has passed along the North Atlantic coast at the approach of a school of sharks is so out of proportion to the magnitude of the peril that it seems to be due to a revival of the fears which haunted the childhood of the race. It has been so long since man has had to fight the carnivora of land and sea that they produce the impression of supernatural dreadfulness. The bathing beaches are deserted, altho the deaths every year from drowning are more than could possibly come from sharks.

Altho the sharks caught on the New Jersey shore are all of the common blue or dusky variety, the popular imagination prefers the white shark and revives the legends of a sea monster who, having once tasted human flesh, becomes henceforth insatiate for it as the drug fiend for cocaine.

This was the theme chosen by Herman Melville for "Moby Dick," the mystical romance that he dedicated to his friend, Hawthorne. Melville seems to have known more about the inside of a whale than any man since Jonah, and Moby Dick, the Great White Whale, is more than a symbol. So is Ahab, the Nantucketer, whose leg Moby Dick bites off. But Captain Ahab makes himself an ivory leg of the polished bone of a sperm whale's jaw, and in spite of all opposition hunts Moby Dick thru all the seven seas.

In Barrie's hands the sea-monster becomes a crocodile, and the limb bitten off is an arm instead of a leg. The crocodile with the clock in his stomach appears on the scene just in time to save Peter Pan from Captain Hook and his pirates.

Doubtless the papyri of Egypt and the clay tablets of Babylon tell the same story in their own fashion. The ancient myths are avatars and reappear from time to time in strange guises.

### DUCKING UNDER THE BLOCKADE

EVERY street urchin knows that the best way to elude a policeman is to dive between his legs and that the best way to get into a circus tent when one hasn't the cash or wants to save it is to crawl under the edge of the canvas. The Germans have learned this lesson, as the appearance of the "Deutschland" in Baltimore harbor proves. They have carried the war into the



third dimension and any time now we may hear that a Zeppelin merchantman with a million dollar cargo of dyes and drugs has landed upon Mount Washington or other eyrie port. There is always room at the top—or the bottom. It is the middle way that is most dangerous.

The British press may be right in saying that the voyage of the "Deutschland" has no military or commercial importance, but it is evident that Captain König and his crew were highly delighted at the way they had "come it over" the British battleships by coming over under them.

In fact the development of the submarine has been due largely to the efforts of Frenchmen, Americans, Irish and Germans to find some weapon that would shake Britain's sovereignty of the sea. The first time the submarine was used in warfare was in our national natal year, 1776, when the "Turtle" attacked the "Eagle" in New York harbor. The "Turtle" had been constructed by David Bushnell, an American engineer, for the purpose of blowing up the British fleet, but when she got under the British frigate "Eagle" she could not stick the torpedo to her copper bottom. So it floated off and exploded an hour later, doing no harm except to scare the English crew.

Twenty years later Robert Fulton was in Paris trying to get a contract for blowing up British vessels on commission or for ferrying a French army across the channel under water. The French admiralty rejected his submarine as too barbarous and inhuman a weapon to be used in civilized warfare. The First Consul, Bonaparte, being less scrupulous or more enterprising, looked with favor upon Fulton and gave him 10,000 francs for experiments. With this he constructed the "Nautilus," in which he went out to sea and blew up a hulk in the harbor of Brest.

In our Civil War, the Southerners, being in much the same fix as the Germans now, made many efforts to break the blockade and destroy the Northern navy by means of submarines.

One of their ineffectual schemes is portrayed on another page. This invention, by Mr. Anstilt or Alstitt, of Alabama, is especially interesting as it is the first in which steam and electricity were used. The sketch shows two cupolas. The one in front is the conning tower. The one toward the stern is the telescoped smokestack. Before the submarine could dive it was necessary to put out the fires and pull down the smoke-stack and cover it over, so she could not have been very quick in getting out of sight. Under water her twin screws were run with compressed air and the torpedoes were fired by the electric current.

The submarine really became a practical machine when J. P. Holland, of Paterson, New Jersey, got to work in 1877, but it was twenty-five years before the importance of this new weapon of warfare was generally realized by the admiralities of the world. In 1903 Burgoyne published two large volumes to urge England to adopt the submarine, for, as he said, "We all know France's dearest wish is to plant her army corps on the shores of perfide Albion but our superior navy bars the way." The French at that time had forty-five submarines and were talking of using them, as Fulton had suggested a hundred years before, to convey troops to England. The Belgian press also was rejoicing then at the prospective overthrow of the British sea power.

But the British naval authorities rejoiced at the folly of the French in wasting their money on such chimerical schemes. Vice Admiral Sir William Kennedy voiced true conservatism when he said in 1901: "I know nothing about submarine boats and what's more don't believe in them." Thornycroft, the leading British builder of torpedo-boats, said that two dimensions were good enough for him; he had no desire to soar into the air, and "if I ever have to go under water with a submarine boat I should prefer to sit outside so as to be able to get off quickly if anything went wrong."

Admiral von Tirpitz also was skeptical of the submarine in those days, but he was watching the French experiments with interest and five years later Unterseeboot I was launched. By 1914, the Germans were ready and young Otto Weddigen in the "U-9" sank three British cruisers within an hour with three shots from his torpedo tubes. After that no one could question the importance of the new fighting machine.

The German submarine has come to be regarded with aversion because it has been employed in sinking passenger vessels and neutral merchantmen, but our remonstrances have put a stop to this, and the exploit of Captain König is viewed in America as the ingenious infraction of an illegal blockade. The "Deutschland" is anchored within a few rods from where Simon Lake in 1897 first went under water in the "Argonaut." The "Argonaut," as its name implies, was designed to retrieve treasure rather than to destroy it; to raise vessels, not to sink them. The "Deutschland" also is a peaceful boat, tho made for use in war, so Baltimore may give us hope that this marvelous invention to which all nations have contributed may in the future be used for the advancement of civilization instead of its destruction.

## THE ART OF KEEPING COOL

MANY thousand years ago Prometheus or some simple savage who had nothing better to do than to rub sticks together discovered the means of keeping warm in cool weather. It is only recently that mankind has discovered the means of keeping cool in warm weather, and America has been the chief contributor to this the latest of the fine arts. The American system of internal refrigeration by the use of iced drinks and ice cream, and the American system of atmospheric circulation by the use of the electric fan, have made it possible to be comfortable in summer just as the American stove and steam heating systems have made it possible to heat a whole house comfortably in winter. The Englishman still sticks to his ineffectual fireplace in the north and his ineffectual punka in the south, but the American methods of regulating temperature are gradually making their way around the world.

The principle of these heat-reducing devices is simple altho the means of applying it are various. The human body has to be kept pretty closely to a fixed temperature, 98.6° F. A few degrees above or below means disease and death in the long run. Now the human body, like all other machines, has to have a continuous stream of energy running thru it in order to keep going. We take in this energy in the form of food and oxygen and we expel it for the most part in the form of heat. The first part of the process, the income of energy, we are fully conscious of. We get quite cross if we do not get our



food on time, and we get quite excited if any one shuts off our wind. But the second part of the process, the outgo of energy, proceeds so easily that we do not have to worry about it except when the weather is cold and we lose heat too fast, or when the weather is hot and we lose heat too slowly.

Heat flows from a hot place to a cold place just as water flows from a high place to a low place, and like water it flows the faster the greater the difference between the two levels. So as the temperature of the air climbs toward 98° the radiation of heat from the skin slows up, and when it passes that point the heat flows in instead of out. If the mill race is dammed up until the water is as high as it is in the pond the wheel

stops running. We have to get rid of our waste heat, a hundred calories or more an hour, and if we cannot run it off by radiation we must use some other means.

The other means is evaporation. That takes up a lot of heat. Put a pint of ice water over a stove and see how much it takes to drive it all off in the form of steam. If you drink the pint of ice water and let it evaporate it takes just about the same amount of heat away from you as it did from the fire. And it does not take long to dispose of a pint of water in this way when the weather is such as we are having now.

But here again we run up against another difficulty. Suppose the air has all the water it can take up. Then we cannot evaporate any water from the skin and so cannot lose any heat in that way.

If then the air is at 98° or over and has a humidity of 100° or near it, all we can do is sit and sizzle. Our internal temperature will rise from "blood heat" to "fever heat" and above until we perish like those poor things in the Black Hole of Calcutta. They did not die from carbonic acid poisoning, as we used to be told. Probably there was oxygen enough to go around in their prison. They just boiled over because they could not run off their surplus heat.

Fortunately for us these two conditions rarely occur, so we usually can get relief in one way or the other. As the temperature of the air rises it can take up more moisture, so it is rarely saturated when it is hot. A person can stand 110° or 120° in an Arizona desert where the air is dry if he can get water enough to keep his steam up. But down here on the seacoast where the air may get all the water it can hold from sea or rain, we feel very uncomfortable when the mercury goes over 85°.

A man is as cool as he feels, and a thermometer can-

## BOTH SIDES OF THE CAMPAIGN

**T**HE *Independent* aims to present fully, frankly and fairly both sides of the great questions of the day.

*In pursuance of this purpose we shall publish during the presidential campaign a parallel series of articles from the Democratic and Republican points of view. The Democratic position will be presented by*

**NORMAN HAPGOOD,**

*Former Editor of Harper's Weekly.*

*The Republican side will be set forth by*

**JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,**

*President of Cornell University.*

*Both writers are intimately acquainted with the respective presidential candidates; both believe firmly in the principles and policies which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes respectively uphold. Both will have exceptional opportunities to obtain at first hand the views of the candidates as they are brought out during the campaign. The Independent congratulates its readers and itself on being able to render them this important service at this critical period in American political life.*

not tell him that. A wet bulb thermometer is better because a man is constructed more like a wet bulb thermometer than like a dry bulb thermometer. The new Kata thermometer, which combines the wet and dry bulb, is better than either, but more bothersome to handle. What we want to measure is not how much heat we have, but how fast we are losing it. Heat is like money; to be happy we must spend it at the proper rate. The miser is miserable.

One other point is to be noticed and that is one the importance of which has only recently been realized. The air with which we are concerned is not the air of the meteorological station or even the air of the room we are in, but the air that touches us.

Now air that stays in contact with the skin tends to become like the skin, that is, to assume the body temperature and to become saturated with moisture. When it gets in that condition we are plunged into a Black Hole of Calcutta all our own. We can only get out of it by removing the layer of stagnant air that covers the skin. If no kind breeze will do this for us we can fan ourselves or let electricity do it for us. It has been found by the elaborate series of experiments on ventilation carried on in the last few years that the circulation of the air is the most important factor in the art of keeping cool. People confined in a room can stand an astonishing amount of carbon dioxide and a high degree of temperature and humidity if the air is kept in circulation. What we call "bad air" is mostly stagnant air.

## OUR SOULFUL CORPORATIONS

**O**UR railroads are beginning to undertake the "uplift" business. Some are conducting model farms. Some are going into "stations beautiful." Some are going out of politics. Some are cultivating politeness in their employees.

Now come two railroads—the Denver & Rio Grande, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford—with a campaign to impress automobilists with the utter senselessness of attempting to cross a railroad track ahead of a flying express. In 1915 1086 lives were needlessly lost in grade crossing accidents from this cause alone.

Thus, if this "public be pleased" policy is to take the place of the old "public be damned" policy, we may eventually expect the railroads to tackle the paramount problem of running their trains according to the time table. But perhaps this is expecting too much.





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#### A MAN-EATING SHARK

Along the Atlantic coast of New York and New Jersey several swimmers have recently been killed by sharks. Dynamite, drag-nets and all sorts of harrowing tactics have been used in the hope of catching or at least frightening away these dangerous fish. This "dusky" shark was caught at Beach Haven, New Jersey, by Mr. E. F. Warner with rod and line and killed with three revolver shots. The recent attacks of sharks upon human beings are, verifiably, very rare, but, in spite of sailors' yarns, the fact is that there are astonishingly few authenticated instances of such attacks. There is no satisfactory explanation for this conversion of the shark from a voracious, voracious and cautious fish into a man-eating monster, but a shortage of the shark's natural food in the ocean seems the most probable reason.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Battle of the Somme left the French considerably in advance of the British. This week the French have been comparatively inactive, while the British are catching up with them. Their efforts have been chiefly directed toward driving out the Germans from the corner they have hitherto held about Contalmaison. Here there are two villages of the same name, Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit, of which the Big Bazentin is the further south. To the east of these is Longueval, and to the west is Pozières. All of these villages have been taken by the British, giving them a gain of about a mile on a four mile front and straightening out the angle that indented their line. In clearing up the country north of Bazentin the British were able to use a squadron of their dragoon guards, which shows how their new offensive has loosened up the fighting, for it has not been possible to employ cavalry as such since trench warfare was established in this region in the fall of 1914.

The British were not able to hold all of the ground gained by their first swift drive to the east. The counter-attacks of the Germans drove them out of the Mametz and Trones woods, except for one party of the Royal West Kent regiment, who held out in the northern part of the Bois des Trones for forty-eight hours, altho cut off from the rest of the British troops. Both these woods, however, were reconquered in the course of the week and the British have pushed beyond them to the third German line. The British report the capture of ten thousand prisoners in their two weeks' offensive north of the Somme.

South of the Somme the French have pushed their line eastward to the village of Biaches, just across the river from Peronne, only two miles away. They have also captured Hill 97 nearby, which is the highest promontory

## THE GREAT WAR

*July 10*—Russians cross the Stokhold River. General Smuts takes Tanga, seaport of German East Africa.

*July 11*—British regain Trones wood, near Somme. Germans closing in on Fort Souville, near Verdun.

*July 12*—British regain Mametz wood, Somme region. Italians push back Austrians toward Trentino.

*July 13*—Martial law declared in Spain because of railroad strike. Arabs seize Mecca forts.

*July 14*—British take villages of Bazentin and Longueval. Heavy firing on Belgian front.

*July 15*—British take 2000 prisoners and village of Pozières. Russians take Baiburt, between Erzerum and Trebizond.

*July 16*—German counter-attacks upon Russians on Stokhold. Portuguese army equip to aid Allies.

in this vicinity and commands the Somme valley for a considerable distance. The Germans made a desperate attempt to regain Biaches by an infantry charge under cover of a fog, but the French drove them out with the bayonet.

The Anglo-French offensive on the Somme has not removed the pressure on the Meuse. The Germans continue their efforts to take Verdun and have made some progress on the eastern side of the Meuse near Fleury and Souville. In these operations they have taken during the week fifty-six officers and 2349 men.

**The Defense of Kovel** The strategy of the eastern theater of war is, like the western, mostly a struggle for railroads. This is especially important in Russia, where the distances are so great and the railroads are so few. The conflict is now over the north and south railroad connecting the fortress of Brest-Litovsk with the city of Lemberg. Near the middle of this line is the city of Kovel, against which the Russians are directing their main attack, for if they capture it, it is likely to give them both Lemberg and Brest-Litovsk and force the Germans to retire to the next line

of railroad, that which runs thru Lublin, some seventy miles west of Kovel.

General Brusiloff has entrusted the advance toward Kovel to General Kaleldines, in command of the left wing south of the railroad to Kovel, and General Lesch, in command of the right wing, north of this railroad. First the left wing moved forward from the Styr to the Stokhold River. The Germans made a desperate effort to hold back the Russian right on the Styr River, but failed, and it came forward with a rush to the Stokhold and even crossed it, thanks to the courage of Colonel Kautseroff, of the Pavlograd regiment, who at the head of his advance guard dashed forward across the bridge which the retreating Germans had set on fire. Now the Germans are trying hard to dislodge them from the western side of the Stokhold, for this river forms the last natural barrier in front of Kovel, twenty miles west. So far, General von Linsingen has been successful, holding the Russians in check at the Stokhold River by dint of hard fighting.

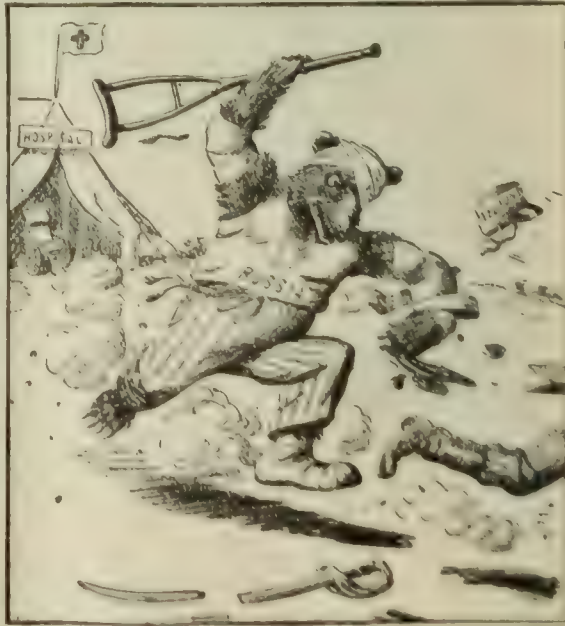
The rapid advance of the Russians is due in part to armored motor cars driven by British and Belgians transferred from the western front. But in part also it is due to a new form of tactics in which the famous Cossack cavalry are employed. It is an unprecedented and disconcerting spectacle to the Germans to see their concrete trenches and concealed batteries carried by a headlong charge of horsemen in the face of their rapid-fire guns. When there is a wide open space to cross exposed to German fire the Cossacks gallop forward as far as possible, then stop their horses and make them lie down, as they are trained to do at command. While the Cossacks, using their horses as breastworks, keep up a rifle fire at the trenches, the Russian infantry run up to them and then charge the entrenchments beyond.



Holladay in Providence Journal  
THE ENTERING WEDGE



H. B. in Asheville, N. C., Citizen  
A LONG, HARD, HOT AFTERNOON  
A PROMISING START



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle  
CONVALESCENT





Paul Thompson

#### A BATTLEFIELD NEAR THE SOMME

The shell bursting in the distance is the only indication that this seemingly peaceful landscape is crowded with fighting men and guns

According to the Petrograd War Office, General Brusiloff has captured 5620 officers and 266,000 men, as well as 312 cannon and 866 machine guns, between June 1 and July 12.

**The Voyage of the "Deutschland"** The German press is hilarious over the success of the first commercial submarine in reaching Baltimore and declares that it marks a new era in the history of navigation like the first steamship that crost the Atlantic. The British admit the cleverness of the feat but say that it is of no importance since such a vessel would be useless in time of peace and the small cargoes it could carry would not relieve Germany from the pressure of the blockade. A second submarine, the "Bremen," is said to be coming shortly and others are building so a regular service may be established.

The undertaking was launched last fall by Paul Lohmann, president of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, who put up \$125,000 and persuaded the North German Lloyd and Deutsche Bank to make up the balance of the \$500,000 capital needed for the formation of the Ocean Shipping Company to start its submarine line.

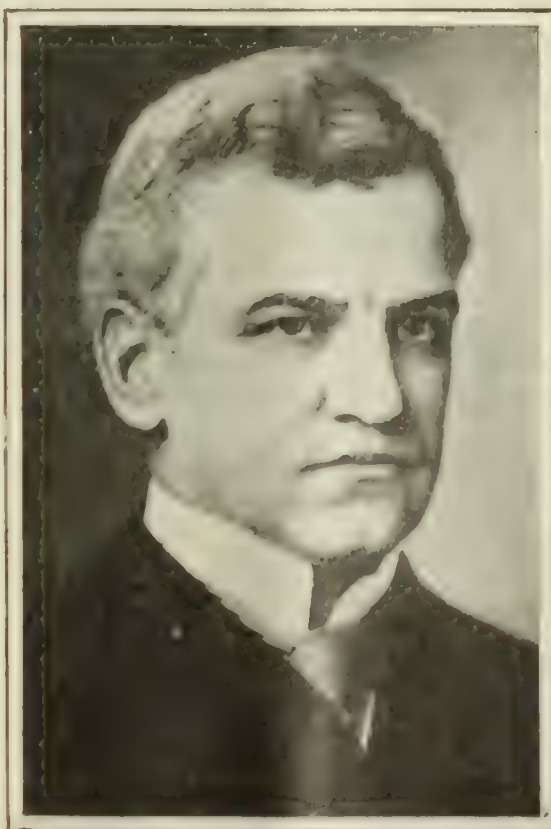
The "Deutschland" has been thoroly searched by the U. S. Treasury inspectors and by three submarine experts of the navy and they pronounce her unmistakably a merchantman. She has no torpedoes or torpedo tubes and does not even carry the light rapid-fire guns allowed for defensive purposes on commercial vessels. The only weapons found abroad were the revolvers of the officers. It seems then that the "Deutschland" is entitled to all the privileges of a merchant vessel and is free to come and go whenever she likes, or thinks it safe. British warships are waiting for her outside the bay and a number of swift destroyers are said to have been sent over expressly to catch her as she returns. Strictly speaking they would have no right to fire upon her until after warning, search and taking off her crew, but doubtless they would hold that in sinking she was attempting to escape and so was legitimate prey.

The "Deutschland," like all the Ger-

man submarines, is provided with a phonograph and a library. Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite was, according to Captain König, the favorite music, and Mark Twain, Bret Harte and W. W. Jacobs were the favorite authors.

The Diesel engines consumed only 85 gallons of fuel oil in making the 3800 miles. The "Deutschland" carried over about 750 tons of dyestuffs and fine chemicals worth a million dollars, and, since these are light, 300 tons of iron ballast. She will take back nickel in place of the ballast and crude rubber in place of the aniline dyes.

**The Declaration of London** The British and French governments have announced that they will no longer pay any regard to the Declaration of London. This destroys the last vestige of the code drawn up in 1909 under the authority of the Hague Conference to regulate commerce in wartime. It was signed by



American Press

**APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME COURT** Judge John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, has been nominated by President Wilson to fill Mr. Hughes' place on the bench of the Supreme Court.

the representatives of the nine leading naval powers and was regarded as the best formulation of international law.

The United States ratified it in 1912, but in England, tho it passed the House of Commons, it was defeated in the House of Lords. The chief opposition to it in England then was because it was feared that it would limit the sea power of Great Britain and enable her enemies to cut off her food supply. The Declaration specified certain articles such as food for civilians, medicines, cotton, rubber and soap, should never be contraband, and it required that a blockade to be binding "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy's coast line," and it prohibited the capture of neutral vessels bound to neutral ports.

At the beginning of the war the United States asked the belligerents to agree to abide by the Declaration of London, but could not get them to agree to it. The British Government announced that it would hold to it in part, but has renounced one provision after another by Orders-in-Council. In particular, the British Government has made all commerce with Germany contraband, even tho carried in neutral vessels between neutral ports, has applied and extended the doctrine of continuous voyage, and claims the rights of a blockade altho it has no control over the Baltic coast of Germany.

According to the new Order-in-Council, Great Britain will henceforth proceed under the following rules:

First—The hostile destination required for the condemnation of contraband articles shall be presumed to exist until the contrary is shown if the goods are consigned to or for an enemy authority or agent of an enemy state, or to or for a person in the territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to or for a person who during the present hostilities has forwarded contraband goods to an enemy authority or agent of an enemy state, or to or for a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the real consignee of the goods.

Second—The principle of continuous voyage or ultimate destination shall be applicable both in cases of contraband and blockade.

Third—A neutral vessel carrying con-



traband with papers indicating a neutral destination which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

Fourth—A vessel carrying contraband shall be liable to capture and condemnation if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

**The Arabian Rebellion** A new factor has entered into the war by the revolt of the Arabs against Turkish rule. The Grand Sherif of Mecca, who as a descendant of Mohammed and guardian of his birthplace occupies a position of authority in the Moslem world, has headed a movement for Arabian independence and has gained possession of Jedda, the seaport of Mecca, and the holy city of Medina, to which the Prophet fled and where he was buried. The capture of Jedda and other ports on the Red Sea to the north and south of it will permit pilgrims to reach the Holy Cities without interference by the Turks. The Moslems from the British Empire have hardly been able to make the pilgrimage since the war began, for the Hedjaz railroad from Damascus to Medina has been under the control of the Turks. This railroad passes by the Egyptian frontier and has been used for the transportation of the German and Turkish troops from Constantinople for the attacks on the Suez Canal. If the Arabs are able to advance from Medina northward along this railroad they will take the Turks in the rear and relieve Egypt of the threatened invasion. The Marquis of Crewe admitted in Parliament that the Arabian rising was no surprise to the British Government and we may safely assume that the movement received more than mere sympathy from the British side.

The Arabs have never been content to see the supremacy of Islam pass into the hands of the Turks and they have resented and resisted the efforts

made since the revolution by the Young Turks to Ottomanize Arabia by imposing the Turkish language as well as the Turkish rule. Now that the Germans are virtually the rulers of Turkey the Arabs have good reason for regarding Constantinople as having lost its claim to Mohammedan allegiance. The severity recently shown by the Turks and Germans in Syria has further alienated them. But the Arab tribes have never yet been able to unite in any persistent warfare against the Turks and it is doubtful if even now they will offer any formidable resistance.

#### Our Agreement with Carranza

Unless new difficulties arise, at present unforeseen by either nation, it is probable that the United States will not intervene further in Mexico except thru agreement with the de facto government. President Wilson is understood to have accepted the plan of General Carranza for a joint commission to adjust all differences now existing between the two governments. It is believed that if the Carranza government can give satisfactory assurances that the integrity of the American border will hereafter be secure from invasion, General Pershing's forces will be gradually withdrawn from Mexico. The commission plan of settling diplomatic difficulties arising between the American and the Mexican governments is in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1848, the treaty which President Wilson has recently declared would never be regarded under his administration as a mere "scrap of paper." Any renewal of trouble along the frontier will, of course, put an end to the agreement.

As a result of the renewed feeling of mutual confidence on the part of the American and Mexican authorities, the shipment of foodstuffs into Mexico has been renewed. Altho food and

clothing can now be imported into Mexico without restriction, the American Government has thought it best to retain for the present the existing embargo upon munitions of war. There have been disquieting rumors that in spite of the vigilance of the authorities arms and ammunition have been smuggled across the border to Villista rebels. The Mexican Northwestern Railroad has again been opened for the shipment of supplies to the American forces in Mexico.

General Carranza has announced that there will be a presidential election in Mexico as soon as the country has been completely pacified. At that time, he adds, a law of amnesty will be promulgated so that all Mexicans who have left their country for political reasons may return to their homes. Before the de facto government will give place to a regularly constituted government, however, all rebellion must be put down and the political reforms advocated by the Constitution- alists must be in effect. Ambassador Designate Arredondo and General Trevino himself have both issued statements denying that there is any truth in the rumor that General Trevino has gone over to the Villistas.

The de facto government has repudiated any responsibility for the various Mexican delegations, such as the recent Washington conference under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism and the labor leaders who attended the meeting of the American Federation of Labor, which have attempted on their own responsibility to find a way to avert war between Mexico and the United States. Says Mr. Arredondo:

I am in receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City, stating that on June 31 last he made a public declaration to the effect that several committees of private institutions and organizations which have been sent to the United States to confer with other committees, also composed of private persons, bear no commission from the Mexican Government to deal with matters of an international character, either officially or unofficially, and that today he renews the statement in order that it may be completely understood in the United States that these persons are acting purely on their own initiative, and without any official power to represent the Government of Mexico.

**The Civil War in Mexico** The rebel forces now so active in southern Chihuahua have not as yet succeeded in seriously shaking the supremacy of the de facto government except in a very limited area. On the other hand, the Carranzista regulars have been equally unable to crush the rebellion. On July 11 Villistas attacked the Carranza garrisons at Rosario and Parral, but were beaten off. General Contreras is the nominal leader of the rebellion in Chihuahua, but the conviction has grown more strongly every day that Villa himself has been actively directing operations there. On the following day fighting was renewed at Cerro Blanco, a few miles south of Parral. Villa was reported in the neighborhood of Quinaga.



Paul Thompson

#### FRANCE CALLS TROOPS FROM THE FAR EAST

England is not the only country that can draw upon Asia for recruits. Here are some Annamites from French Indo-China who are, as the inscription on the photograph ambiguously states, deserting at la gare de A, on their way to the front.

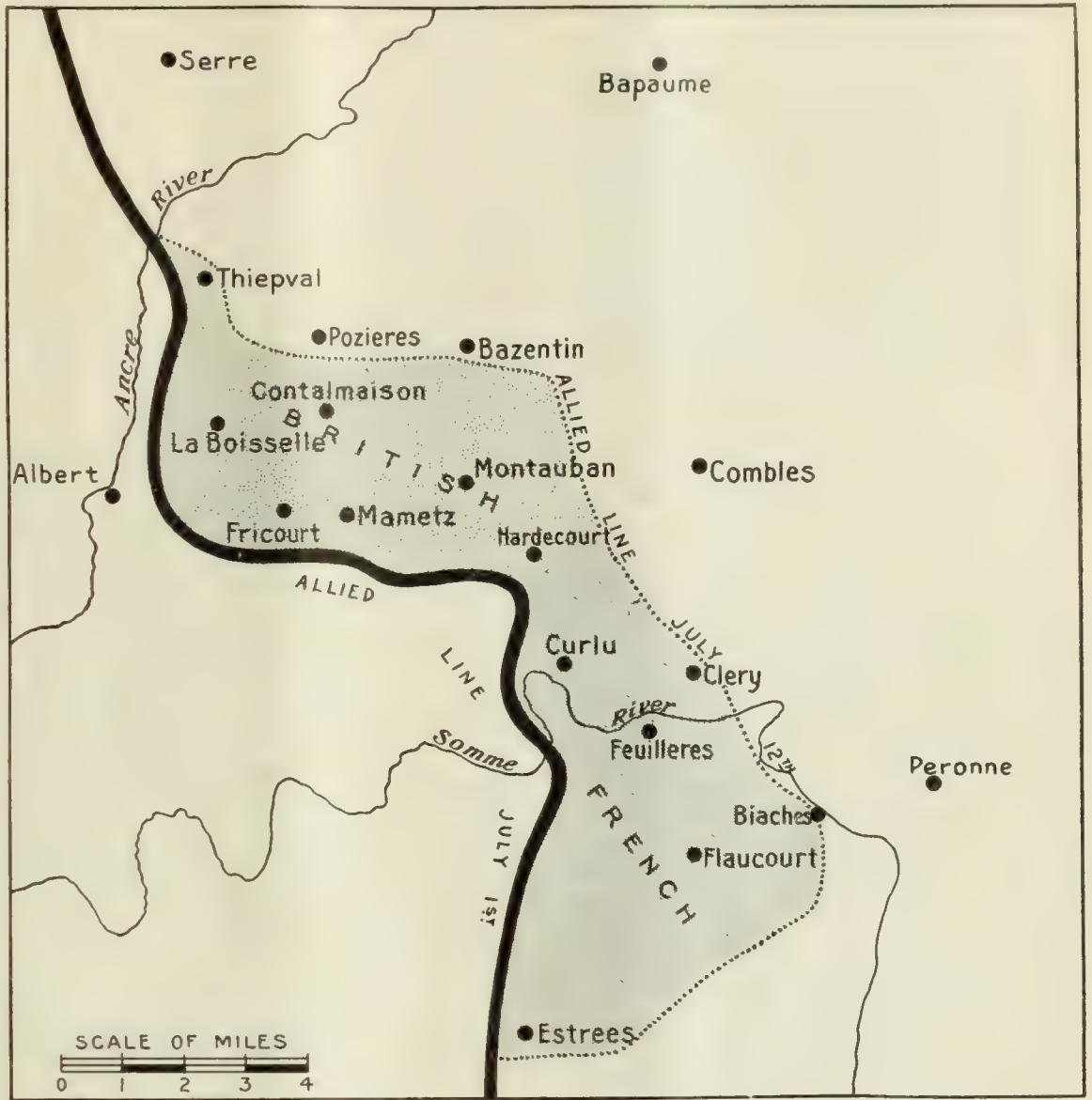


On Friday, July 14, it was learned at El Paso that an army of 8000 Villistas had entered Parral, looted the city, and advanced to attack Santa Rosalia, an important mining center. The Villista army grows daily by the voluntary or enforced adhesion of the people in the conquered territory and by desertions from the Carranzista forces. The military authorities of the de facto government express no alarm at the progress of the rebellion and claim that they hold the Villistas surrounded by an army of about 150,000 men. At the same time, it is evident that if Villa or any of his generals should arrive within striking distance of the American border there would be a repetition of the Columbus raid and the political position of the Mexican Government would again be extremely delicate.

**Paying for Preparedness** The Administration's revenue bill, which passed the House of Representatives on July 10 by a vote of 240 to 140, is designed to raise a sum of \$197,000,000. The measure increases the tax on incomes, institutes a federal inheritance tax and places a special tax on the net profit of war munitions manufacturers. It also creates a tariff commission composed of five members, no more than three to be of the same party, to investigate the conditions of international trade and recommend changes in tariffs. Several important amendments were made against the wish of the sponsors of the bill before it was finally passed. The most important of these eliminated the proposed levy of one dollar on every thousand of bank capital, surplus and undivided profits. Thirty-four Republicans and five Progressives voted with the Democrats in favor of the bill.

The naval appropriation bill, now before the Senate, provides for an expenditure within three years of \$588,180,575. The cost of new construction in 1917 will amount to more than a hundred and ten million dollars. The costliest item in this building program is that of four battleships and four battle-cruisers to be provided for in the coming year. The Senate committee recommended a peace strength in the navy of 74,700 men, which the President might recruit to 87,000 in an emergency. The less important sections of the navy bill have already been passed upon in order to clear the way for a full debate in the Senate upon the novel features of the program of construction.

**Fighting the Paralysis Epidemic** Altho every day increases the total number of deaths from infantile paralysis in New York City and in neighboring cities, the health authorities claim to have the epidemic fairly well under control. During the past week there has been no increase in the rate of the spread of the disease, the death rate has slightly decreased, and the majority of the cases are still confined, as at first, to the Italian quarter of Brooklyn. The New York City health officers are working in cooperation with the



THE ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE

The British are striking toward Bapaume and the French toward Peronne, the railroad centers which feed the German front. If these are taken the Germans will be forced to fall back upon their second line of railroads or be cut off from their source of supplies. The shaded area shows the ground gained by the French and British in the first two weeks of their offensive.

Rockefeller Institute and the United States Public Health Service. The federal government has provided a staff of fifty persons, including twelve physicians, for the purpose of examining children whose parents intend taking them out of New York City and issuing health certificates to those who are free from the disease. No one is required to apply for a certificate, but the examining officials have the power to detain any one whom they may suspect as being a possible carrier of the disease. Children in the "danger spots" of New York City and a few New Jersey towns are still under a partial quarantine and are excluded from libraries, theaters and other public places where the epidemic might spread. The total number of reported cases up to the present time is about two thousand and the number of deaths nearly four hundred. Wherever possible, the cases are treated in the hospitals.

The Rockefeller Foundation has advanced fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of fighting the epidemic. The money will be spent in the employment of physicians and nurses to watch suspected cases and to maintain a rigid quarantine wherever the presence of the disease is certain. At the same time the Rockefeller Institute is pursuing the theoretical study of the subject under the vigorous direction of Dr. Simon

Flexner. Poliomyelitis (infant paralysis) is now traced to a specific germ which is so extremely minute that for a long time it defied detection. Much remains to be done, however, before physicians will be in a position to deal with outbreaks of infantile paralysis as successfully as they now handle epidemics of more familiar infectious diseases. But, while the death rate of the paralysis sufferers remains high in spite of the best efforts of medical science, prevention is better than cure, and it is well understood that strict attention to public and private cleanliness reduces the danger of an outbreak very greatly. Indeed it is very possible that the present sanitary propaganda in the slums of Brooklyn and elsewhere will save more lives this summer than the whole course of the epidemic has taken, for it will lessen the death rate from all of the numerous diseases that spread thru carelessness and dirt.

**A Successor to Justice Hughes** John Hessin Clarke, federal district judge of the northern district of Ohio, was nominated by President Wilson on Friday to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the resignation of Associate Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for the presidency. The Senate is understood to be favorable to the appointment and it is quite unlikely that there will be any such



contest over the new nominee as there was over the recent appointment of Associate Justice Brandeis.

Judge Clarke is a Democrat of the progressive wing of the party. He was born at Lisbon, Ohio, September 18, 1857. He graduated from the Western Reserve University in 1877 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in the following year. Until his appointment as district judge in 1914 he practised law. Altho he has acted as railroad counsel, Judge Clarke is regarded as a radical because of his intimate association with the late Tom Johnson of Cleveland and his contest against Mark Hanna for the United States Senate in 1903. During his campaign for the Senate he advocated a two-cent railroad passenger rate law.

One-third of the present Supreme Court has now been selected by President Wilson. His first nominee was Attorney General McReynolds, his second was Judge Brandeis, his third Judge Clarke. All three of the men selected by the President are of his own party and all of them in harmony with his personal views on public questions likely to come before the court. The majority of the Supreme Court bench is still, however, Republican in politics.

#### Corralling the Bull Moose

The greater part of the Progressive party has already followed the advice of the national committee and rallied to the support of Mr. Hughes. Republicans regard the reunion of the two parties as complete and have rewarded their Progressive allies by assigning them six places on their national campaign committee. At the official notification of Mr. Hughes of his nomination for the presidency both Colonel Roosevelt and Professor Taft are expected to be present. The local

organizations in several states have, however, declined to be ruled by the action of the national leaders. In New Jersey the state committee rejected an endorsement of the Republican candidates by a vote of seven to five. The Southern Progressives are the most averse to the party merger, for the majority of them were never in the Republican party and their chief object in supporting the new movement in 1912 was to create a rival organization to the Democratic party in the states where the Republican vote is considerable.

John M. Parker, Progressive nominee for Vice-President, is the leader of a group of irreconcilables who wish to maintain the continued existence of a third party. He has issued a call for a new convention for the fifth of August to nominate an independent ticket. In his statement, setting forth the reasons why the Progressives should repudiate the endorsement of Mr. Hughes, he says:

Earnest, patriotic and able men from every state in the Union worked to bring about a radical change which would enable the West, and particularly the South, to handle their own problems, develop, as they would do, amazingly, and take a virile part in national life.

I joined the Progressive party from a deep-seated conviction that it stood for what was best for humanity, best for my country, best for my state, and best for the people of the South. Today my views are stronger than ever that I was absolutely right.

I did not want office then, and I do not want office now, and my appeal to the men and women of America and of every individual state is to call another convention to meet in Chicago on August 5, the fourth anniversary of the birth of the Progressive party, nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and let me labor in the ranks and on the stump to prove my work is for the principles I believe in and not for office, elective or appointive.

#### Sharks Raid New Jersey Coast

For the first time in more than forty years man-eating sharks have infested the waters of the North Atlantic states. Several persons claimed to have seen the sharks near the New Jersey bathing beaches, and on July 6 Charles Bruder lost his life from a shark bite while swimming in the ocean at Spring Lake, New Jersey. Other attacks occurred at Beach Haven and Asbury Park. But, while the bathing season at the ocean resorts was seriously injured by the panic consequent upon the appearance of the new danger, bathers at inland summer resorts showed no fear. Reports that sharks had been seen in the shallow waters of Matawan Creek were generally scouted, for every one knew that the shark is a deep sea fish. But on July 12 there was terrible proof that the incredible rumor was true, when young Stanley Fisher lost his life in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Lester Stillwell, a twelve year old boy. A third bather was attacked and badly injured on the same occasion.

Every possible safeguard against further loss of life has been taken. Armed guards have been stationed off the New Jersey and Long Island coasts to watch for and kill any sharks that may appear. Naturalists are not agreed as to the kind of shark responsible for the recent attacks, as there are several man-eating varieties. It is thought that the sharks have been driven northward and inland beyond their usual range by a failure in their usual food supply of smaller fishes. Such large numbers have been reported from various points along the coast that, even allowing for the inevitable exaggeration in such cases, it is evident that several large schools are taking part in the raid.



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#### TWELVE HUNDRED FOR DEFENSE

These young Americans are waiting for the steamer to take them to their Military Instruction Camp on Plum Island, New York.





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# MAN TO MAN

BY DAVID LAWRENCE



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IF Woodrow Wilson and Charles Evans Hughes were to sit down to dine together à la Astor, if Mr. Hughes did not covet Mr. Wilson's job, and if Mr. Wilson did not see the penetrating and critical eye of the partizan competitor—in other words, if the two men could eschew political buncombe and put their minds in contact—the words of Kipling would be incarnate: “Two strong men come face to face.”

Candidacies make for artificiality. The political personality becomes invested with a spirit of campaign opportunism. For the moment the real man with his human faults is obscured. In his place stands the *ne plus ultra*, the Candidate who contemporaneously appears as the champion of labor and the protector of business, a progressive to one section of the land and a conservative to the other; a “red-blooded” belligerent to the young voters and a temperate, resolute man of peace to the church audience.

Comparison, therefore, of the two intellectual leaders who today contest for the presidency must be made by unveiling the gauze of politics, by reverting to pre-candidatorial days, when the picture was not a pose but a snap-shot.

Never have I met two men of similar character and poise who were so utterly different in self-expression. They are remarkably alike in habit of thought, in taste, in ideal of service and of life, yet distinctly opposite in viewpoint. Their lenses are of different focal length. They see the same general objects but they travel toward the goal along separate paths. Each is an individuality of fascinating strength and mental vigor.

Mr. Wilson has been President, Mr. Hughes has not. Comparison becomes thereby hypothetical. Yet inferences as to what Mr. Hughes would do as President can be logically deduced by retrospective study of his career as Governor of New York and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His connection with the court was, of course, merely a certification of character, a place

*Mr. Lawrence bases his comparison of the two Presidential candidates on a long and intimate study. He was in close touch with Mr. Wilson thruout his campaign in 1912 and with Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York.—THE EDITOR.*

where the processes of ordered thinking, of analysis, of keen penetration trained an already apt mind. But his record as Governor of New York won him the nomination.

As governors, both Hughes and Wilson, respectively, won fame by tactics almost identical. They depended on the people, they appealed to the people, and they conquered the bosses. The service Hughes gave New York was spectacular, but none the less so was the phenomenal change which Woodrow Wilson wrought in the moral fiber of New Jersey. The two men gained their first executive experience in gubernatorial office, their first intimacies with the devious ways of party politics. They essayed there a leadership in state affairs from which each derived his conception of leadership in national affairs. They were both efficient public servants, incorruptible and fearless.

Mr. Wilson's opportunity to enlarge on his experience came first. As a candidate in 1912 for the presidency, he showed tact and native shrewdness. The canniness of his Scotch and the cleverness of his Irish made him an affable, good-natured, respectable leader for the Democratic party. He was eloquent of speech, energetic, forceful and militant. He was spoken of as a man who would not vacillate, who would not pause to do the expedient thing, but who would fearlessly bring that lower jaw into sharp, earnest decision. To the correspondents who traveled with him, he was friendly and intimate. He joked and told stories. He was not cold or detached. He was warm-hearted, alert—a common man, breathing common aspirations.

Then came to him the presidency,

the great sobering influence that wrecks the best-laid of plans, responsibility that finds no time for jest.

Mr. Hughes is today the Candidate. Obligation to act in public business is not his. Foreign policy is not in his hands to shape. Problems involving thousands of lives he is spared the necessity of solving. The correspondents are with him daily—they see him as a tireless campaigner, a brilliant speaker, a man who “gets the crowd.”

But would the presidency change Charles E. Hughes as it unconsciously changed Woodrow Wilson? The task of Chief Executive is the most exacting in the nation's gift. It saps vitality, cuts wrinkles, expels the smile and invites the frown, and begets gray hair. The worries are manifold and multiplex. Only a superman can satisfy all classes of our mixed races and nationalities. That is why we are disappointed or surprised when we discover that our Presidents are not perfect.

Sitting in the library of his home, chatting with Justice Hughes, when he had no campaign problems to settle, no middle-of-the-road course to pursue to keep peace in the political family, I caught mental snapshots of him in natural mood. He was candor itself. He spoke freely, disingenuously. There was no questioning his sincerity as he told me time and again that he wished he would not be nominated, that he did not relish the power of the presidency and loathed the responsibilities. His argument was clear, sound and thoroly comprehensible. He didn't talk as a legal brief reads. He was idiomatic.

I have also sat with Woodrow Wilson and have likewise been impressed by the fluency of his thought—yet in quite another way. I shall always think of Hughes as the convincing lawyer who takes your argument, turns it inside out and makes you wonder at your own ineptitude. I shall remember Wilson not as a sententious lawyer, but as a litterateur—a man of ideas and big ideals, implicit in his thinking, didactic in his



speech. Hughes seems to me the more explicit, the sharper, the more decisive, while Wilson's spoken style has the masterful literary touch that leaves a lasting impression tho not always a conviction.

Of the two, I should say Wilson was the emotional while Hughes was the even-tempered. When Hughes has spoken, you feel the decision is irrevocable, the judge has ordered, and there is no clemency in his court. With Wilson, the face may be impassive but I have seen the eyes well with tears as the heart was touched. He is flexible because he is emotional.

Mr. Wilson has an intuitional judgment that is remarkable for its accuracy in many respects and singularly embarrassing in others. He not infrequently shuts himself from disinterested counselors. He has kept himself in almost constant retirement in the White House. This should not altogether suggest offishness or aloofness. It is rather the artist in the man, the penchant in him for solitary study.

Mr. Hughes is more of a social being. He mixes well but I doubt whether he will find any more op-

portunity to loaf with his friends than does Mr. Wilson, tho to be sure, he is given to quicker decision and may have more time. Mr. Hughes is an intensely practical man, impatient of the experimental and uninclined to venture where angels fear to tread. He is steady and sure-footed.

I would say that Charles E. Hughes is a thoroughgoing Republican—all that the party connotes. No man could have been chosen better fitted or better able to execute traditional Republican doctrines. Mr. Wilson is a new kind of Democrat. He has not hesitated to impose his ideas on the party he leads. He is attempting to regenerate Democracy. He tends toward the radical always, whereas Mr. Hughes clings to the conservative.

Each candidate has a different conception, no doubt, of the use of the executive power in domestic policy; and yet on foreign policy—the bone of contention just now—I would say their interpretations of American duty are much the same. There will be a lot said in the campaign about peace and war. The real Hughes is

neither swashbuckler nor belligerent. He is at heart a man of peace, one who would not rush hastily into war nor shirk unavoidable conflict.

There are many points of similarity in Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson. But the voters will be influenced by the differences in the two men, the essential differences in the objects of the two parties. The assumption is that each candidate seeks the general welfare of the people. Mr. Wilson arrives at decisions of policy by deductive reasoning. Mr. Hughes is inductive. Mr. Wilson applies predetermined principles to his problems. Mr. Hughes inclines rather to derive his rules of action from the facts of the problems themselves. This might mean, on the whole, similar ideals, but differing methods of execution, two ways of reaching, perhaps, the same end. It is cause for congratulation in American politics that the people already feel the country would be safe in the hands of Charles Evans Hughes or Woodrow Wilson at so critical a time. For each party has named its strongest candidate.

Washington, D. C.

## LET MEXICO ALONE

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN

WHEN I reached El Paso on June 26, before the beginning of the El Paso Conference (later transferred to Washington and by the way nowhere interfered with by the police), I found a telegram from the editor of The Independent. To this I responded by wire on the strength of the general information and misinformation of Mexican affairs which I then shared with my countrymen. I have now changed my point of view somewhat.

I am thoroly convinced that Mexico has the power of regeneration within herself, that her actual present condition is more hopeful than at any previous time in her history, and that General Carranza represents fairly well the only government since Diaz which has prospect of stability and which deserves our support. Moreover, a study of the arguments for intervention has convinced me that to intervene by force of arms either now or at any future time would be a blunder and a crime for which history would find no palliation. If, as Mr. Cannon claims, we are now at war with Mexico, we have him and his "Cientifico" colleagues to thank for it, and the only honorable thing left for us to do is to get out of it.

*In The Independent for July 10 Dr. Jordan gave his first opinions of our Mexican problem. Since then he has studied the situation on the border and has conferred with prominent Mexicans.—THE EDITOR.*

The great mistake of the American people is to lump together all Mexico's deficiencies and misdeeds as tho they all sprang from one root and as tho the whole aggregate were a meaningless chaos.

The Mexico of Porfirio Diaz was essentially medieval; great landholders owned the territory and the people were serfs on the land, eternally in debt, never earning enough to live in decency, and purposely kept in ignorance and hopeless impotence. Exploiters, American, British, German, monopolized the mines and oil fields—some concessions honorably obtained, a large percentage held by rank robbery—the oil concessions of Lord Cowdray standing perhaps first in this regard. The earlier revolutions had been incomplete and the medieval conditions which so long held Europe and which led to the French Revolution retained sway in Mexico.

The last Mexican revolution was

an effort to force the people from the dead hand of medievalism. It had its share of outrages, for when the lid is off, violence has free play. Its final purpose is constructive and in this it merits our sympathy and our aid. To these final ends Carranza has been loyal and so far as he has had power to promote the arts of peace, he seems faithfully to have done so. He has at times misunderstood us, deceived by the noise along our border. I am convinced that we have equally misunderstood him. The recent change of tone in the notes on both sides indicates not vacillation but access of knowledge.

The various incidents along the border give no cause for war. It would be preposterous to use any of them as a pretext. This border is 1756 miles long—about as long as from New York to Denver. In the ordinary sense it cannot be policed. It is as long on the Mexican side as on ours and that side has neither roads nor railroads. On both sides atrocities have taken place. The raid on Columbus was known at El Paso and at Douglas before it took place. It was abetted on the American side, it is believed, and for the sole purpose of bringing on war. So long as we dally with the idea of interven-



tion certain influences on the border will incite such raids. These influences are opposed to Carranza and to the regeneration of Mexico. They should not have our support.

At present the crisis seems to be past. If we will honorably realize that Carranza is trying to do the best he can, and if he will realize that the body of the American people wish neither war nor conquest, the crisis need never come up again. Our national policy in regard to Mexico should be very simple. Let Mexico alone. Help the de facto government to suppress border outrages, realizing that half the fault for them rests with us, and that the problem can

never be easy while desire for conquest dominates our border towns.

As to evidences of regeneration, half the twenty-seven states are already pacified and half the territory of the others. Where peace exists new and wholesome institutions are growing up like fresh grass after a prairie fire. Free schools are being established—2400 in Yucatan, as against 200 two years ago. The great estates are being bought up and divided among peon farmers, who forfeit their holdings if they fail to cultivate them. Mexico is being transformed from a medieval area of world exploitation into the beginnings of a democracy.

These advances take place first in the agricultural states, most slowly in mining districts where thousands on thousands are still unemployed. Last of all come the war-torn states, such as Chihuahua, where the fear of America—"the Colossus of the North"—promotes commotion, and in Morelos, where the wild Indian, Zapata, has expelled or killed all men holding property.

It is along the lines of education and sanitation that our people can best help Mexico. Matters, confessedly bad enough, would be made malignantly worse by the use of soldiers as a remedy.

Washington, D. C.

## IN THE VALLEY

BY CORRA HARRIS

THIS has been a year of floods and funerals in the Valley, with an eight weeks' drought to even up the weather reports. But no one has taken to strong drink nor flunked his job because of these disasters. And our faith in immortality is naturally stronger, since more of us have become immortal.

We have a deeply entrenched enemy in our valley, an enemy which was here before wars began and which will be here when wars are ended. From the days when the Cherokee Indians moved out and the white settlers came in down to the present time the people of the Valley have struggled to conquer Pine Log Creek. They have built levies, dams, breaks, all to no purpose. In the spring and summer weather, it is a little lady brook trailing a green veil of willows above a thousand blossoms. But when the rains come, rak-

*From year to year readers of The Independent look to Mrs. Harris for messages of wholesome philosophy and good cheer from the Valley folks. In an article to follow this she will write of still another phase of life "In the Valley," where "nothing is futile, not even death."—THE EDITOR.*

ing the mountains on either side with long silver combs, it ceases to be a lady brook, and becomes a devouring lion with a yellow, curling mane of waters which sweeps over the Valley with unimaginable fury. And once every fifty years or so this beast refuses to return to its lair. It clears clean out of its channel and makes a new one overnight in another place. So that the middle of our Valley is like an old battlefield, seamed with many abandoned trenches, where

once the willows were green upon the water's edge, but where now the weeds grow as thick as ragged gamin where once the waters of the creek ran.

This year we resolved to conquer our enemy. We resorted to science, an engineer and a spirit level. We worked together, building stone walls where the banks were low, and breaks across the fields where the floods dragged the corn and wheat from the earth. We were confident. We talked about what we could and would do, now that we had the creek by the neck, so to speak, and while every man was busy soldering and stiffening the banks, that little stream lay down in the bottom of its channel merely ruffling its mud-dark waters and watched us.

The day we finished our defenses rain began to fall. It fell in torrents for two days and nights. On the



"THE BLUE EYED CABIN" MRS. HARRIS'S VALLEY HOME.



morning of the third day the angry head of a yellow flood appeared over the tops of all our dams. Then it rolled over and rolled across the fields, wearing the timbers and pine tops of our breaks like a chaplet upon its enormous head.

While we gathered upon a hill to watch the fury of the flood, we heard loud whoops coming from the Valley, and some one discovered Brother A. standing like a long-whiskered prophet upon an island in the midst of what had been a pasture, but was now a lake of turgid water. The cold January wind blew his beard sidewise like a despairing flag of truce. He desired to be rescued. But we do not keep boats in the Valley.

"What you doing out there?" shouted some one.

He explained in a hoarse bellow that he had gone out early in the morning before the water had risen so high to get in a sow with a litter of young pigs.

"Whar's the sow?" another demanded.

"She swam out and left the pigs with me," he yelled.

"Are you cold?" was the next question.

He said he was.

"Jump up and down; stamp your feet," advised the good Samaritan, from a safe distance.

The sight of this dignified saint doing a kind of sword dance on that

little hillock was the only diversion we had that day. Presently some one went out on a horse and brought him out.

He dropt down from behind his rescuer, and carefully deposited the old cracker sack with the squealing pigs in it upon the ground. Then he straightened himself, reared back at the angle of an indignant Elijah and glared at us.

"Humph, just look at it!" he growled, sweeping his arm out toward the mile wide flood. "Did you think you were God, able to can that much water in a fifty foot ditch?"

No one could have inferred from his manner that he had worked as hard as any of us to do this.

He was the only active sufferer we had. The rest of us were chastened, passive sufferers.

But it is an ill flood indeed which brings no good. When the waters receded we had twelve inches of fine rich soil spread over the valley which had been washed down from the hills above.

In spite of the bad weather all the ground in the Valley had been "turned" and harrowed by the end of March. Then we realized that we were in for a regular "dry spell." This is an annual phenomenon in the Valley, and is known as the "corn planting drought," because we cannot plant corn so long as it lasts. This year it continued until the last of May, even tho we took our um-

brellas to church when we went to pray for rain.

But we cannot get everything we ask for, even if we ask with the faith that removeth mountains. It is one thing to move a mountain, and quite another thing to move the heavens. Besides, if we received everything we ask for, there would not be enough to go around. The Lord himself could not supply the greedy soul of man. So He lets his rain fall alike upon the just and the unjust. This year most of it seems to have fallen upon the unjust, upon the earth in that place where millions of men are fighting millions of men. It may be in this way thousands of lives were saved. Because you cannot kill so many of your brother men in a drenching storm as can be slain on a bright sun-shining day, any more than you can plant corn in a very dry season. I reckon we will have less corn in the Valley this year because of the drought, but more men are alive in the fighting lines in Belgium and France because of the floods. Others may think what they will, but my faith in the good God's economies is so firm that I never pray for rain when it is dry, nor for sunshine when the skies are dark. It all comes out exactly right at the right time, even if in the meantime you must get up and hurry out and lay your body earth to earth and dust to dust in the grave.

*The Valley, Georgia*

## SUMMER NIGHT FROM AN L PLATFORM

BY WILLIAM R. BENÉT

If it weren't for gravitation . . . !  
 Maybe at this moment we are turning under  
 The ever turning earth.  
 This Elevated station,  
 Those stores and cars and people,  
 That statue, yonder steeple,—  
 If God for once should blunder  
 Or doze, or, moved to mirth,  
 Should will it so,—I wonder?  
 Over us the sea-blue night . . .  
 Think of what an antic sight  
 It would be if all the people, all the buildings, all  
 the cars,  
 Were spilled out among the stars!  
 They would fall  
 In an architectural chaos, in a color carnival,  
 Scattered far: this dainty lady  
 In her peacock clothes and feathers,  
 That drab tramp whose past is shady,  
 The wild newsboy of all weathers,  
 The magnate in his limousine, smoking such rich  
 cigars,  
 The whitewing of the crossing, the sleek merchant  
 in his shop.  
 They would drop

All asprawl  
 With no breath to scream or bawl,  
 Sudden-spewed from off our planet  
 In a torrent toward the stars!  
 And the buildings—what a thick  
 Hail of concreté, steel, and brick!  
 But the fall  
 Might not be so tragical  
 After all!  
 For above this golden-gleaming white-hot furnace  
 of the town  
 Night's blue ocean ripples down,  
 And the plunge might be as cool  
 As that blessing to the tramper when he finds a  
 mountain pool!  
 Diving thru the Infinite  
 To some cloudy coast of light,  
 Or swimming on forever on the blue expanse of  
 Night . . .  
 If one could but dodge the buildings . . . !  
 Here's my train. It shakes the station.  
 But I really must repeat it: if it weren't for gravi-  
 tation . . . !



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*From Harper's Weekly, January 30, 1864*

*Turning back in our files to the time of our Great War, we find in Harper's Weekly a picture and a description of "a very curious little vessel, designed by Mr. Anstilt, of Mobile, which seems capable of destroying any ship in the world."*



*Copyright 1914 by the Associated Press*

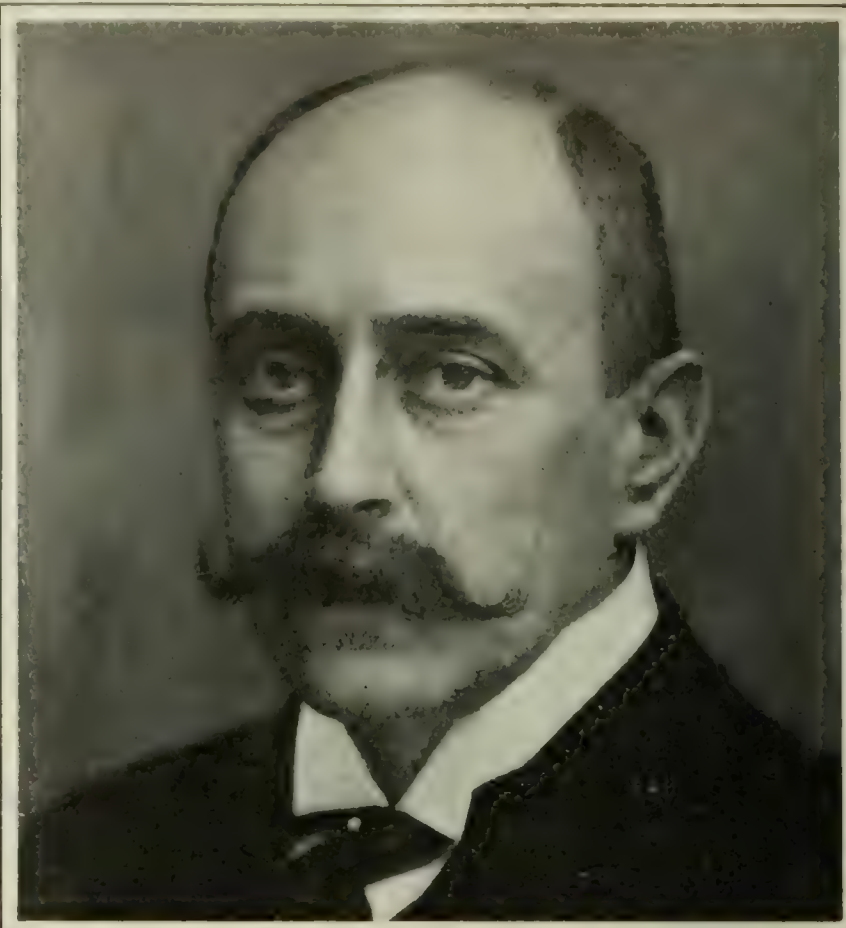
*The German submarine "Deutschland," under Captain König, brought across the Atlantic a load of aniline dyes and other fine chemicals worth more than a million dollars. Its return cargo will be nickel and rubber*





*Central News Service*

Captain Paul König, who brought from Bremen to Baltimore the first submarine liner, the "Deutschland."



*Press Illustrating*

Alfred Lohmann, who organized the German Ocean shipping Company, for commerce with America by submarines.



*Copied and International Film*

A big British gun on the Somme—For the first time in this war Britannia "beats the Deutsch" in guns and ammunition.





Copyright International Film

*Our troops on the Rio Grande take turns at keeping off the heat with a swim and the Mexicans with a machine gun.*



Western

*"Papa Joffre" thanks of men as well as of military strategy. He is giving these goldiers a decoration at Verdun.*



Copyright International Film

*The British leader on the Somme, General Sir Douglas Haig, and Sir Pertab Singh, Commander of the Indian troops.*



# ABOARD THE "DEUTSCHLAND"

BY GILBERT HIRSCH

THERE were three of us in the little launch which was chugging out thru the murk just before midnight toward that thing of mystery lying off Hawkins's Point.

Jimmy Fesmire stood at the wheel. It was he who had first sighted the submarine the night before. Then he had been on the deck of the tug "Timmons," patrolling off the Virginia Capes for two weeks—every eye in the crew straining seaward. But last night, as he was standing his watch at the stern, his eye had been caught by lights far out at sea, acting strangely. They were at first incredibly bright; and then, as if by magic—extinguished. And when they reappeared they were dim.

For a full half hour Jimmy had been in an agony of indecision and excitement. Then he stumbled inside and hauled out the captain.

A couple of hours later, a goodnatured, rather high-pitched voice shouted up from the sea:

"Is this the tug 'Timmons'?"

And Hirsch's reply had been:

"Is this the submarine 'Deutschland'?"

Jimmy Fesmire was still excited, as he now steered the "Efco" out thru the pitchy waters of the river under the high black sterns of interned German liners and of tramp steamers. He had been sent back from the tug to bring out on the launch the American who had made the thing possible.

One morning, just four months ago, I was standing on the deck of the "United States," watching the bleak, stone houses of Kirkwall grow smaller in the distance. After forty-eight hours the English had decided to let us thru. From Copenhagen to Kirkwall it had been a strained, morose company of men who had come together three times a day for their meals; each man keeping up a perfunctory conversation with his neighbor, in order, so it seemed to me, that no one might ask why *he* had been in Europe.

But there was one man who seemed to have no secrets—a typical American business man, who had not lost his exuberance of college days.

At breakfast he made a patrotic American speech in excellent German, and expressed his hope that some day we would again be independent of England. We drank to that hope in good Danish coffee. But not one of us dreamed that this man would make it possible.

He had, he admitted with perfect frankness, just been to Sweden in his capacity of Swedish Vice-Consul

*Mr. Hirsch was the only correspondent to visit the "Deutschland" before she docked.—THE EDITOR.*

of Baltimore. The project which had taken him there, he told me without any attempt at mystification, was a big one. And usually, after he had said that much, he had to walk the whole length of the deck and back again to calm himself down.

"Something interesting is going to happen," he said. "Would you like to be there to see it?"

As the weeks went by, and I had no word from him, I had forgotten. Then one morning had come the letter inviting me to Baltimore, to go out with him to meet the submarine whose rumored approach the papers had been greeting with such derision.

And while Jimmy Fesmire was steering the launch dangerously close to the lights which marked the channel, my friend's excitement kept dragging him out of the little cabin into the rain.

On shore, everything was ready. On the dock at Locust Point a gang of fifty men were still waiting on the chance that the submarine might come in during the night. A dozen of them were at work surmounting the wooden fence alongside the pier with four rows of barbed wire, a foot apart; placing sacking over the wires; and, so that no one could peep under, fastening it at the bottom with boards. No one was to be allowed to pry out the secrets of that submarine or her cargo, once she had docked.

There were four watchmen guarding the big red warehouse where the cargo for the return voyage had been collected. The pungent smell of the fresh rubber from South America told its own story. And there were thousands of bags of nickel.

Suddenly a searchlight swept the water. It was a long ways off. But Fesmire was sure it was the light of the tug "Timmons." It was. She had left her precious convoy to make a dash for the shore and pick up the customs officer. And now she was speeding back to the "Deutschland." The white ray of light swung back and forth and finally fastened upon us. Then she overhauled us quickly. The rest of the way we followed her.

By the time we got there the "Timmons" had tied up to her. We tied up to the "Timmons" and scrambled aboard the tug. Then I got my first look at her—an incredibly long,

low, mysterious-looking object, like a great fish, caught and saddled with a deck a couple of feet high, not nearly wide enough to fit her. We could just distinguish six dim figures scattered along the deck under the beating rain.

There was just one moment, near daybreak, when the spell of Neptune did hold us for a moment. That was when the hatch aft was silently lifted and a head and shoulders rose up, as tho some deep sea creature had emerged from the weird mechanism within the submarine. His face was a grimy, greenish yellow. He did not seem to see us, but let his gaze sweep along the low line of the shore, as tho he were looking at a world in which he had no part. Then he disappeared. And the hatch closed over him without a sound.

When we had boarded the tug, Captain Hirsch was there, all excitement, but showing the strain of his twelve days' watch. His clothes were soaked thru, and the small woolen cap he wore was dripping in the rain. At daybreak he reappeared. It was still raining; but he had put on his best clothes and a Panama hat. He had not been able to sleep.

"She's the eighth wonder of the world," he said. "She's beautiful. I expected a sort of tin box. But she is put together so clean you'd think she had been poured out of a mold."

And then he told me that he was the one man who had known exactly—to the minute—when she would arise; and not by wireless either.

"You see, there was something in the paper a couple of days ago about the Dutch boat 'Westerdyck'—eastward bound—sighting the submarine, and how she submerged. Well, I knew exactly the time the 'Westerdyck' passed out of the Capes—because I saw her go. So I was able to figure it out.

"'Two-seventeen tomorrow morning,' I said to Zach Cullison. And, sure enough, this morning, at exactly two-sixteen by my watch, I get the hail."

Little by little the green-gray light of a rainy morning revealed the features of the crew, who, one at a time, had been coming up from below. They seemed very young; but I was told that none of them was under twenty-one. They were talking and smoking as tho their arrival was a mere matter of course. Many of them were wearing suits entirely of leather, with leather boots; others might have been stewards on an ocean liner, to judge from their white coats.



By now we could see every detail of the submarine's exterior—her two high masts of specially prepared steel known as "Mannesmann tubes"; her whale-like hull, blue-gray to a couple of feet above water-line, but above that newly painted sea-green; the queer-shaped bridge with steel steps leading up it; the circular hatchways fore and aft; the five life-buoys hanging around the bridge, red as a fireman's shirt, the only bits of startling color; the name "Deutschland, Bremen," painted at three or four places along the sides.

About half-past four the captain of the submarine suddenly bounced out from the interior—the most genial of blockade runners.

When he recognized the man whose guest I was, romance, adventure, everything fled before the necessary discussion of business detail. The names of the head of the submarine

company and of its directors, the words "manifest," "bill of lading," "clearance," "cargo" were passed back and forth. And all the while Jimmy Fesmire, in the whisper of a hero-worshipper, was insisting that Captain Koenig did not look more than thirty-five, though they said he was forty-nine.

When I got close to him, and saw the deep horizontal furrows on his tanned forehead, the lines between his eyes, and the tired droop to his lips, I could see that he was nearly fifty, and that, in spite of his high spirits, he had felt the terrific strain of this voyage, the first of its kind in the history of the world.

The romance came back when he began to talk of the "Deutschland."

"She can submerge in exactly one minute," he said. "That is—from the moment of sighting danger to the time she is entirely under water. Just off the Capes, about seven

o'clock last night, was the last time we dove. We sighted two ships. They looked innocent enough. But we were taking no chances. We were up again at nine. And half an hour after that we sighted Cape Henry."

Some one asked him what his trip had taught him about the British blockade.

"There isn't any. We've proved it."

And then the American pilot climbed up on the bridge and split his own ears, and ours, by blowing the shrill air whistle of the "Deutschland" as a welcome to the approaching quarantine tug, from whose deck there was fixed upon this gray-green fish of the sea that sleepless eye of the great American public, the lens of a moving picture camera.

The "Deutschland" had arrived.  
New York City

# WHAT ARE OUR CONGRESSMEN?

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY

THE previous occupations of the members of Congress are compared in the accompanying chart with the occupations of the general voting population. The statistics for the occupations of members of Congress were taken from the Congressional Directory. Unfortunately in some cases the information was not very complete. All that is given with regard to one Congressman from Arkansas is "Democrat, of Jonesboro." A Senator furnishes the following information concerning himself: "Democrat, born in Owen County, Indiana, a long time ago. I was always proud of my ancestors and my family." In most cases, however, the biography was sufficiently complete to determine the previous occupation.

For purposes of comparison, only men twenty-one years of

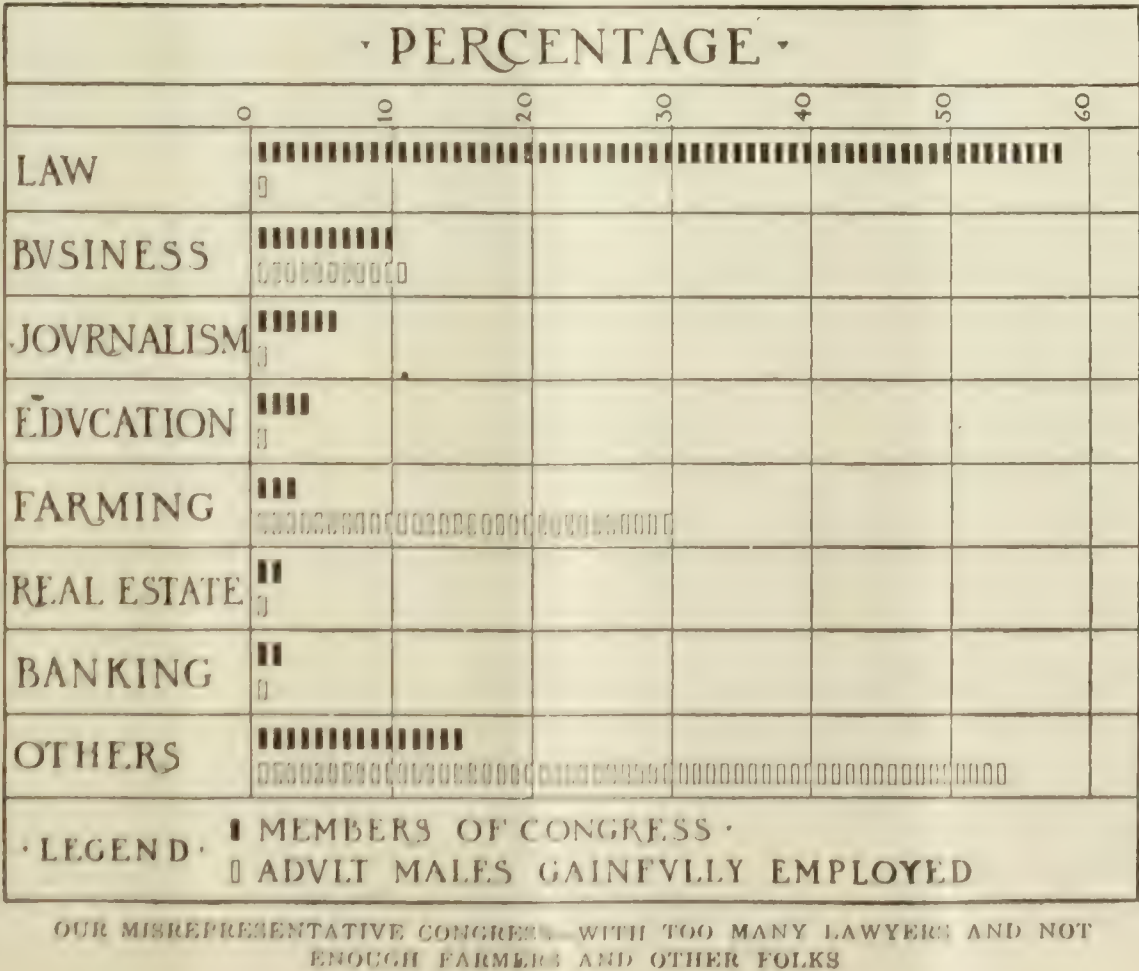
age or over and gainfully employed were included. It was felt that this represented most nearly the voting population.

A study of the chart brings out the fact that nearly three-fifths of the members of Congress are lawyers. There are about twenty-five million males twenty-one years of age and over gainfully employed in this coun-

try. Of these 120,000 are lawyers. Thus, about three-fifths of the members of Congress are chosen from a group comprising less than one-half of 1 per cent of the gainfully employed males. On the other hand, only 3 per cent of the membership of Congress were previously farmers, altho 30 per cent of the gainfully employed males in this country are in this large group. The chance of a lawyer going to Congress is apparently 1200 times as great as that of a farmer.

There seems to be in our Congress no such group of men engaged in mechanical industry as is the case in the English Parliament. We have no labor party made up of wage-workers. It would be natural to suppose that the Socialists would choose a workingman, but the one Socialist Congressman is a lawyer.

Yale University





# THE NEW BOOKS

## PRINCETON VERSE

Alfred Noyes has edited *A Book of Princeton Verse*, a collection of the work of undergraduates selected from poems written during the last six years on the Princeton campus. These show a surprisingly high degree of excellence. After reading them one feels distinct hope for the future of American letters. The poems show not only plenty of thoughts and emotions worth expressing, but a sincere desire to express them well, an appreciation of the fact that, as Mr. Noyes says in his introduction, "there is no grace or strength in literature, unless the form and the thought be in perfect harmony." There is evidence of careful, conscientious seeking after the right word, an avoiding of the bizarre and yet a disinclination to be satisfied with the trite or commonplace. The verse is young but it is also scholarly, a happy combination.

*A Book of Princeton Verse*. Princeton University Press. \$1.25.

## "VIVE LA FRANCE"

We have in *My Home in the Field of Honour*, by Frances Wilson Huard, a remarkable narrative of an American woman's experiences in the path of the German onrush into France. What one may term the twilight before the war—the gradual lowering of black clouds, the significant wandering rumor, emphasized by a calm and peaceful setting—steals with a sense of awe upon the reader. Follow rapidly the declaration of war; the decision to turn the chateau into a hospital; streams of refugees passing day and night; and, at last at an urgent message from her husband, her flight. It is only on return to her home, abominably desecrated, in which a treasured American flag had not escaped, that she gave way to outraged emotion. What this American woman saw and experienced cannot be passed over lightly. Its significance should be grasped by every thinking woman, to the determined end of all such horrors.

*Impressions and Experiences of a French Trooper*, by Christian Mallet, is entirely up to the standard of what might be expected from a French cavalryman. From times of old the French cavalry have ranked first in Europe for brilliancy of spirit and gallantry in action. Consequently there was no lack of courage and fortitude in the Twenty-second Regiment of Dragoons in their sweep into Belgium; the retreat after Charleroi; and a series of desperate adventures subsequently. At the obsequies of Lord Roberts at Saint-Omer, M. Mallet was greatly impressed with the presence of the Scotch Highlanders who "stood like statues," the English infantry "who marched with their heads down and eyes fixed on the ground," "the superb

Indian troops," and "the Highland pipers playing a lament whose refrain was eternally alike." Later present at the Battle of Loos, he leaves nothing to the imagination in describing that ghastly field.

At last a war book for which we have been waiting—a neutral Latin view of the French cause. *Among the Ruins*, by Gomez Carrillo, a Spaniard, rises to a supreme height in rendering homage to a sorely stricken kindred nation. His are not detached, observant feelings when visiting the scenes of French disaster, but it is as though every ruined object, each mark of French suffering, smote him a personal wound. But in spite of the depression which falls upon him, Latin gaiety will now and then reassert itself—that resilient element in the race which through periods of complete darkness keeps aflame the torch of a joyful destiny. "Vive la France" rings from the pages of Señor Carrillo with absolute and convincing faith in her victory.

*My Home in the Field of Honour*, by Frances Wilson Huard. Doran. \$1.35. *Impressions and Experiences of a French Trooper*, by Christian Mallet. Dutton. \$1. *Among the Ruins*, by Gomez Carrillo. Doran. \$1.50.

## FRANCE AND AMERICA

*With Americans of Past and Present Days* is a volume of studies and addresses by J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador of France in the United States who gracefully (and like a true diplomat) dedicates his book, in memory of former times, to the thirteen original states. What M. Jusserand, dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, has to say on Franco-American relations is of interest and importance. It is not scholarly history—nor is it intended to be, altho some hitherto unpublished documents are brought forth. Neither is it idle gossip. Rather it is a collection of illuminating and always pertinent reflections on subjects ranging from Rochambeau and the French in America to Abraham Lincoln.

*With Americans of Past and Present Days*, by J. J. Jusserand. Scribner. \$1.50.

## MR. YEATS'S YOUTH

It is not as an idealized picture of his childhood and youth seen from afar through mists of poetic reverie that Mr. William Butler Yeats's latest book makes its appeal, nor by such a distinctive charm in sketches of scenes and people as make earlier reminiscent papers by the same author beguiling reading. On these sides this little volume is disappointing. But, granting a familiarity with the poet's work, the latter half of it at least will be read with lively curiosity for what it tells of the moods and ideas, which, as ordered and philosophized later, combined to fashion a rare personality and a view of life one will not meet in a

month of Sundays upon the beaten highways of art or thought.

Two men—Mr. Yeats's father and John O'Leary—were dominant influences upon his youth. Mr. Yeats, senior, with his explosive audacities of thought, did much, we infer from these pages, to determine the direction of his son's life and art. And from John O'Leary and his circle came, says Mr. Yeats himself, "all I have set my hand to since." The *Reveries* end upon a melancholy note, which we think of as sounding out of the comparative silence of its author's later years. "All life weighed in the scale of my own life seems to me a preparation for something that never happens"—such are its concluding words.

*Reveries Over Childhood and Youth*, by William Butler Yeats. Macmillan. \$2.

## THE INEVITABLE WAR

*The Things Men Fight For*, by Dr. H. H. Powers, is one of the few books dealing with the controversial aspects of the Great War that every one, no matter how much in disagreement with its opinions, must be glad has been written. The writer claims to be familiar with every one of the nations now at war with the exception of Serbia, and he has certainly succeeded in understanding the point of view of each nation and interpreting it with a wealth of insight and sympathy. His contention is that: "Every nation in the present war has its case, a case which it need not be afraid to present before the bar of humanity. Each has done the only thing that it could do, as judged by the standards which we habitually apply to our own national conduct." He regards the war as inevitable because he believes that national expansion is inevitable, and that the attainment of a "natural frontier" by one state means the loss of the same frontier by its neighbor; for example the crest of the Vosges and the fortresses of Metz and Strassburg must be either in German hands or in French. He believes that Austria-Hungary could only preserve her existence by the conquest of Serbia and that Germany's march through Belgium was a true "military necessity." On the other hand he considers that Russia is fully justified in striving to get control of Constantinople and that it would have been madness for Great Britain to permit Germany to establish her rule in the Netherlands or to outbuild the British navy.

Dr. Powers is at his best as a strategist. The titles of his chapters show this: "The Problem of the Mediterranean," "The Problem of the Adriatic," "The Problem of the North Sea," and the like. He believes that what is called land hunger is rather a desire for coastline, ports and passages; that wherever Nature has so arranged the land and sea as to congest the commerce of



large areas, and no parceling out of territory becomes possible without denying necessary facilities to one or exposing another to a neighbor's domination, any arrangement that can be made must involve hardship and inequality and so invite, if not insure, conflict.

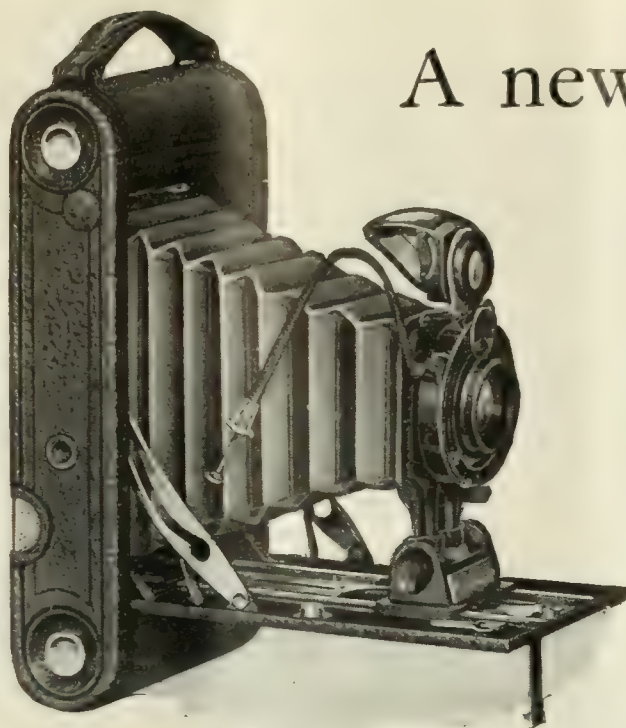
One illustration of this geographical problem is of course the case of Russia, and the brief statement of Russia's position is exprest with such lucidity and vividness as to deserve citation at some length:

The Baltic is like the Black Sea, a double-locked area, controlled by inner and outer doors, the one at the Dardanelles and Gibraltar, the other at the Danish Straits and the English Channel. Curiously enough, it is the same great power in either case that is thus doubly locked in, and to complete the analogy, the same great power in each case holds the outer key. Is it possible to contemplate such a situation and not see in it the possibility, almost the guarantee of trouble? In one respect there is an important difference. The inner door, tho held in each case by comparatively weak powers, is really controlled in the north by the foremost of continental powers. Whoever would force the Danish Straits must reckon with Germany, a power which, tho not actually adjacent, is vitally interested and in a position of full control. . . . Germany's recent determination, however, to make Constantinople her objective, completes the analogy between the two situations. Russia, in either case, is locked behind double doors. In each case the inner door is held by a feeble power backed by Germany. In each case the outer door is held by Britain. That is the reason why Russia is fighting Germany now, and the reason why she will be fighting Britain later.

Obsessed by this geographic fatalism Dr. Powers sees little hope for a speedy world peace. He puts no faith in treaties, declaring in his abrupt and striking way, "We may some day be ruled by righteousness, but never by the dead hand." No possible delimitation of boundaries will ever satisfy vigorous and expanding nations and leagues to enforce the peace will only result in new coalition wars like the present. Yet he does not think that war will continue forever. The world will become united at last, but only when many decades of struggle have resulted in ever larger empires and alliances enwrapping the whole planet. At this point the author has a surprise up his sleeve for the reader who has followed him to the last chapter. The book, which up to that point was so studiously neutral, becomes a passionate plea for an intimate alliance between the United States and the British Empire. Altho Dr. Powers believes that German imperial aspirations are quite as legitimate as British, he holds that this country cannot stand aloof while all the other powers are contending for world mastery and that in spite of superficial differences our civilization is infinitely more akin to the British than to that of any of the peoples of continental Europe.

We speak one language, we cherish one literature, we recognize one political principle of temperate central rule and local freedom, and these are the language, the literature and the ideal of Britain. . . . and this civilization will survive or perish as a unit.

*The Things Men Fight For*, by H. H. Powers. Macmillan. 31 56



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# MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

282. Mr. L. D. A., West Virginia. "I am a Sunday school teacher in a city where local influences make religious work perplexing. A few of our teachers greatly desire to increase the efficiency of our school in general attendance and practical usefulness. Will you kindly offer suggestions?"

Write the International Sunday-school Association, 5 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, and the West Virginia Sunday-school Association, Board of Trades Building, Wheeling, West Virginia, for all the available literature covering your specific problems. Have trained teachers—most Sabbath teachers are unfit, and unprepared, for their work, hence cannot hold their pupils. Make a study of the new "Efficiency Standards" for Sunday schools, and improve your organization. Plan special music, talks, blackboard charts, frequently. Start contests for better class attendance. Figure out a way to get the business men interested, by offering practical short, unpreachy thoughts on live topics of the day. Embody social service, applied psychology, industrial improvement. Secure the book, "How to Conduct a Sunday School," by Marion Lawrence.

283. Miss S. J. B., Illinois. "You say that when you finished college you spent a year investigating the science of industrial opportunity, and tell of the value that year has been to you. Can you advise me how to make such an investigation for myself? I have been doing secretarial work since graduating from college in 1913, but am anxious to make a change, and to investigate different business opportunities at once."

Go to the nearest library where complete files of *The Independent* are preserved, look over all back numbers of the Efficiency Question Box, write any concerns, magazines or institutions that seem promising. Borrow an American Newspaper Annual and Directory from a newspaper office, make list of all technical journals in your line, get sample copies, look thru advertisements, ponder and answer. Obtain a standard book on vocational guidance, and see if you are in the right work; if not, find it; if so, write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for names of books or correspondence courses to equip you for advancement. Confidentially state your specific problem to a leading business man of your acquaintance, in your line if possible, and secure his opinion.

284. Mr. G. W. M., Pennsylvania. "(a) Kindly advise me where I may obtain information relative to the public lands being sold by government and state. (b) Does a town that is being boosted and advertised generally make a good place for investment?"

(a) Apply to the United States Secretary or Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

(b) Yes, if the "boom" is natural; no, if it is artificial. Does the town contain valuable resources in itself—natural gas, oil, coal, or other products of the earth; factories, mills, railroads, or other industrial assets; pure water, exceptional climate, commercial or educational advantages, and other features making it valuable as a permanent home site? A real estate "booster" deals in probabilities; weigh the *actualities* before you exchange your good money for his mere promises.

285. Mrs. A. S. P., Tennessee. "(a) Please name a few standard books on systematizing work, life and destiny. (b) What do you consider the best filing outfit for notes and clippings? (c) Kindly suggest method of maintaining a personal or family budget of current expenses?"

(a) Write Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York City, for titles of books; and make your question more specific—do you want personal, technical, vocational, or other kind of system?

(b) Refer to Question Box answer No. 207 in *The Independent* for February 14,

1916. We never declare anything the "best." Look up several outfits and choose for yourself.

(c) Refer to answer No. 194 in January 10 issue. Also write for announcements of institutions mentioned in answer No. 223, issue of March 13.

286. Mrs. W. C. H., Connecticut. "What books or magazines, bulletins and reports from leading experts and national organizations for the home and homemaker will help a progressive housewife to know her business?"

Write the following and ask for complete literature available, describing their work: The American Home Economics Association, and *Journal of Home Economics*, Station N, Baltimore, Maryland; Department of Home Economics, New York; College of Agriculture, Ithaca, New York; Russell Sage College of Practical Arts, Troy, New York; The Housekeepers' Alliance, Washington, D. C.; Housewives League, 25 West Forty-fifth street, New York City; Teachers College School of Practical Arts, Columbia University, New York City; *Good Housekeeping Magazine* and Institute, 119 West Fortieth street, New York City; *Forecast Magazine*, 6 East Thirty-ninth street, New York City; *The Housewife*, 30 Irving Place, New York City, and Household Economics Department of your State University. See also Question Box answer No. 223, in *The Independent* of March 13, 1916.

287. A Reader from New York. "I am a teacher in both day and evening schools, have taken two orphaned girls aged 4 and 8, am caring for them in my small apartment, desire to educate both for teachers. My income is meagre. How could I earn more, especially in the summer vacation? Have had several educational magazines accept and pay for articles in their line; could I further develop this means of revenue?"

Yes. Make a study of the general scope and special departments of all magazines that have taken your articles, work out a list of suggested themes for new articles, and ask each editor if he would consider further contributions on one or more of these subjects—reminding him that your work has already proved acceptable to him.

A book on women's ways of earning money by Mabel Conklin and another by Cynthia Westover Alden may be had from the Efficiency Publishing Company, 2528 Woolworth Building, New York City.

Are you not carrying too heavy a burden? Would not some person of wealth and leisure in your community be glad to help in your generous ambition for your little wards?

288. Mrs. F. Y. B., Michigan. "I desire to become efficient thru home study in the subjects of farm economic equipment, and organization, that I may secure a position based on this knowledge. Where may I obtain the information? Correspondence schools, I find, do not generally offer such courses."

Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; also the Department of Agriculture of your state university and other colleges nearby; also Farm Efficiency Bureau, 320 Fifth avenue; Farmers' Bureau, 150 Nassau street; Farm Service Bureau, 503 Fifth avenue, all of New York.

You should also find valuable references in the editorial and advertising pages of such agricultural journals as *The Farming Business*, Chicago; *The Country Gentleman*, Philadelphia; *Better Farming*, New York.

289. Prof. V. A. R., Texas. "Will you kindly inform me concerning the development of the honor system in schools? What is the origin of it, what colleges have adopted it, or abandoned it? Has the system been tried in any of the high schools of America?"

Questions like this make us wish in vain for omniscience. There should be a na-

tional clearing-house or information bureau where all data and directions pertaining to advancement in education would be collected, classified and distributed. We have not been able to learn of the existence of any such national organization.

However, certain partial efforts along this line have been made. Submit your question to the United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., to the secretary of the Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth avenue, New York; to the secretary of the Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York; to President Guy Potter Benton, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, secretary-treasurer of the American Association of State University Presidents; to editor *American School Board Journal*, 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

290. Mr. V. T. N., North Dakota. "Will you kindly suggest some method to follow (a) to find a good location for the practise of law in the State of Wisconsin; (b) to locate a man who travels around the state and might be in a position to know of a lawyer who contemplates forming a partnership? I have some plans of my own, but would like your views also."

(a) Write to William C. Sprague, secretary Commercial Law League of America, La Salle street, Chicago. Investigate the National Law Association, 132 Nassau street, New York; and the American Law List, 2 West Thirtieth Street, New York. (b) Find the traveling representative for Wisconsin employed by leading publishers of law books, such as West Publishing Company of St. Paul, L. D. Powell Company of Los Angeles, American Law Book Company of New York. Make an arrangement whereby these men will inform you of partnership possibilities among their customers. Be guided also by results from answer to (a).

291. Miss N. R., West Virginia. "I am a high school junior of seventeen. Am trying to decide whether to take a college or a business course, do not feel able to take both. I want the culture of the former, with the life training of the latter. (a) What do you advise? (b) Do any colleges offer business courses also? (c) Do any business schools teach French and Spanish? (d) I am specially interested in secretarial work; please refer me to institutions that specialize in this."

(a) We cannot choose for you. But we think your wise plan would be to take the business course, and supplement it by spare-time study of such features as are given thru Chautauqua Institution, the Mentor Association, home-study clubs and courses of different kinds. (b) Write American Schools' Association, Times Building, New York; also Coöperative Schools' Agency, 41 Park Row, New York. (c) Ask institutions mentioned under (b). Questions relating to Spanish have been discussed here already. (d) Fifth Avenue Secretarial School, 509 Fifth avenue; Collegiate Secretarial School, 38 West Thirty-second; Knickerbocker School of Secretaries, 16 West Forty-fifth; all of New York city.

292. Mr. J. P. Y., New Jersey. "My work requires me to stand all day, and in common with many others I am troubled with weak ankles and the breaking down of the arch of the foot. Is 'fallen arch' incurable? Do you know of any means to correct the difficulty, or to make all-day standing more comfortable?"

You may need a special shoe, such as the Coward Shoe, 270 Greenwich street, New York, or the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe, 1372 Broadway, New York. Submit your problem to these concerns: Nathan Auklet Support Company, 88 Reade street; The Waters Laboratories, 53 Fifth avenue; A. J. Ditman, 2 Barclay street; William M. Eisen Company, 413 Eighth avenue; Knauth Brothers, 220 Fourth avenue; Straight Walk Arch Company, 1632 Madison avenue; all of New York.



## Independent Opinions

The poem, "Carty's Hall," by President Finley, of the University of the State of New York, which we published in our issue of June 19 has attracted more than ordinary attention. Evidently people are glad to see the modern bard does not, like his predecessors, confine himself to the eulogy of military heroes, but finds the man of science also worthy of his verse. We hope sometime to see an epic of Joseph Henry from the pen of Dr. Finley. We forwarded to him a letter from Edna Dean Proctor approving of his poem on Carty's achievements in telephony and received from him the following interesting reply:

I am very proud of your letter about "Carty's Hall." I feel as if I hadn't much to do with the writing of it, as it wrote itself on Sunday morning between eight o'clock and the close of the morning service.

I have been wishing that I could afford to send a copy of the sheet to every one of the auditors at that great meeting. There were five thousand or more. You will be interested to know that the meeting produced something of far greater consequence, however, than these verses. It has led to a movement in behalf of a monument to Joseph Henry, who discovered the principle that has made all this possible. Pupin and Carty came up to Albany the next week, and already we have in prospect, largely thru the generosity of Pupin, between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. Such a wonderful address as Pupin made at this little dinner, at which the movement was started. I have seldom heard in my long experience of after-dinner auditing.

Next fall we are planning to have a great convocation, one feature of which will be the establishment of the apostolic succession in the field of electricity.

JOHN FINLEY

State Department of Education,  
Albany, New York

The following letter calls attention to what is undeniably a real defect in our political system, the unequal influence exerted over the government by certain classes:

In successfully arousing a man's thinking capacity I am convinced that The Independent beats 'em all.

In our poll of the men on the street in the issue of June 12 I wonder if the same thought occurred to you as to me that just two "working men" happened along. These two working men, I refer to, the chauffeur and the porter, are both engaged in business callings which would naturally bring them on the streets, but the real producers of all wealth and social activities are strangely absent.

And yet not so strange, after all, for these men are too busy engaged at their daily toil, in the endeavor to maintain themselves and their families decently, ever to have the chance to be heard on questions of national importance.

And this small matter of your poll has brought into strong relief the greatest fault of all our system of government.

When weighty matters of grave importance to him are under discussion for legislative action in the halls of Congress the working man can only think within himself how very much he would like to be heard on his side of the question. But this can never be more to him than an harness-



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All the recent articles on stenographic efficiency—all the many books on the cost of stenographic service—tell the same story. The way for the stenographer to *earn more money and secure a bigger, better position*, is to make yourself more efficient—to increase your *speed and accuracy in typewriting*.

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Every one knows that there is no better way to learn a business—there is no quicker way to get ahead, than to start in as a stenographer. But you must be a better stenographer than the average much better. Many big men and women of today, now well known to the public, began this way. Cortelison, Vanderlip, Loeb, Lynch, Eastis, Bok, these and thousands of others, started in as stenographers.

But—they were mighty good stenographers! Remember that. You have got to prove yourself good likewise, before you can expect to get ahead.

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4

ing wish. He has neither the money nor can he spare the time for a trip to Washington.

On the other hand the "business man" can leave his business in the hands of the very men who would like so much to have their side of the case heard, and while they work for him and his money works twenty-four hours a day for him, he makes a comfortable trip in a Pullman or private car accompanied by his skilled attorney and stenographer and with every facility at hand pleads his case before a Congressional committee.

Of recent years it has become the custom more and more of the working man to have his representative, from his labor organization, appear for him. This for the working man is possibly his salvation, and matters are amicably patched up to suit the needs of these two important factors in the elements of life in America. The working man gets more for his labor and the capitalist increases the cost of production, and all goes merry as a marriage bell.

But there is another class of citizens totally unrepresented in your poll, who may or may not find time to be on the streets in working hours. These are the brilliant men of the nation, architects, engineers, artists, sculptors, novelists, poets, chemists, editors, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, inventors and in toto men who live by their brains and scientific knowledge. I have not included lawyers, doctors and ministers, these men, the bulwark and the life of the nation. What shall happen to these? It is beneath the dignity of these men to form a union and organize and they are not rich enough nor can their time be spared before Congressional committees, individually.

And herein lies the greatest fault of American institutions. The best and brightest minds the nation affords are ground beneath the upper and lower millstones of a crude and sordid system of laws which excludes these minds from every financial consideration.

CHARLES A. JUNKEN  
Fort Monroe, Virginia

Mr. Reeser, State Senator of Indiana, packs the world policy of the great Middle West into a nutshell:

The sentiment of the Middle West is not for peace at any price; but we are willing to pay a mighty good price for peace.

Lafayette, Indiana ALVA O. RESER

I have noticed frequently of late in writings and in speeches a tendency on the part of papers, periodicals and public men to ignore the fact of the South being a part of this United States. There is no attack on the South—no conscious slurs at the South—no old time waving of the bloody shirt; but just an apparent absence, a total absence, of thought or knowledge that the South is a part of the nation.

For instance, I have noticed several times in print the statement, substantially as follows: "We should hold in grateful remembrance the Germans, who to the extent of several hundred thousand, fought for the preservation of the Union." I have noticed a number of references to the United States as "the Yankees" or the "Yankee Nation." I further note in your latest issue of The Independent, in Senator Harding's opening paragraph in his article "Reënter Republicanism," the following: "... and there is an anxiety for our nationality not unlike that which sought out Abraham Lincoln in 1860."

Of course Southern people could not be grateful to the Germans, who, to the number of about half a million, lured by Northern gold, came over to help shoot down the soldiers of the South nor did Southern people "in their anxiety" in 1860 "seek out Abraham Lincoln." Nor do Southern people form part of a "Yankee Nation."

This is a time for all of the country to stand together and no part of the country will do its duty more cheerfully, fully and faithfully than will the South. In fact, it is the belief of the writer that the salvation of the country lies in the South, where



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stand the last strongholds of the pure Anglo-Saxon race. The North and a large part of the West is a swirling hotbed of isms, of hyphenates, of foreign riff-raff. A pure bred American who can trace his ancestors as Americans for even two generations is the rare exception. In the South the contrary is the exception. In view of these facts this peculiar absentmindedness—this continual reference to this nation as if it were entirely composed of Northerners and men of Northern thoughts and sympathies—is a little curious to say the least. Why is it, Mr. Editor?

ARTHUR H. JENNINGS

Lynchburg, Virginia

The tendency to which our correspondent alludes is not derogatory toward the South but quite the contrary, for it recognizes so completely that "the South is part of the Nation," that it unconsciously ignores the time when the South tried not to be. Not a few Southern people are now glad that they are part of the nation and are correspondingly grateful to the Germans who from whatever motive helped to make it be so. Of course it was not the Southern people who in 1860 sought out Lincoln, but it was undeniably those who at that time had "an anxiety for our nationality." The term "Yankee" is as offensive to a Westerner as to a Southerner, but we do not believe its use is due to the efforts of New England to absorb the whole country. "American" is as much too big to fit us as "Yankee" is too narrow, but unless somebody invents a national adjective just our size one or the other will have to be used. We cordially welcome and fully accept the assurance that the South will do its duty in these days of trial but we are equally confident of the loyalty of many of the new comers who have no Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins. There was, so the historians say, not a little "riff-raff" among the early colonists of Virginia as well as of New York, but seeing how well we both have turned out we may be encouraged as to the future of our country.

I am delighted with The Independent and its writers, for the most part. Corra Harris seems like a fellow-worker along side, and others I might mention strike responsive harmonies of the mind and heart.

But the article quoted from the *New York Times*, in the notes about the Republican convention, on page 461, June 19, regarding the Root demonstration, truly "got on my nerves" and "haunted my waking and my sleeping dreams." That it should be published wholly without comment seems utterly foreign to the wholesome atmosphere generally pervading the columns of "our" noble periodical.

Can it be endorsed by The Independent? It seems incredible! The horseplay of that affair of the "rebel yell," and the willingness of a woman to lend herself a tool to such buffoonery also seems incredible.

RUTH L. SIMISON

Mt. Hermon Seminary,  
Clinton, Mississippi

We must remind our good friend that The Independent is among other things a newspaper and as such we have to report whatever happens. A great many things happen in the world of which we do not approve—earthquakes, the Great War and convention boisterousness are among them, but we put them in so that our readers may know and be able to form their own opinions about them.

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(CONTINUED)

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## The Independent

# The Market Place

### THE YEAR'S CROPS

Crop reports published by the government in July have been more favorable than those of June. An improvement of condition has warranted larger estimates of the quantities that will be harvested. An addition of 24,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, and an increase of 20,000,000 in the winter wheat fields, make an expected or indicated total of 759,000,000. This must be compared, of course, with last year's enormous and unprecedented yield of 1,012,000,000 bushels; but the fact should not be overlooked that a crop of 759,000,000 has been exceeded only three times. It was fortunate for the United States that our billion bushel crop came at a time when the foreign war demand enabled us to sell the great surplus at good prices. There will be another surplus this year, and it will be marketed at remunerative prices, altho last year's figures will not be reached. There are conflicting reports about the wheat crop in Europe, but the total will fall below that of last year. A loss of 54,000,000 bushels in devastated Poland, Belgium and Serbia is foreseen, and in the countries actively engaged in war there has been a lack of efficient labor for work in the fields. Much of this work has been done by women, old men and boys. This country will have a fair market for all the wheat it does not need.

There is a promise of 2,866,000,000 bushels of corn. In only four years have we had more. The summit was reached in 1912, when 3,124,000,000 bushels were harvested, and last year's crop, like the yield of wheat, was a large one, 3,055,000,000 bushels. Here again the June estimate is increased, and a similar change is seen in the figures which point to a harvest of 1,317,000,000 bushels of oats. This will be a large crop. Last year's, 1,540,000,000, was distinctly exceptional, like the yield of wheat. The average for the six years immediately preceding had been only 1,132,000,000. Barley falls this year to 205,000,000, from 237,000,000; there is an indicated gain of 10,000,000 in the potato fields; an increase of 130,000,000 pounds of tobacco is predicted, and the highly satisfactory condition of the hay fields is shown by the figures 93.4, the average for the preceding eight years having been only 82.

The crop of cotton will be 14,266,000 bales. Last year's was only 11,191,820, following the high record



yield of 16,134,930 in 1914. Low prices, due to the war, caused the planters to reduce acreage, but a recovery of market values led this year to an increase of 3,890,000 acres, or about 12 per cent. The indicated yields in 1916 and the crops of last year are measured below:

	1916	1915
Corn .....	2,866,000,000	3,055,000,000
Wheat .....	759,000,000	1,012,000,000
Oats .....	1,317,000,000	1,540,000,000
Barley .....	205,000,000	237,000,000
Potatoes .....	369,000,000	359,000,000
Rice .....	34,000,000	29,000,000
Tobacco, lbs..	1,191,000,000	1,061,000,000
Cotton, bales..	14,266,000	11,191,820

WAR ORDER SHARES AND TRADE

In the stock market for some time past the shares of companies engaged in making war supplies have been weak, several of them showing considerable declines. The downward movement has been due in part to higher rates for loans on call, although these rates receded after a temporary advance, but there were other causes. It was more and more difficult to obtain loans on war order shares as collateral, owing to opinions as to the future condition of the trade in munitions and other products which the belligerents are buying here. In April of last year three companies undertook to fill an order for \$65,000,000 worth of shells. The work will soon be finished, and announcement has been made that one of the companies will dismantle its shell factory, sell the machinery used in it, and discharge 2,500 employees. At about the same time it became known that a great powder company, whose sales to the Allies have been very large, had reduced the day's working time in its mills from 24 to 16 hours, using two shifts instead of three. This news apparently had more effect in the stock market than the recent declaration of large dividends by war order companies.

Investors, traders and loan brokers believed they had evidence that the number and value of orders for war supplies were declining, except perhaps so far as Russia was concerned. There is evidence in the statements of Lloyd George and others that the British output of munitions has been growing rapidly. But while there may not be many new orders for finished munitions, recent purchases here of steel in forms to be used abroad in the manufacture of munitions have been very large. Neutral nations in Europe have been buying here such supplies of steel as they formerly obtained in Germany or England. Italy, France and Japan are buying our pig iron. Russia has recently purchased 365,000 tons of steel rails and 165,000 tons of barbed wire. The market for war order shares has been affected by the opinions of those who think the end of the war has been brought nearer by the advances and successes of the British and the Russians. And there has been taken into account the approaching reduction of profits to be caused by our new taxes on munitions. But the great export movement has not yet been checked.

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26 BROAD STREET

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Statement, July 1st, 1916

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Cash in Office & Banks.....	Capital Stock .....
Loans on Collateral.....	Surplus & Undivided Profits.....
Bills Purchased .....	Deposits .....
Stocks & Bonds.....	Cheques Outstanding .....
(Market Value)	Reserved for Taxes .....
Bonds & Mortgages.....	Interest Payable .....
Real Estate .....	Acceptances Outstanding (Per
Exchanges for Clearing House..	Contra) .....
Interest Receivable .....	
Customers' Liability Under Ac-	
ceptances .....	
\$94,417,130.92	\$94,417,130.92

Member of The New York Clearing House Association



CHARTERED IN 1830  
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Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise.  
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on deposits payable after ten days' notice. Legal De-  
pository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts Only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or Other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 30th day of June 1916.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Real Estate .....	Capital .....
Bonds and Mortgages .....	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits
Loans on Collaterals .....	(Market Value) .....
Bills Receivable .....	Deposits in Trust .....
Cash in Company's Vaults .....	Life Insurance Fund .....
Cash on Deposit .....	Annuity Fund .....
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't. &c	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, etc...
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)....	
\$40,341,870.02	\$40,341,870.02

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The Manhattan Savings Institution

641-646 Broadway, cor. Bleeker St., New York.  
130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

June 13th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on the funds deposited thereto at the rate of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT per annum on all sums not exceeding \$5,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 15th, 1916.  
Dividends made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

C. M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, will be paid July 31, 1916, to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1916.  
H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.  
New York, June 21, 1916.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.  
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.



## Spending Money to Reduce Selling Prices

**I**F you were going to give a large entertainment, you wouldn't go out personally and deliver a hundred or so invitations verbally, would you? Of course, you would have them engraved and mailed to your guests.

You would in this way spend money to save money and time, which is also money.

Any man who has anything to sell has the problem of getting his invitation to buy before the largest possible number of prospective buyers.

The larger the number he interests, the more units he can make, and the lower his producing cost descends. So he takes the quickest method of reaching a large number of people—printing advertising.

If anyone tells you he is able to sell you his goods at a lower cost because he had no advertising expense, laugh at him.

Advertising reduces sales expense, because a single ad calls on thousands, while a salesman can call on one or two. Advertising reaches an individual at less than 1% of the cost of telling the story to

that person in any other way.

Advertising increases the keenness of competition so that prices are forced downward.

It would not be possible to produce a lead pencil for two cents, a tube of paste for ten cents, a collar for twelve and a half cents, were it not for the force of advertising in creating a wide demand, permitting quantity production and labor-saving machinery, thus cutting costs.

There are other reasons why you should insist on the advertised product.

The purpose of most advertising is to establish the reputation of a name. In order to live up to that reputation, definite standards of quality must be maintained in the product. It must live up to the claims of the advertisement. Faking or misrepresentation cannot stand the light of publicity.

Advertising is your protection and safeguard. It points out the lines of goods of whose quality you can be sure.

Write us for free booklet. This is written for buyers like yourself and every man or woman who buys any kind of commodities will find it profitable reading.



This article—one of a series to Advertise Advertising—was written for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (headquarters Indianapolis) by

*Ray C. Chalmers*

President,  
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## UP-TO-DATE EMPLOYMENT CONSERVATION

BY HERBERT N. FELL.

The best available statistics show that it costs the average employer *forty-five dollars* (\$45) to hire and educate each and every man he takes into his employ during the year, apparently a hitherto unreckoned-with expenditure in manufacturing, the extent of which may be determined by the number of men hired in any business.

Statistics further show that almost every concern employing labor has to hire the equivalent of its entire working force annually, so that if these estimates are correct a concern employing 3000 people is compelled to hire labor equivalent to a replacement of its entire working force annually, i. e., *3000 new hands during the year.*

At an "Educational Expense" of \$45 per man this would mean to such a firm an expenditure of \$135,000.

No remedy for this condition can be effective and lasting that does not afford to the employee adequate protection against his "time o' need" and assure the employer of steady workmen.

Any plan that will reduce this "instability of labor" will result in a saving to the employer directly, and to the industrial world at large.

Such an industrial waste presents a problem that can only be solved by some natural effort on the part of employee and employer that will protect the worker and guarantee the employer continued and efficient service.

The various attempts that have been made to improve the situation and bring about more stable labor conditions thru the medium of workingmen's compensation laws, old age pensions and welfare work, while good as far as they go, do not appear to have accomplished the desired result, in that they do not take into consideration the basic principle that the employee and employer have mutual interests that must be served and any plan that does not imply the mutual effort of both interested parties cannot help but fail of satisfactory results.

The following industrial pension system seems to offer the best solution of this difficulty.

Let the employees of a plant be organized into an association with a board of directors elected by the local secretaries of each department.

Let the employee contribute five per cent of his weekly wage and the employer contribute an amount equivalent to from one to nine per cent of such employee's wage, the exact percentage being based on the length of time the employee has been in the plant and increasing one per cent each five years that he continues with the firm as the following table indicates:

Years of service...	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Percentage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The fund thus created is deposited with whatever one of the insurance companies the employee's organization may select and the employee at once

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Near Massachusetts Ave. subway station.  
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You've reached your limit. You can't expect to step into a job that pays a big salary until you've prepared yourself for it.

It's a serious question, this problem of getting ahead. There is only one solution—you must have *training*; you must be able to do work that others *can't* do, or your pay will stay on a level with theirs.

The business of the International Correspondence Schools is to help just such men as you to get good positions and hold them.

Right now over one hundred thousand ambitious men are preparing themselves through I. C. S. courses for the bigger jobs ahead. Last year nearly five thousand reported increased pay as the result of I. C. S. training. These men got their training in spare time and in their own homes. What the I. C. S. have done for others they can surely do for you. But you must make a start—the same start that they made—and the way has been made easy for you. Mark and mail this coupon.

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Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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So long as he remains with that one firm he is provided with (a) a savings scheme, (b) a loan privilege, (c) a benefit fund, (d) a life insurance policy, and (e) a pension guarantee for his old age, and these benefits increase in value with the length of his service.

As an example; an employee securing employment at twenty years of age; retiring at sixty-five and earning \$18 per week has paid in at the end of the fifth year \$234 and has had all thru that period life insurance valued at \$2217; can borrow at the end of the fifth year \$168 or if he leaves his place and wants to cash his contract it has a value of \$126.

At the end of the twentieth year he has paid in \$936, is carrying life insurance valued at \$2977; can make a loan of \$1268 or draw out \$1008 in cash, while if he stays until he is sixty-five, the retiring age, he has a life insurance policy for \$7341; can withdraw this entire amount if he so desires or a pension of \$677 will be paid him each year as long as he lives. In any event the pension will continue for ten years—even should he die after receiving the first year's pension his heirs will continue to receive the pension for the remaining nine years.

These assurances relieve the employees of all worry about the future and enable him to devote all his attention and enthusiasm to his work, while the knowledge that the employer is contributing equally with him to safeguard the future holds him to the one position.

These awards are pronounced actuarially sound on the authority of recognized experts.

The plan itself has been approved by a number of large employers of labor and, altho new, has already been adopted and is in operation in part with one of the largest and best known manufacturing drug concerns in the country.

### PEBBLES

Well, England is still postmistress of the seas, anyway.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

And now it has become the bear that walks like an antelope.—*Washington Post*.

"Think of having a food-dictatorship!" "You can get used to it. Our cook has been successfully operating one for years."—*Washington Star*.

What we can't understand is why that enormous excess of Austrian prisoners doesn't capture the entire Russian army.—*Washington Post*.

Wilson is highly indignant with foreign interference with our choosing of a President. Now he can appreciate how Huerta felt.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Won't it be hard luck for those Congressmen who supported the Hay Army Bill because of the National Guard vote if all the militiamen are down in Mexico on November 7?—*Philadelphia North American*.

"Now we will say that your mother bought three dozen of oranges, the dealer's price being thirty cents a dozen, how much money would the purchase cost her?"

"You can never tell," answered Harry, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining."—*Harper's Magazine*.



## Hide Bran In a Dainty

Clear bran is not inviting.

People soon quit it, however much they need it.

Bran is Nature's laxative. All folks need it often—most folks constantly. It should therefore be made delightful.

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# THE SAGE OF POTATO HILL

ED. HOWE'S THOUGHTS ON MEN, WOMEN & THE WORLD

**I** DON'T understand causes and theories, but when the same thing has happened year in and year out in my own life, and I read that the same things have happened regularly in the lives of others in the past, I am able to understand results. All the facts of life are as apparent as that people require food three times a day. Quit bothering with theory; deal with results.

There is nothing more humiliating than to bark up the wrong tree a long time, and find nothing there.

The whale strains a lot of worthless sea water for a little food. Likewise that which passes in one ear does not leave much of value to your brain in passing out at the other ear.

Now that Our Boys are all drest up in their soldier clothes, there doesn't appear to be any place to go.

The Independent lately attempted to tell the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. There isn't any difference; the platforms of both are the same old tickle stuff we have been familiar with for years.

There is no such thing possible as reform; the only thing we can do is a little better.

When a loafer sits around a store, and finds fault with everything, that isn't wisdom; that's meanness.

We have finally learned that Fiat money is nonsense; but probably we will never be able to learn that Fiat prosperity is equally absurd.

There are no victories in war; in the end the victories offset each other. Peace is declared only after each side has lost heavily in men and treasure; it is all a matter of waste. Patriotism is rarely a factor in war a month after the fighting begins. Some hot-headed fool declares war, and then all concerned must get out of it, after suffering as much damage as they can stand, and inflicting as much punishment as possible.

The trouble with piffle is that it gradually gains respectability. When new piffle appears, we laugh at it, but it gradually becomes more respectable, and finally finds its way into the hearts of the people. I once believed it would finally die out, but lately it has taken a fresh start.

People entertain low, mean, suspicions because so many of them turn out to be well-founded.

A good many years ago a man wrote a poem in which were mentioned all the

Good Ideas. A number of idle gentlemen are now bothering busy people to contribute money with which to build a monument to his memory. Why is it that poetry, for which few of us really care, is regarded so highly, while the ordinary affairs of life (of which all of us are guilty, and for which there is every excuse and apology), are regarded as sordid and mean? Have you heard of a movement to build a monument to the memory of James J. Hill, one of the most useful men in modern history?

The worse off Mexico becomes, the more frequently we hear of its great Natural Advantages; it is stated every day that Mexico is the richest country in the world. Which it isn't; the great richness of Mexico reminds me of the great smartness of a town drunkard when he is sober.

Poverty is a curse to the old, but a blessing to the young. If you are young and poor, don't forget you may beat your neighbor who is young and rich.

Be fair with your enemies, certainly; but be fair with your friends first.

Half our public effort seems to be to unbotch the botched.

American preparation for war with Mexico reminds me of the manner in which members of a women's club attack a proposition with which they lack experience, and have no business. For awhile I laughed at the absurdity of it all, but finally I became ashamed; and at length frightened.

Do It Now! Probably you will do it wrong; but, anyway, it will be over with.

In a certain city there was a doctor who made a specialty of scolding the people because they neglected simple health rules. He died yesterday, at the age of fifty.

Not all the women want to vote, or march in parades, or speak in conventions; but practically all of them want more liberty in dry goods stores.

My enemies have never injured me as much as I expected them to. Indeed, I am lately feeling rather kindly toward many of them, they let me alone so steadily.

In the history of men no attempt has been made to help each other comparable with the present attempt in Europe to injure each other.

If I want information about the church, I will not look to a bishop for it; nor will I look to a professional

unbeliever. Both exaggerate. Somewhere between these two may be found a man who will tell the truth.

Probably there never was a tiresome man who had not read a book or two on Psychology and Mental Therapeutics.

The average man thinks so much about his ambitions that he does not work at them as much as he should.

I don't like a man with little feet; a man should have big feet. And there are so many bald men now that a good head of hair is almost regarded as a weakness.

Every day the question is asked, "What should we do?" I don't know, but I know what we will do: Go on as we are. The wise ones will remedy their little follies; the foolish ones will continue to clamor for some big change, and get nothing.

Women talk about men in the cold, matter-of-fact way in which men discuss business.

A man looks mighty shiftless when sitting on his front porch at 11 o'clock of a week-day morning.

If you are a failure, your wife knows the Trusts didn't do it; she knows you have the same opportunity other men enjoy, and do not take advantage of it.

The world will always be ruled by the Teddy Roosevelts and Billy Sundays; all we can do is to force the leaders to be as moderate as possible.

Dr. Frank Crane says: "Commit something to memory every day from a book. Get in the habit of carrying a book about with you. There is some hope for the mind of a man who travels with a volume of Keats or Dante in his bag. Have a bed-book that waits you before you sleep." Yet how many millions of worthy people do none of these things! And how well they get along!

The impudence of a politician who is trying to fool me, and who says he is trying to save me, is always an annoyance.

The newspapers must always have something to cackle about, and excite those who are looking for eggs; and a devil or a saint answers the purpose equally well.

It will probably be admitted by every one that we should all become sensible in time; but at what age should we begin? Before we have sown our wild oats, or after?



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## JUST A WORD

The next issue of The Independent, dated August 7, will have two important features. It will contain the first articles on "Both Sides of the Presidential Campaign," in which the reasons for voting the Republican ticket will be set forth by Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University, former minister to Greece and Montenegro, and president of the first Philippine Commission.

The Democratic ticket will be supported by Norman Hapgood, former editor of Harper's Weekly and an influential member of the Campaign Committee of President Wilson. In every other issue of The Independent, until Election Day, these articles, dealing with various phases of the campaign, will be published.

A review of the second year of the Great War, summarizing the important steps in its progress and illustrating the significant facts with maps and statistical tables, will also appear in the August 7 issue. The landmarks of the Eastern and Western campaigns will be listed and the total losses and gains announced.

## P E B B L E S

Between the college graduates and party platforms the country ought to find out what's the matter with it.—*Knorrville Sentinel*.

With all our horses sold to Europe, it is difficult to see how we can give Mexico a stable government.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

Europe may get together at any time, but there is no chance of peace in the United States before November 7.—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer*.

The Marketer Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it? The Butcher—No, ma'am; I weighed it first.—*Toledo Blade*.

"There are several great obstacles to peace," begins a writer upon a much-discussed topic. There are. One of them is war.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Cynical chaps, these copyreaders. Thus a *Buffalo Courier* headline: "Lieutenant to Take Wife This Afternoon; Expects to See Actual Fighting."—*New York Tribune*.

The Prohibition party, by adding to its platform a plank advocating the free and unlimited coinage of frosted chocolate, could win us away from Our Candidate.—*New York Tribune*.

We look to that redoubtable enemy of nature fakery, Colonel Roosevelt, to come out of retirement and denounce the writer of the headline, "Bull Moose Sings Swan-Song."—*Chicago Daily News*.

Ten year old James takes his father as a delightful joke, and does not always mind him promptly. One day his mother listened at the top of the stairs. "James," said the father's voice, "do what I tell you!" The boy looked up and grinned. His mother smiled and awaited the outcome. "Jim," said the father, solemnly, "you do what I told you, or" he lowered his voice, "I'll sic your mother onto you!" And Mrs. Harrod had a fleeting glimpse of Jim junior flying to do what his father had ordered.—*Christian Register*.

The other day at the Front a hand grenade whizzed toward an Irishman's head. Pat dodged it with a low bow, and it went by, taking off the head of a man behind him.

"Faith," exclaimed Pat, "ye niver knew a man to lose anything by bein' perlite!"—*Tid-bits*.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipt."—*Tid-bits*.

A local Territorial was placed on guard for the first time. About midnight he observed a shadowy form approaching from the distance. Fulfilling his duty, he immediately presents and shouts: "Halt! Who goes there?"

A somewhat husky voice replies: "Shut up. I ain't going, I'm coming back!"—*Tid-bits*.

## F O R B E L G I U M

The Commission for Relief in Belgium wants about half a dozen high grade volunteers for six months' service in Belgium and France. A speaking knowledge of French and German is necessary. The Commission is in much need of the right kind of men of the maturer type, as distinguished from the very young man recently graduated from college; men of character and poise. Communicate in writing with Caspar Whitney, Commission for Relief in Belgium, 120 Broadway, New York City.

## LETTING NATURE DO IT

Louisiana sugar planters are expecting important results from a remarkable expedition which leading entomologists of the United States are to conduct in Cuba. The ravages of the sugar cane moth borer constitute one of the most serious and difficult of the planters' problems, and prominent scientists have been lending their aid by searching for an effective insect "antidote" to the borer, having regard to the success with which "ladybirds" have been imported into California to keep down the cottony scale which attacks certain trees there. The search, it was reported at a recent gathering of planters, has turned in the direction of Cuba. Hawaii planters have secured, at considerable expense, a parasitical fly from New Zealand that is successfully controlling the destructive weevil borer, one plantation having quadrupled its yield since the owners' insect ally came to the rescue. The moth borer apparently has not many natural enemies, but Dr. W. H. Hunter, of the National Department of Agriculture, believes that an insect related to the horse fly and whose habitat is Cuba will solve the Louisiana planters' problem, if the fly can be properly acclimatized and introduced on a large scale. Already about three hundred have been liberated, with good results, and the expedition which is shortly going to Cuba hopes to eventually get several thousand of the anti-borer flies to work in America.



# Shall Railroad Wages be Determined by a Nation-wide *Strike* or an Impartial *Federal Inquiry*?

From the viewpoint of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employes or employers, whether large or small, have the power to decide that a great section of country \* \* \* shall undergo great loss of life, unspeakable suffering and loss of property beyond the power of description, through the stoppage of a necessary public service. This, however, is the situation which confronts us as a nation.—  
*From the Report of the Eastern Engineers' Arbitration Board (1912), signed by Charles R. Van Hise, Oscar Straus, Frederick N. Judson, Albert Shaze, Otto N. Eidlitz and Daniel Willard.*

*To prevent the disaster of a nation-wide railroad strike—*

*To insure an impartial settlement of the unprecedented demands for higher wages made by train employes throughout the United States—*

The railroads propose that the entire question be disposed of

- (a) *By reference to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or*
- (b) *By arbitration under the existing Federal Law.*

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

The offer by the railroads to submit this controversy for settlement to a National Arbitration Board or to the Interstate Commerce Commission has been refused by the employes' representatives.

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

*The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.*

## National Conference Committee of the Railways

### ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Central of Georgia Railway.

C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*,  
New York, New Haven & Hartford RR.

E. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President*,  
Southern Railway.

S. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Wabash Railway.

P. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*,  
New York Central Railway.

G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Great Northern Railway.

C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

E. W. GRICE, *Asst. to President*,  
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers*,  
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

H. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*,  
Norfolk & Western Railway

JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*,  
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

A. M. SCHUYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*,  
Pennsylvania Lines West.

W. L. SEDDON, *Vice Pres.*,  
Seaboard Air Line Railway

A. J. STONE, *Vice President*,  
Erie Railroad.

G. S. WAID, *Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.*,  
Sunset Central Lines



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## FOR A CONFERENCE OF NEUTRAL NATIONS

**T**WO years ago today the Great War began. What has been the result?

Hundreds of cities razed. Thousands of miles of territory ravaged. Millions of men killed and wounded. Billions of wealth blown up in cannon smoke. Whole populations massacred. Half the human race drawn into the vortex. And the result so far a draw.

Yet today, after this unparalleled destruction of men and treasure, there are still some twenty million men in arms recruited from the five continents of the world, who are engaged in drenching the world with human blood.

It matters little who started the war. It matters little whether militarism, monarchism or commercialism is most to blame. History will decide.

The cardinal fact never to be forgotten is this: The war was precipitated by a handful of captains, kings and cabinet officers. It was not a people's war.

But tho the kings still reign and the people still slay one another at their bidding, a light is beginning to dawn.

Both the Allies and the Central Powers now declare they are fighting only to establish the future peace of the world. This is true now, no matter how false it was at the start.

Said the Imperial German Chancellor before the Reichstag on April 5, 1916:

For us the meaning and goal of this war is a Germany so firmly knit, so strongly protected, that no one will ever again feel the temptation to annihilate us. . . . Such a Germany is what we wish to attain, not the destruction of other nations. . . . The peace which will end this war must be a lasting one and must not contain the seeds of new war, but rather of a new final and peaceful order of European things. . . . On December 9th I declared our readiness to discuss peace.

Said the Prime Minister of England on April 10, 1916:

Great Britain, and France also, entered the war not to strangle Germany, not to wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors.

We are convinced that these views voice the present sentiment of the leaders of the official classes in all the belligerent nations. They voice as well the aspirations of the soldiers at the front and the civilian population at home. The following extract from a letter of a young Austrian soldier, written to his sister, to be opened only after his death, typifies this popular sentiment as effectively as anything we have seen:

We go to battle for freedom and justice—and our struggle is for lasting peace. . . . If this lasting peace is really attained, then I shall not have yielded up my life in vain. For when you read this letter I shall be resting under the sod. My spur to endurance was the thought of the world peace which is to follow this war. I left this world unwillingly. . . . Do not forget what I lived for—what in the end I died for—the building up of a better order which shall create happier men.—Arbeiter Zeitung, December 19, 1915.

The Central Powers have had enough. This is an open secret. The German Government has even authorized "the German National Committee for Securing an Honorable Peace" to begin this week its nation-wide propaganda.

The Allies, however, have just launched their great drive. They will not listen to peace talk for the immediate present. They evidently hold, with Rudyard Kipling, that tho "Germany is winning all the victories, the Allies are winning the war." This drive will in all likelihood continue well into the autumn. Then it will end either in success or failure.

If it ends in success, it will have a profound effect in Germany. It may well be that the German people will then rise up and compel their government to make further concessions in order to end the war.

If it ends in failure, then the Allies must needs pause and ponder.

In either case the psychological moment of the war is probably approaching. What can be done?

The belligerents can come to terms without outside intervention at any time they like. They can also invite mediation from the outside whenever they desire.

It requires no statesmanship for the United States to wait and watch for either of these alternatives to happen.

The problem before Woodrow Wilson is how so to bring things to pass that the United States, acting alone or in conjunction with the other neutral states, can induce the belligerents to hasten the day of peace.

Professor Fisher on another page presents a powerful argument in support of the view that a more durable peace will be assured if the war stops while it is still a draw than after victory has been achieved by either side.

What can our President do? He offered mediation at the beginning of the war. It was refused. He has not renewed the offer. Doubtless he has received intimations that it would be refused again. What then is left? There is one course still untried.

Let him now begin negotiations with a view to calling an official conference of the thirty-three neutral nations.



of the earth. The other neutrals are ready. Some of them are anxious. They are only waiting for the United States to take the initiative. The calling of such a conference could not possibly be construed as an unfriendly act by any of the belligerents. At the second Hague conference all the nations of the world solemnly subscribed to this declaration, which we quote in full:

The contracting powers deem it expedient and desirable that one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the states at variance.

Powers strangers to the dispute have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities.

The exercise of this right can never be regarded by either of the parties in dispute as an unfriendly act.

What could a conference of neutral powers do? It could concern itself with three things: First, the rights and duties of neutrals; second, the basis of a durable peace; third, the best method of bringing the war to an end. A neutral conference would not think of making a public move or pronunciamiento without unanimity. A divided counsel with a minority report would be worse than no action at all. It would nullify all effort. The conference would wait until there was agreement. And it is inconceivable that thirty-three sovereign nations could unanimously agree on anything absurd. It would have to be sensible. And being sensible, and being the official expression of that half of the human race in whose veins the madness of war is not running, it would tend to crystallize, as nothing else could, the sentiment for peace, not only in the neutral nations, but in the belligerent nations as well. In time it would prevail. Suggestions would be followed by acceptances, mediation would naturally be the next step, and that would be the beginning of the end.

President Wilson has waited long and patiently. The time has now come for him to act. He may fail, but let him take the chance. What is failure compared with the possibility of saving millions of men, women and children from misery, suffering and death?

### THE DEATH OF AN OPTIMIST

THE death of Elie Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, at the not unusual age of seventy-two, will doubtless be regarded by the world at large as a disproof of his theories of dietetics. Yet such an inference would be unfair to the modest man of science. It is true he believed that the normal length of human life was nearer a hundred and fifty years than its ordinary span, and he tried to find out how to make it so. But he never claimed to have discovered "the elixir of life," and the title given by the English translators to his most popular work, "The Prolongation of Life," misrepresents the main purpose of these "Essays in Optimism." The wags of the press called him "the modern Ponce de Leon searching for the Fountain of Immortal Youth and finding it in the Milky Whey," but he himself never claimed that his Bulgarian bacillus would cure all the ills the flesh is heir to. As a matter of fact, he fell a victim not to the noxious intestinal flora that he most dreaded, but to heart disease, doubtless due to the activity of the phagocytes which he made known to science, those wandering cells which protect the body from invading microbes, but which in old age gnaw the lime from the bones and deposit it in the arteries.

Metchnikoff came of a short-lived family. All of his brothers died young; one of them was the "Ivan Ilyitch" of Tolstoy's terrible picture of the fear of death. It was probably the war that put an end to Metchnikoff's life, for he has been indefatigable in hospital and field. But he died as he wished to die, in the height of activity and in the plenitude of his powers. The lactic acid beverages by which he is most known to the public may not fulfil the extravagant claims of their makers or even the more moderate expectations of Metchnikoff himself, but they have added a pleasant and healthful drink to the repertory of the soda fountain.

### AMERICAN LIKE MINDEDNESS

THE good Archdeacon Stuck of Alaska, who preached a baccalaureate sermon on the spiritual emptiness of statistical curves and the ethical frigidity of sociological investigation, seems not to have irritated anybody and the fact is significant. His outbreak provoked nothing more dynamic than a mild amusement, and better evidence than this could not be asked—that an intelligent public has at last gotten beyond its long time faith in uncritical ways of dealing with social problems, and has begun to see the humaneness as well as the economy of applying to social tasks the scientific and efficiency methods which long since ousted magic and emotion from the realm of industry.

We may, therefore, anticipate a reasonable degree of interest in the possibilities of relatively exact study of collective behavior which have been opened by referendum legislation in various American states. For the first time we have numerical records of extensive voting on things as distinguished from voting on candidates. We know, for example, not only how many voters in Oregon record themselves as Republicans or Democrats, but also how many are in favor of woman suffrage, how many would have railroads built by the state, how many would abolish capital punishment, how many would abolish the state senate, and so on. With these new and highly significant statistics at command, it becomes possible to know the make-up and functioning of the social mind of an entire commonwealth to a degree of precision hitherto possible of attainment only in studies of local communities in New England where the town meeting survives.

In the June number of the *Political Science Quarterly* Professor William F. Ogborn and Mr. Delvin Peterson of Reed College have presented an important study of one phase of this statistically recorded social mind. They have asked the question, to what extent do different groups of voters in Oregon think and decide alike on questions of public policy? For example, do city voters and rural voters think alike on current issues, or do they, as a large part of the newspaper press assumes, constitute different types of mind? Again, is there, as the Socialists proclaim, a class struggle? Does the laboring class vote on most matters of some importance otherwise than the upper or capitalist class? Does the middle class vote as the upper class does, or as the laboring class does, or on a tangent of its own?

The statistical methods employed by Mr. Ogborn and Mr. Peterson are simple and quite comprehensible by any reader who knows enough arithmetic to understand ordinary election returns or a population table in the Census. Election districts and the returns from them



were classed according to density of population as urban or rural. Election precincts inhabited by a great preponderance of persons owning property and living in homes valued at from \$5,000 to \$50,000 were grouped as upper class. Precincts inhabited chiefly by a population paying an average rental of \$10 to \$12 a month were grouped as laboring class. The investigators then ascertained how many voters in each 100 in each of these precincts voted for each of the 103 measures upon which the people of Oregon have recorded their preferences in the last four elections.

The percentages so obtained are tabulated, and the table is, to say the least of it, a remarkable map drawn to scale of the social mind of a commonwealth. For example, the first question in the list is woman suffrage, and it appears that the rural population voted 46 in every 100 voters in favor, the upper class 21 in 100 in favor, the middle class 46, and the laboring class 29.

The general result which stands forth from the investigation is one that must strengthen our confidence in the stability and the coöperative adequacy of a democratic people. The average differences in thought of the social classes and between city and rural populations, as evidenced by their votes on 103 measures, was as follows: upper class and laboring class, 14; middle class and laboring class, 12; upper class and middle class, 6; upper class and rural class, 11; laboring class and rural class, 11; city class and rural class, 8. These figures mean that on the average 86 laboring class voters in every 100 vote as 86 in 100 upper class voters do; that 88 laboring class voters in every 100 vote as 88 in 100 middle class voters do; that 94 middle class voters in every 100 vote as 94 in 100 upper class voters do, and so on. This is a degree of like mindedness that was not anticipated, and that many readers of revolutionary instincts will find astonishing. Probably, if we could have similar statistics for the Eastern industrial commonwealths, especially New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, greater differences would appear. Unhappily the data do not exist, but, in view of this study of the mind of Oregon, we may reasonably assume that there is more social solidarity of a practical kind in America than has hitherto been assumed.

### DEFINING A DEFINITION

THE defining of a definition is a delicate and may be a very dangerous task. We found that out in our Civil War, when people tried to define the meaning of States Rights. Our present concern is with an attempt to define Christianity, and then to define its definition.

When the present terrible war has come to an end, and between German and Englishman the song of love has replaced the song of hate, there is to be held, on the invitation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, a World Conference on Christian Unity; and the basic call for it is "Our Common Faith in Jesus Christ as Our God and Savior." This invitation is supposed to include all true Christians, Protestant and Catholic, Greek, Armenian and Copt; and a distinguished Lutheran scholar has been asked by the executive committee to define and expound this "basic call."

But by what authority has this definition itself been formulated, "Our Common Faith in Jesus Christ as Our God and Savior"? There are other definitions that might have been made, such as Our Common Discipleship of

Jesus Christ. The definition actually given appears to have to do with intellectual credal belief and not with character, and so it is understood by Dr. Remensnyder in what we may regard as the official exposition in the *Constructive Quarterly*. The first thing to be observed in this definition is that it is intended to shut out Arian Unitarians. It is thus expounded. "Jesus Christ was thus true God as well as true man" and we are under obligation "also to render to Him that *worship* which the New Testament, Josephus (!) and the primitive writers universally accord Him." "The primary article of our Christian faith is a belief in the *Divinity of Jesus Christ*, specifically in His divine-human personality—that He was God manifested in the flesh." We observe here that there is in the Bible no such passage as here appears to be quoted. The passage reads, "*He who* was manifested in the flesh," as in the revised version. Far be it from us to deny the divinity of our Lord, but it is not to be deduced from I Timothy 3:16. Nor is it claimed for Him anywhere in the Synoptic Gospels, altho the doctrine may or may not be found in what is said of the Word in the first verse of the Fourth Gospel. We fear that the insistence upon the full Deity and worship of Jesus Christ as God would make a schism in Lutheran and Episcopalian and other Protestant churches.

We wish the conference committee would send out that invitation simply addrest to those who wish to be known as disciples of Jesus Christ, thus making the invitation inclusive and not exclusive. Let us not fence the Law or the Gospel.

### THE BANE AND THE ANTIDOTE

THE Bane and the Antidote do not often come closer together than they appear in an order given by Cardinal Farley to the priests of the Archdiocese of New York requiring them to take up a collection for the families suffering from the Irish "Rebellion." He says: "The punishment which England meted out so mercilessly by execution, imprisonment, or deportation to hundreds if not thousands of fathers, husbands and sons, has fallen with extreme severity and dire misery on countless women and children, many of them aged, of unhappy Erin." And he concludes by saying, "It is hardly necessary to suggest that any reference on this occasion to the Irish question from a political viewpoint would be unseemly and unwise." One would think that after describing the English Government as "merciless" the Cardinal need not have been concerned over what his priests might say.

### AN AMERICAN ATROCITY

WACO is the county seat of McLennan County, Texas. It is situated half way between Dallas and Austin in a fertile agricultural region. It is the junction point of seven railroads. It enjoys nearly two hundred manufacturing establishments representing some seventy industries. It is the seat of Baylor University and four other higher educational institutions. It has sixty-three churches. It has doubled its population during the past twenty years. At the last census its inhabitants were reckoned at 26,425, of which 6067 were colored. The population is typically American. There are not over 1000 foreigners in the city. Waco in fine is a thriving, growing, intensely American town.

On a farm about six miles from Waco a negro lad of



seventeen on May 8 committed "the usual crime" and murdered his victim. He was arrested and taken to the Waco jail. The next day a mob in thirty automobiles visited the jail. They could not find the boy, for he had been taken to a neighboring county seat, where he confessed his crime. Another mob went to this county seat, but he was again removed to Dallas. Finally the mob pledged themselves not to lynch him, if the authorities acted promptly, and if the boy would waive his legal rights. This was agreed to by the authorities and by the boy. The Grand Jury thereupon indicted him and his trial was set for the 15th; one week after the crime.

At the trial the boy was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Then the mob which filled the courtroom to suffocation made a rush, seized the culprit, and took him to the center of the town, where, in full view of 10,000 spectators, including the mayor, the chief of police and hundreds of women and children, he was indescribably tortured and finally burned to death. The horrible details of the affair may be found in the special supplement to the July issue of *The Crisis*, the ablest organ of the negro race.

If *The Crisis* account is correct, and we have no reason to doubt its veracity, the Waco lynching is about the foulest blot on American civilization that has been perpetrated in this generation, both because of the incredibly hideous tortures inflicted on the criminal and because the law in its normal course would have expiated the crime with the sentence of death, and there could be no conceivable charge that justice had miscarried.

Waco is indelibly disgraced. Texas is indelibly disgraced. The United States is indelibly disgraced. Is there not enough courage in Waco or Texas—unfortunately nothing can be done outside the state—to see to it that punishment is meted out to those who participated in the crime? The names of the ringleaders are well known.

Nothing in the reports of the atrocities in Belgium, East Prussia, Serbia or Armenia shows a more hideous state of public opinion than that manifested by the people of Waco in participating in such a degrading display of wanton savagery.

#### ANTIPODAL OPINIONS

A FEW years ago the Australians were dreading a Japanese invasion and were encouraging German immigration and commerce. Now they are fighting with the Japanese against the Germans and Premier Hughes has visited England to conduct a platform campaign in favor of a closer federation of the British Empire and a combination with the Allies to exclude German products in the future.

In antebellum days the "Young Australia" party was urging Australia to pursue a policy dictated by her own interests and to keep as free as possible from England's entangling alliances. Here is a quotation from a Young Australia pronunciamento issued only a short time before the war:

The policy of England in supporting a Mongol nation stinks in the nostrils of Australia. The Japanese alliance is an humiliating alliance and the party that consummated such a bargain must stand for many years suspect in the eyes of the Australian people.

To be almost brutally candid, imperial federation with Great Britain as the predominant partner may look attractive enough to Canada; but in Australia the worth-while-ness of federating with a country like England begins to

be a debatable question. We want as many millions of German immigrants as the Kaiser's empire can spare. England, on the other hand, instead of coming years ago to terms with Germany, first assisted Japan to break the power of Russia, thus permitting Germany to become the dominant factor in Europe, and now muddles along in a half-hearted, spiritless manner with preparations for war with Germany.

But times have changed. The young Australians have been fighting at Gallipoli to promote the expansion of the Russian Empire and on the Pacific to promote the expansion of the Japanese Empire. It is now Australia which thru the mouth of her Premier is urging imperial federation, while Canada, tho loyally supporting the empire, is reluctant to have its bonds drawn any tighter.

#### THRU AND THROUGH

THE National Editorial Association now falls in line. At its annual convention held recently in this city, it officially adopted the simplified spelling of the following twelve words:

*Thru, thruout, thoro, thoroely, thorofare, tho, altho, program, prolog, catalog, decalog, pedagog.*

Even so good and ardent a simplifier as the late Professor Lounsbury of Yale once confessed that he couldn't help wincing at *thru*. But, he was quick to add: "I know of only one worse way to spell it, and that is *through*."

#### THE WAR AND THE WOLF

EVEN in times of peace it is true that he who would predict the political events of the immediate future would do well to study the crop reports. At the present critical hour the news which comes from Amsterdam that the wheat harvests of the central powers will show a decline of thirty-five per cent from last year, may well be more significant than all the fighting around Verdun or along the Somme. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have felt the food blockade severely during the past year and they have looked forward to the present harvest to pull them thru another twelvemonth of war. Other relief they have none; for the countries which they have conquered and devastated, Belgium, Poland and Serbia, will, it is estimated, harvest only a fourth of their normal crop; and "submersibles" are not yet built on a scale adapted to transporting wheat. Unless the central powers can conquer new granaries during the summer or make up for their lack of wheat by a plentiful supply of other foodstuffs, the Kaiser may be forced to surrender his sword to General Wolf, that grim warrior who has taken so many otherwise impregnable fortresses in the past.

The nations of the Entente, with all the seas of the world open to their ships, will be in no such peril. Yet it is probable that they too will have to pay unaccustomed prices for bread. The wheat harvest in the United States, it is estimated, will show a decrease this year of about a quarter of a billion bushels from that of 1915, and similar conditions are reported from most of the other wheat producing regions of the world. It is not impossible that this double stringency, on both sides of the great blockade, may make the German people eager to offer acceptable terms of peace, and put the people of the Entente powers in a more receptive mood. It seems almost as tho Dame Nature had resolved to put a stop to the quarreling of her children and so denied them food.





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#### THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE—DOCTOR OF HUMANITY

For Sing prisoners welcomed "Tom Reuben's" return as warden with elaborate ceremonies and conferred upon him their degree of "Doctor of Humanity." One of the first innovations which Warden Osborne plans to make at Sing Sing is the establishment of a psychopathic clinic, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, which will thoroughly examine the mentality of incoming prisoners and advise suitable treatment for each.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Brusiloff Victorious

The Russian armies under General Brusiloff continue to push back the Austrian and German forces opposing him on the southern half of the eastern front. His left wing has swept over the Austrian crownland of Bukovina and reached the Carpathians beyond. The entrances to four of the mountain passes are already in his hands and it is said that the Cossacks have gone thru the barrier at one point and raided the Hungarian plains beyond. But the reports that the Russians have already undertaken the invasion of Hungary in force is unbelievable. Even when they were in possession of almost all Galicia and both sides of the Carpathians they did not seriously attempt the conquest of Hungary. The defiles leading from Bukovina into Hungary are so narrow and high that a small force could defend them, and if the Russians should undertake the passage of the Carpathians now, they would be liable to attack on their right from General Pflanzer's army, which withdrew from Bukovina after the capture of its capital, Czernovitz, and retired westward into Galicia.

As we should expect then, General Brusiloff is directing his main efforts not toward the invasion of Hungary, but toward the capture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The map shows that the Russian line makes a strong salient between Lemberg and Kovel, an important railroad center a hundred miles to the north. The direct advance upon Kovel by General Lesch was checked at the Stokhold River. But General Sakharoff, who commands the army on the south side of the salient, has achieved a notable victory on July 16. The Germans under General von Linsingen were established in a strong position at the point where the Lipa River flows into the Styr near the Galician frontier. In spite of the heavy fire of the German artillery the Russians forced their way across both rivers and General von Linsingen was forced to retire to the west and south. The Russians secured several thousand prisoners and large stores of shells, grenades and small arms ammunition.

## Widening the Wedge

The joint Anglo-French offensive that began the first of July thrust forward a salient on a front of about twenty miles and about four miles deep at the points of farthest advance. Instead of trying to force this line forward in the center the Allies, during the past week, have devoted their efforts to bringing forward the two wings and to clearing the Germans out of the angles between the old line and the new. The French on the extreme right advanced another section of their former line between Estrées and Vermandovillers, a two mile stretch,

and pushed the Germans back about half a mile.

On the British side there are three small bunches of timber land, the Trones, Delville and Foureaux woods, which the Germans held with great obstinacy. Once the British thought they had them, but a strong counter-offensive put them again in the hands of the Germans, and the British were obliged to force their way thru the woods once more by hand to hand fighting. In regaining Foureaux woods, the British have obtained a hold on the third German line and gained a ridge that commands the lower and more open country looking toward Bapaume, the British objective. A gallant ad-

vance of the Anzac troops brought them to the village of Pozières.

In their first advance the British enveloped the village of Ovillers, but the Third Prussian Guard stationed there held out for two weeks although cut off from reinforcements and supplies. Finally without food or water and with 98 per cent of their number killed, the remnant surrendered. A cable to the *New York Times* describes the action as follows:

After six hours of concentrated bombardment by hundreds of heavy guns, the attack began at dawn from three sides. The English plunged, shouting, into the ruins, chasing the enemy along the passages. In one underground retreat they captured twenty-five Germans, survivors of a full battalion, who had not tasted food for sixty hours. In another stronghold the survivors were nearly dead from thirst.

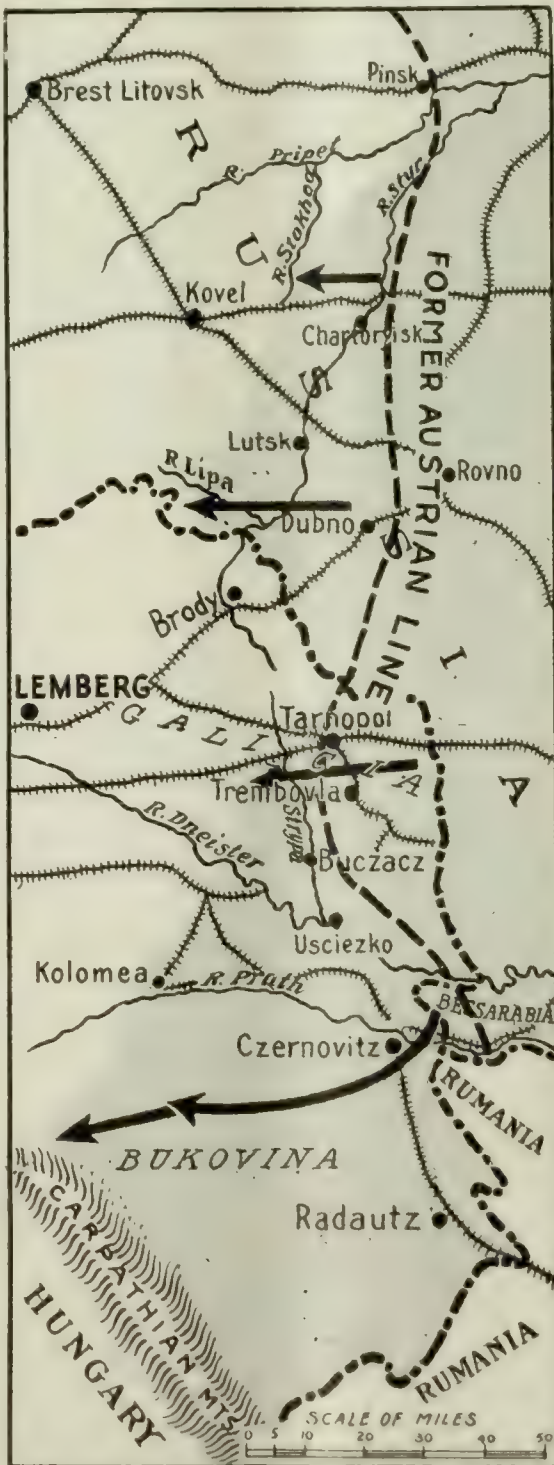
Only 126 living prisoners out of nearly 6000 men remained. As the tattered, exhausted prisoners marched to the rear an order rang out, and swiftly formed khaki lines presented arms in homage to the defenders' courage.

## The British Blacklist

The British Government has published in the *Official Gazette* a list of eighty-two American firms and individuals with whom British subjects are not allowed to trade. They are either Germans or corporations suspected of German proclivities. Some have supplied goods to blockade runners or German commerce raiders. Others have subscribed to German loans or have assisted the pro-German propaganda in the United States, or otherwise shown themselves inimical toward England. Most of the firms are in New York, but Philadelphia, San Francisco, Galveston and Seattle are represented in the list.

This measure, which has now been extended to the United States, has already been found effective in the Far East and South America. France has adopted a still more sweeping restriction and prohibits trade with all persons of every nationality in any part of the world. The comptroller of the trade department of the British Foreign Office explains that the policy is "purely a piece of domestic legislation which only interferes with trade, even in the case of the specified concerns, by prohibiting persons domiciled in the United Kingdom from dealing with these concerns."

The boycott, however, has a far-reaching influence, for these houses will doubtless not be able to ship their goods by British vessels and since most of the carrying trade of the world is done by British shipping their trade will be much restricted. Further than that, neutral ships will refuse to carry such "tainted goods," even to neutral ports in Europe, for their vessels would be forced to go to English ports and unload them there. American ships going to any part of the world with the wares of the boycotted firms on board



BRUSILOFF'S DRIVE

The Russians have achieved a decided victory in dislodging the Germans from the strong position they occupied at the junction of the Styr and Lipa rivers. This appears to open the way to Lemberg. In the south the Russians have reached the gates of the Carpathians, leading into Hungary. In the north they have reached the Stokhold River opposite Kovel. The shaded area shows the territory now held by the Russians. The arrows indicate their chief points of attack.





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

CANDIDATE HUGHES WILL MAKE HIS CAMPAIGN AS ROOSEVELTIAN AS POSSIBLE

would not be permitted to coal at any British port and since American coaling stations are rare our vessels have been compelled to decline goods to which the British Government objects. For instance, the United Fruit Company, an American corporation which, before the war, used to sail its ships under the British flag but has now brought them under American register, has been obliged to refuse all shipments suspected of being German because otherwise it would not be allowed to coal at Jamaica.

The blacklisted firms have organized for neutral protection and will appeal to Washington but it is doubtful what our government can do to help them.

#### American Relief Shut Out

President Wilson has taken the unusual course of addressing personal letters to the King of England, the Czar of Russia, the President of France and the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary urging that the United States be allowed to send relief to the people of Poland. This country has been swept over more than once by the Russian and German armies and millions of non-combatants have been left in dire distress for lack of food and medical aid. The Poles and Jews in the United States have collected large sums of money for the relief of their kinsmen and friends in Poland, but are unable to send it on account of the British blockade. All United States mail to Europe, even when sent by neutral ships to neutral ports, is opened in England and any checks and cash for per-

sons within German or Austrian territory are taken out. The protests of our government against this violation of neutral mails by Great Britain have been ineffectual.

The Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated a million dollars for Polish relief and Germany has offered to provide the ships to carry the food to the starving population. The German ships interned in New York might be used for that purpose, as they could be sent direct to the Baltic port of Danzig under the American flag. The Rockefeller Foundation has expended more than two

million dollars in Belgium and northern France during the last six months under the American Commission for Belgian Relief and there have been no complaints from either side of the way the distribution was effected. The same commission is anxious to extend its relief work to Poland, where the distress is much greater, for the Russians, in retreating last year laid waste the farms and villages in order to impede the advance of the Germans. Besides the Belgians were at the start among the richest people in the world and the Poles were among the poorest. All thru the winter negotiations were carried on to get permission to do for Poland what has been done for Belgium, but the British Government refused to make any exception to its blockade rules unless Germany should agree not to use any food grown in Poland for its troops. The German Government replied that on account of the difficulty of transportation it would be impossible to discontinue altogether the use of local products.

Even Red Cross supplies are barred out from Germany by the British blockade, altho the rights of the Red Cross are fully recognized by international law. Ex-President Taft, as chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, sent a protest against the ruling of the British Government to Secretary Lansing which was forwarded to London. Mr. Taft promised that the distribution of medical and hospital supplies should be carried on under the supervision of American

#### THE GREAT WAR

July 17—Russians defeat Germans on Lipa River. British take Ovillers on Somme front.

July 18—British Government blacklists eighty-two American firms. Russians take Baiburt, Armenia.

July 19—Cossacks cross Carpathians into Hungary. French advance south of Somme, taking 2900 prisoners.

July 20—Russians regain Kerman-shah, Persia. Turks advance to within thirty miles of Suez.

July 21—Germans in Italy ordered interned and their property seized. Linsingen defeated by Russians on Galician frontier.

July 22—Parliament told that England is expending \$30,000,000 a day on war. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, resigns.

July 23—Kuropatkin breaks Hindenburg's lines on Drina River. Anzac troops reach village of Pozieres.



agents. But Sir Edward Grey in his reply refuses to make any concessions and expresses the opinion that the Central Powers have no lack of supplies. The American Red Cross has a large number of boxes of medicines and hospital utensils intended for Germany and Austria stacked up on its docks in New York City but cannot forward them, so it has been forced to decline all offers of relief for the sick and wounded in the Central Powers.

#### Prohibitionists Nominate Hanly

The national convention of the Prohibition party, which was in session at St. Paul from the nineteenth to the twenty-first of July, has nominated J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, for President, and Dr. Ira D. Landrith, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. Hanly received 440 votes, against 181 cast for William Sulzer, ex-Governor of New York, his nearest competitor. Mr. Sulzer acquiesced in the result and declared that whatever the convention did would be satisfactory to him as a Prohibitionist. The platform adopted by the convention this year is of unusual interest because it emphasizes many issues be-

sides the paramount issue of national prohibition of the liquor traffic. The party is committed to an uncompromising opposition to the "wasteful military program of the Democratic and Republican parties"; to maintain an adequate defensive armament, but only until international coöperation can be secured "to dismantle navies and disband armies"; to avoid military intervention in Mexico; to support equal suffrage and the initiative, referendum and recall; to public ownership of many public utilities; and to a broad program of social justice. The intention of the party is to add to its normal strength important contingents of pacifists and maverick Progressives.

#### Cloakmakers' Strike Settled

The twelve weeks' strike of sixty thousand cloakmakers came to an end on July 22. The conference committees of the trades union and the manufacturers arranged a compromise which was more satisfactory to both parties than a continuation of the strike, and it is probable that the referendum to the workers which still remains to be held will probably con-

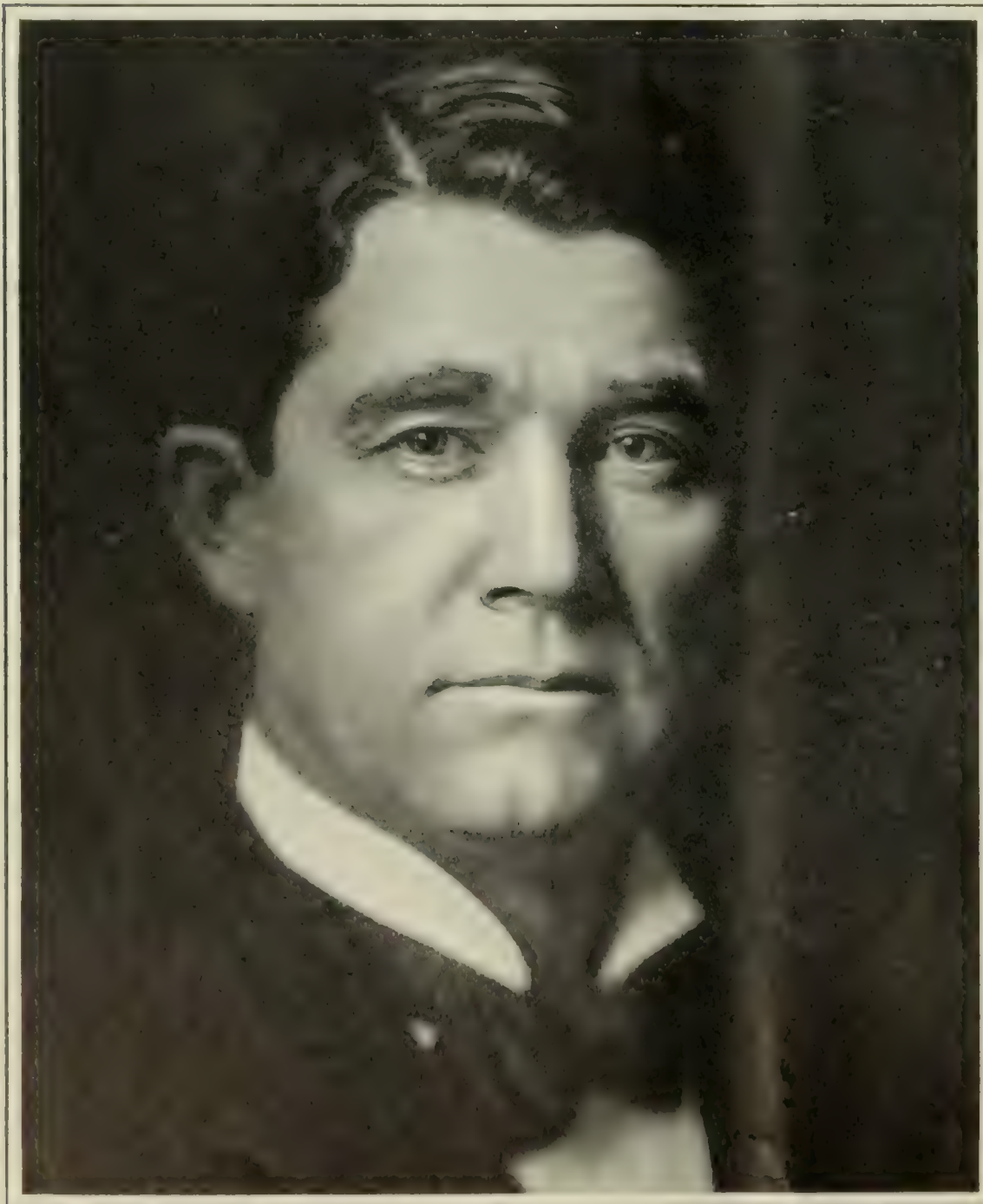
firm the action of their representatives. The strike began on April 28 in the lockout by the Manufacturers' Protective Association of 25,000 workers, which was promptly followed by the action of the cloakmakers' union in withdrawing from other shops 35,000 unionists. The manufacturers refused from the first to permit any arbitration or mediation by third parties and succeeded in ending the strike by direct negotiation with the strikers. A "peace conference," under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, had previously been arranged, but it came to an end on July 18 without result.

The workers claim a victory in the strike because the manufacturers have agreed to continue the existing system of preference for unionists in the shops, and have conceded a six per cent advance in wages, a standard scale of pay for piecework and a reduction of the fifty-hour week by one hour. On the other hand, the workers fail to gain the forty-eight-hour week which they demanded, and the manufacturers are permitted to discharge any employee whom they regard as inefficient or superfluous. In case the union thinks such discharge unjust it has no remedy but the strike, for the manufacturers have been wholly successful in their opposition to the existence of a permanent tribunal or board of conciliation claiming the right to review the actions of any employer.

#### President Urges Child Labor Bill

The proposed federal enactment restricting the exploitation of child labor in the states where it is still permitted has encountered the strongest opposition from the Democratic senators of several southern states. It was believed that their objections would force the postponement of the measure till another session of Congress; the more so since the Senate has already been burdened with an unusually heavy legislative program, including the important army and navy reorganization bills. But the situation has been completely altered by the action of President Wilson in calling into consultation several of the Democratic leaders in the Senate to urge immediate action. Senator Smith of South Carolina, the chief opponent of the child labor bill, has threatened to hold up the legislative program of the session by a filibuster if President Wilson should persist in his determination.

The incident will probably have an important effect upon the presidential campaign, because the Progressives and the labor unions are unanimously in favor of federal restriction of child labor, and any failure on the part of the Democratic administration to deal with the question would be remembered against it in November. President Wilson is reported to have postponed the date of the notification of his re-nomination by the Democratic party until he has received assurances that the child labor bill and the federal workingmen's compensation bill are to be pushed thru to enactment. It is



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#### THE PROHIBITIONIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana and editor of the *National Enquirer*, will make his presidential campaign on a platform that includes opposition to militarism and intervention in Mexico, and support of equal suffrage, as well as prohibition.



probable that a majority both of the Republican and of the Democratic senators will support the federal child labor bill, and the only difficulty will be to bring the question to a vote in the brief period remaining before the end of the session.

**Senate Votes** The enlarged naval building program recommended by the naval committee passed the Senate on July 18 by a viva voce vote. The entire naval appropriation bill, requiring an expenditure of \$315,826,843, came up for a final vote on July 21 and was approved by the decisive majority of 71 to 8. The real test came, however, on the amendment previously offered by Senator Thomas to substitute the building program authorized by the House of Representatives for that proposed in the Senate, which was beaten by 65 votes to 12. Senators Cummins, Kenyon, Shaforth and Townsend also proposed various amendments designed to reduce somewhat the number of capital ships projected in the bill. None of these was successful.

The naval appropriation bill now approved by the Senate must be accepted in the House of Representatives before it will be ready for the signature of President Wilson. The bill as it originally passed the House called for over forty-five million dollars less than it does at present. The chief increase has been in the provision for the construction of capital ships. The bill now authorizes the building of ten battle-ships within the next three years, four of them to be begun this year. The complete three years' program provides for 157 vessels of all classes; an eleven million dollar armor plate plant; heavy appropriations for ammunition, aviation, laboratory research and naval yards; an enlisted personnel of 74,500 in the navy and 14,500 in the Marine Corps.

**A Pacifist** The preparedness parade in San Francisco on Saturday, July 22, had a terrible sequel in the explosion of an infernal machine in the crowd which caused the death of six persons and the injury of at least twenty-five others. The bomb escaped attention because it was hidden in an ordinary suitcase and exploded by clockwork. It went off just as the First California Regiment of Spanish-American war veterans was passing and it injured several of the paraders, but the procession continued as if nothing had occurred. Most of the damage was done among the spectators. The police would perhaps have been at a loss to guess the motive for this wanton outrage except for the fact that on the previous day an anonymous communication was sent to the various newspaper offices of the city threatening "a little direct action" to demonstrate that "militarism cannot be forced on us and our children without a violent protest." A sailor named Frank Josephson was arrested in connection with the incident on the ground that he had



Paul Thompson

#### A NEW AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY

As soon as the Senate approves his nomination Abram I. Elkus will sail for Turkey to take up the work which former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau left in order to support the Democratic presidential campaign here. As a lawyer in New York City Mr. Elkus has been prominent in the furtherance of commercial and industrial welfare

made an anarchistic speech near the scene of the explosion. He denies having any previous knowledge of the plot. Apart from the great tragedy which overshadowed it, the parade would have been an impressive demonstration. The official count of the parade indicated that more than fifty thousand persons were in line.

#### Rebel Activity in Mexico

The Carranza Government is experiencing increasing difficulty in maintaining its sovereignty thruout northern Mexico. There is little doubt in any quarter that Villa is leading the present revolt in person, and the magic of his name and the destitution of the country have enabled him to gather a formidable force. Villista agents quote their leader as boasting that within thirty days he would be dictator of all Mexico. The Villista bands are reported in many parts of Chihuahua and Durango, and the accounts of their movements are often confused and conflicting. The heaviest fighting has taken place to the south of Parral, where there have been numerous skirmishes and at least one important battle. A large force of bandits met defeat on July 15 at Hacienda el Florido, on the Durango border, and at least two hundred of them were killed in the battle. The Carranzistas pursued the scattered remnant for more than fifty miles before losing them in the desert. Smaller bands of rebels are reported northeast of Chihuahua City, and General Trevino has interposed a curtain of loyal troops to prevent them from reaching

the American boundary. He advised the American authorities to be on the watch in case the bandits should evade the vigilance of the Mexican soldiers. Some two hundred Villistas are said to be operating within fifty miles of the Rio Grande. A much larger force, estimated at 1800 men, has for some time past been threatening the important city of Torreon.

#### Negotiating with Carranza

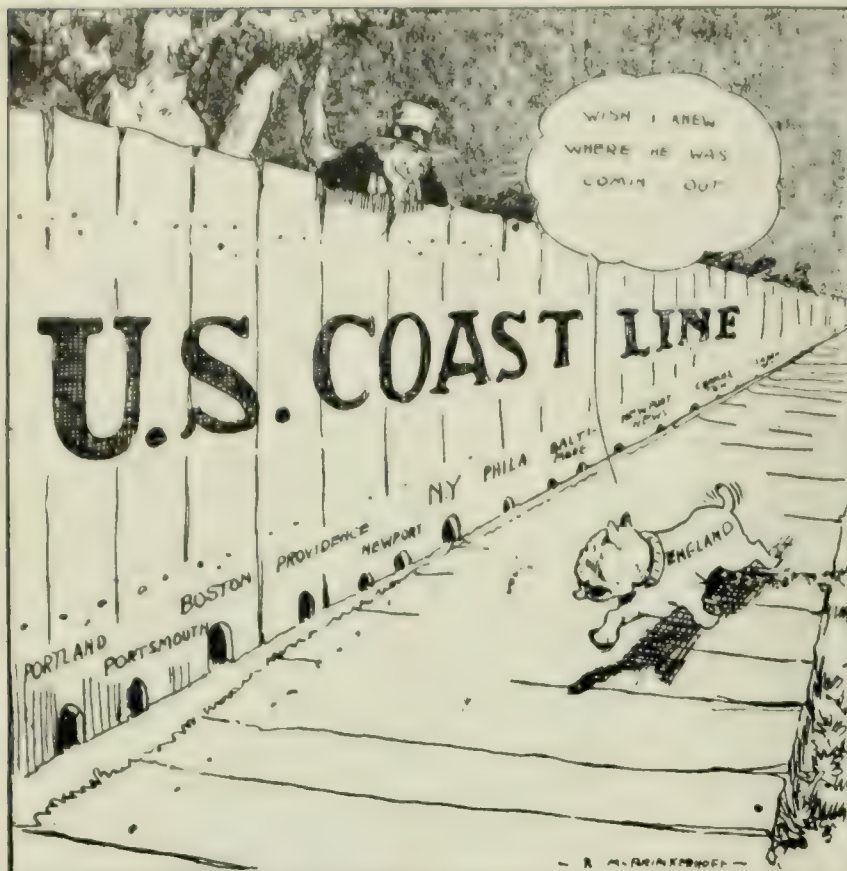
The Mexican Government has made public the text of the note which was address to Secretary Lansing on July 11 regarding the appointment of a joint commission to arrange a settlement of the issues now under discussion between Mexico and the United States. The text of the note is given as follows:

Mr. Secretary: I have had the honor to refer the note of your Excellency, dated the 7th inst., which was transmitted to our Confidential Agent, Eliseo Arredondo, and upon doing so I wish to mention that I have received instructions from the First Chief in charge of the executive power of the union, suggesting that you convey to his Excellency, President Wilson, the idea of naming three commissioners to represent each of our governments to meet in some place of mutual designation, hold conferences and resolve at once the point regarding the definite withdrawal of the American forces now in Mexico, draft a protocol of agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of forces and investigate the origin of the incursions taking place up to date, so as to be able to ascertain responsibility and arrange definitely the pending difficulties or those that may arise between the two countries in the future, all this to be subject to the approval of both governments.

C. AGUIAR

It is thought that if a conference is





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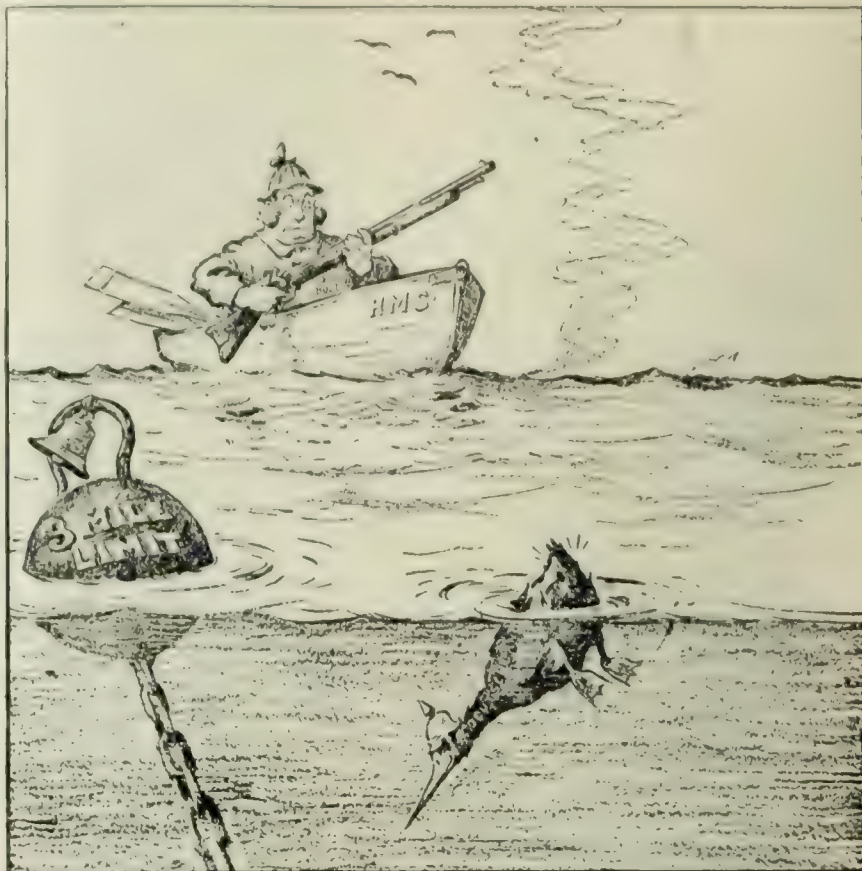
"WISH I KNEW WHERE HE WAS COMIN' OUT!"

## THE OPEN SEASON FOR SUBMARINES

arranged it will probably be held at Niagara Falls early in August. But the American Government has not as yet given its full approval to the Mexican proposal because it limits the activities of the conference to a discussion of the withdrawal of the American forces, the safeguarding of the border, and the responsibility for the recent raids. President Wilson is understood to desire to amend the Mexican suggestions by enlarging the scope of the conference so as to permit the consideration of the general problem of the pacification and rehabilitation of the war-torn nation. It is not known what attitude the Carranza Government will take toward the counter proposals of the American Government. If a satisfac-

tory agreement is reached between the two governments, Henry P. Fletcher, our Ambassador-designate to Mexico, will go to his post in Mexico City and normal diplomatic relations will be resumed.

There are several indications that the sentiment in this country against further intervention in Mexico is increasing. The most important of these is the resolution of the Merchants' Association for the immediate recall of the National Guard troops now on the border, the repeal of the law federalizing the National Guard, an increase of the regular army and provision for universal military training. It is evident from the terms of the resolution that the association is strongly for



Hesse in New York World

## THE BLOOMIN' GAME LAW

preparedness, but finds the present withdrawal of so many employees from civil life an increasing burden. Many of the National Guard have complained that they were mobilized to no purpose and express the hope that they will be recalled before their business activities suffer further loss thru their absence. Senator La Follette offered an amendment to the naval bill providing that the American navy should never be employed to collect debts from Latin-American countries. He defended his position in a strong pacifist speech and received the support of several of the radicals in the Senate, but the amendment was finally voted down by a majority of 44 votes to 8.



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LETTERS FROM HOME ARE THE CHIEF INTEREST OF MILITIAMEN IN MEXICO NOW



# CALL A NEUTRAL CONFERENCE NOW

BY IRVING FISHER

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT YALE UNIVERSITY

THE conviction seems to be as general as it is natural that the world war must be fought to a finish; that, out of so terrible a conflict, some issue must be settled and some party must be satisfied; that nobody will be satisfied with a draw or stalemate; that if the war is not fought to a finish now the conflict will be simply postponed and peace will be but a temporary truce; that the living will be dishonoring the dead if they permit their death to have occurred in vain and do not fight on in the same cause as long as there is any chance of winning.

I believe, however, that a careful examination of the situation and reflection on what has happened and what is likely to happen will show that these views are as false as they are impulsive.

Undoubtedly it is altogether inevitable that those in the thick of the fight should, in hot blood, passionately desire and resolve to crown their efforts with a decisive victory and to throw to the winds any calculation of the chances, or any counting of the costs. We cannot expect those actually engaged in fighting to be judicial-minded and clear-sighted. Pride rules their wills and it is, for that reason, difficult to end the conflict before it ends itself. It may, therefore, well be true that the war will have to take its course, or that it cannot be checked as early as calm reasoning may dictate.

BUT this is no reason why neutral nations should not be judicial and clear sighted. On the contrary, the very blindness of the rage of the belligerents is the best of reasons why neutrals should be calm, should collect evidence and should make a forecast as to what can be done and give advice as to what ought to be done. Such evidence, forecast and advice would certainly attract attention in all warring countries and, if sound, would at least have a good chance of shortening the war.

In fact, there seem to be only two possible ways in which the war can end, one thru the belligerents being left alone to fight it out and the other thru the influence of neutrals. As I see the situation, the last method will be incomparably the better and ought, for that reason, to be urged with the utmost emphasis.

In presenting the reasons for this view, we may begin by considering the probable consequences of "fighting the war to a finish." Overlooking for the moment the cost in blood and

treasure, let us ask what results will have been achieved, what questions will have been settled? Undoubtedly the conquering side will have received some additions of territory in Europe and in colonial possessions and may impose some indemnities and thru these receive some slight industrial and commercial advantages as offsets to the cost of prolonging the war. But I do not believe that any rational being thinks that these slight advantages will really be sufficient to fully offset even the financial cost of prolonging the conflict, much less the cost in lives. And, as a matter of fact, those most anxious to have the fight continue to a finish do not now allege such advantages as sufficient justification.

WHAT result, then, to be obtained by a decisive victory do they allege as sufficient justification? They all answer: "Prevention of future wars." The only real issue of the present war is future war. Thus both sides want the same result, international safety.

The opportunity for effective action of neutrals is therefore far simpler than if the issue were of some other nature. If it were slavery or some other specific and vital issue, neutrals would have far more difficulty in framing a proposition likely to receive acceptance than in the present case where both parties loudly maintain that all they want is to prevent the other party from making war upon them. The Allies will, they believe, accomplish this object by crushing German militarism so that in the future there will be no "mad dog of Europe." This is England's illusion. The Germans will, they believe, secure the desired result by crushing English navalism and securing perpetual freedom of the seas and her "place in the sun." This is Germany's illusion.

The question, therefore, is simply whether *future wars* will best be prevented by fighting the present war thru or allowing it to end in a draw.

I have, myself, no hesitation in saying that if the conflict ends in a draw a much more deadly blow will be dealt to militarism, navalism and war than if the war is continued to the bitter end. To destroy the military strength of Germany or of any one nation will not prevent future racing in armaments; for the other nations will race among themselves and even the crushed nation will rise again. Napoleon thought to limit the standing army of Prussia, but

this very effort led Prussia, by evasion, into the path of military competition. Military competition is absolutely inevitable when a number of nations without any international control are as close neighbors as are the nations of Europe today. The modern inventions which abridge distance, the railway, the steamship, the automobile, telegraph, telephone, the wireless have made the nations of the world far closer neighbors than ever before. Communities close to each other and in close commercial relation need international control corresponding to those close relations. Without such international control thru, say, a league to enforce peace with an international court of justice and other machinery, military competition cannot be prevented. Just as industrial concerns often must either compete or combine, so must the nations. And combination is the only permanent solution.

LET us keep steadily in mind that the question which we wish to have settled is the question of war itself. All of us, neutrals and belligerents alike, want this war to be the last great war. But the only hope of getting rid of war is to make the people disgusted with war, not only because of its costliness, but because of its futility as a method of settling disputes. If this war "settles something" so that somebody is satisfied, that somebody will be satisfied with war as an institution. However false this view may be, it will certainly be the view of a large number on the winning side. Instead of desiring to prevent a repetition of such a war there will be a tendency to jealously guard the right to make war and to secure whatever advantage, prestige, satisfaction, pride and glory war may bring. If, on the other hand, the conflict ends in a draw and the people of both sides become convinced that it has accomplished nothing except the destruction of wealth, the accumulation of debt and the slaughter of the very flower of the manhood of Europe, then war itself will be regarded as an accursed institution and there will arise such a popular clamor for future safeguards against war, that any nation may be willing to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to substitute a better method. The great hope of abolishing war is to have a war which is totally unprofitable. From the beginning the great incentive to war has been the booty to be obtained thereby, the indemnities



ties, the increased territory, the added sense of power, the feeling that certain glorious results could be achieved which were worth all they cost. The instant it can be demonstrated that war in modern society yields no results worth while, or no results at all, while it costs incomparably more in every sense than formerly, then war is surely doomed and the people will compel their government to turn to a league of peace and an international tribunal, as more effective than war. If, therefore, the really vital question involved in the present war is the continuance of war itself, we reach the conclusion that a decisive victory will leave the question of future war undecided, whereas a stalemate, altho indecisive in the immediate and military sense, is far more likely to be decisive as against the whole idea of war.

To me the one ray of hope out of the darkness is that this war may, because of the inherent forces at work, necessarily end in a draw.

Former wars have often reached speedy conclusions because of the element of surprize. In the present war the element of surprize seems to have been abstracted thru the use of modern scientific methods of observing the enemy. The aeroplane, the telephone and the wireless have enabled each side to know in advance the objective of the enemy and to checkmate him. It is difficult to see, therefore, how a decisive victory is to be won in this war except by exceedingly slow and costly "attrition."

It is difficult to imagine that Germany can conquer a united world against her and it is almost equally difficult to conceive, in view of the strength and efficiency of German arms, that Germany can be destroyed or even temporarily crushed.

If this view is correct, it should be formulated by neutrals in an international conference and presented to the attention of the warring nations so that they clearly see the only two prospects before them—one being a long, weary and infinitely costly struggle, ending in victory for one side but leaving the great question of future wars still precisely where it was; and the other being an earlier cessation of hostilities with neither side victorious, with millions of valuable lives and wealth saved and with every chance for the formation of some form of organization to prevent future wars. When this view, if it be the view of neutral nations, is forced upon the belligerents, it is at least conceivable that they will conclude a peace and make it lasting, earlier by many years than would otherwise be the case, if, indeed, they would have otherwise

made the peace lasting at all. As soon as it becomes the settled judgment of the world that nothing can be gained and much can be lost by continuing the war, the time will have arrived to conclude it and to get at the task of ending war in general.

**M**OREOVER a conference of neutral nations is justifiable quite irrespective of the interests of the belligerents. The interests of neutral nations themselves are far more vital today than formerly and must be reckoned with quite as much as the interests of the belligerents. With international trade and international relations as intimate as they are today, it can no longer be said that neutral nations are not concerned. On the contrary, to preserve the rights of neutrals during war, for the sake of maintaining inviolate the traditions of international law, is one of the most sacred obligations of the nations. Just as in an industrial strike or lockout it is increasingly recognized that, besides the two parties to the conflict, there is a third party, the general public, whose interests are of equal or even greater importance, so a modern international disturbance of the peace affects the third party, i. e., the neutral nations, quite as vitally as it affects the two contending parties. In a conference of neutral nations the idea that neutral rights should be insisted upon will have opportunity to voice itself.

Finally, if a conference is to be called, the sooner it can be called the better, even if the end of the war is yet a long way off. What is to happen after the war is over will require many thoughts of many people and the sooner some of these thoughts can be brought together and recognized the greater is the likelihood that the final results will be what they ought to be. Even if the conclusions which have been stated are incorrect, and it is deemed better not to attempt to end the conflict for the present, it will still be advantageous to have an international neutral conference in order that the subject may be discussed. Enough time has elapsed since the war broke out to afford a profitable discussion of the situation and to lay the foundations for future conferences, if need be.

To have the conference now is simply in line with the general policy of preparedness in advance. It would be unfortunate if neutrals had not reached definite ideas before the war comes to a close, as to their attitude in reference to terms of peace and the results to follow.

Already the desire for such a neutral conference has shown itself among some neutral nations of Europe.

In connection with the celebration of the First Hague Conference fifteen hundred societies and organizations of Norway passed resolutions urging the government to call a neutral conference at once. Nine great mass meetings were held in different important sections of Norway, eleven in Holland, seven in Switzerland, eleven in Denmark. It was necessary to provide for overflow meetings in Sweden. The mayor of Stockholm has an appeal pending in the Riksdag of which he is a member, calling for a neutral conference. The bill passed the lower house unanimously. The Norwegian Parliament has a similar appeal pending there. The same question is being discussed by the Swiss National Council. An influential Dutch organization, including many state officials in its membership, has cabled President Wilson asking if his address on May 28th could be interpreted to indicate his readiness to call a neutral conference. It is evident that the other and smaller neutral nations are looking to the United States to take the initiative. So far, therefore, as the question of prematureness is concerned should the United States act now, the danger appears to be that we may let our opportunity slip thru our fingers. It would seem, therefore, that the United States should take the initiative in calling a neutral conference and thus fulfil its proper mission as the leader of the neutral nations.

**I**F the conference of neutral nations could work out a proposal which would appeal to the leading men of both sides of the conflict, the result would be to crystallize public opinion in all belligerent countries. Instead of public opinion being formless, instead of individuals groping and hoping that something tangible may some time be submitted for their consideration, we should have at once a tangible proposal to which these people could very directly and simply signify their approval or disapproval. Public opinion is seldom crystallized unless the issue be clear cut and definite so that the people can express themselves, one way or the other. A simple yes or no vote is as far as the great mass of humanity can express itself. Sooner or later the people of the world will vote war down. A neutral conference may give the world an opportunity to vote a century earlier than otherwise. May the day of such a world vote be not far distant!

*New Haven, Connecticut*



# POLITICS AND PRAYERS IN THE VALLEY

BY CORRA HARRIS

**T**HIS Valley is the only place I have ever known where sickness and death are occasions of the liveliest human interest.

Last summer during the busiest season one of our prominent citizens died. The next day nobody was at home in the Valley; every farmer left his hoe or his plow in the field, hitched his team to the wagon and started with his whole family to the funeral. It was an "all day funeral," and they brought their dinners with them.

The candidates came, too. Brother C., who was running for coroner, and Brother D., who was running for the office of county commissioner, were there, shaking hands with their friends and urging their claims to the very mourners. As we marched solemnly out of the church behind the casket, Brother D. waved his cane at one of the pallbearers and shouted cheerfully:

"Don't forget me at the polls, Sam!"

"Sam" wagged his head gravely as much as to say he'd attend to that later on, when he was not a pallbearer.

No one was shocked. I was not scandalized, tho I had never before seen politics hung over the edge of a grave. That which impressed me is that life is supreme in the lives of these people, and death is an incident, as it should be. If any one infers that they are heartless because they make a picnic of a funeral, he is mistaken. They are natural and unashamed of nature. They live literally and more tenderly from the heart than any people I have ever known.

Two days before Christmas our neighbor, Brother E., was taken desperately ill. When I went over at nightfall to be of what service I could be, there were twenty men standing around a log fire in the road before the house, a silent company of tall, ungainly figures.

Inside, a dozen women moved to and fro, neighbors of the wife who sat huddled in the darkest corner of the kitchen with

*Last week Mrs. Harris told Independent readers how an ill flood brings good "In the Valley." Here she writes of the faith that transcends death.—THE EDITOR.*

her seven children around her, gazing with that animal curiosity of young children at the strange scene. The stricken man lay upon the bed attending to his last thoughts—all this in that hurried, sibilant silence one feels and hears whenever the angel of death is expected.

**I**F ever I have time to relax from the hard labor of living and come down upon my bed to die in this Valley, I ask nothing better of my neighbors than that they will care enough for me to watch the night thru with me before the gates. I prefer it to the conventional passing now in vogue where a pussy-footing trained nurse runs everybody out of the house. I would not be deprived of those last hours of companionship with my own kind. I should have more courage with which to face the uncertainties of my immortality escorted by my familiar mortal kind. I might have something to say, and if I did, I'd wish to say it to real folk, not to a doctor and a trained nurse, who would be sure to think I did not

know what I was saying, because they are accustomed to deal with the flesh, not the spirit. Death in my opinion is altogether too strictly censored in polite society. Both the passing and the living should be given more freedom of expression.

**T**HERE is a little weather-stained hard-shell Baptist church on the hill above this Valley. When some one of that faith dies in the community the sexton rings the bell, and the men who hear it gather there in the church yard to dig the grave. Early on Christmas Eve morning we heard the bell ringing in Mount Pleasant Church. Then along the road and every path in the Valley Brother E.'s neighbors could be seen hurrying with spades and picks on their shoulders. If an undertaker came into this Valley and did what is usually done to the dead, he would be mobbed. We do not hire these last services. We perform them ourselves with love and reverence.

There were no flowers. The earth was gray with frost. But here in the cabin we had evergreen wreaths already made for Christmas decorations. So we carried these and laid them upon Brother E.'s bier; and they did look well there, as if no lightly blossoming saint lay below, but a man who had put forth his strength and fallen as a tree falls with its boughs still green.

The hard-shell Baptists do not mince words even in a funeral sermon. The preacher looked us in the face across the bier and said he hoped Brother E. was saved. He said he was an honest man who worked hard and did the best he knew how to do. When you squeeze the pusillanimous eloquence and sentimentality out of the most elegant funeral discourse, I doubt if what remains is a better tribute to the essential qualities of a brave man's character. This sermon was not over ten minutes in length. Then we went out and buried Brother E. The whole thing was desolate, bare, ter-



MRS. HARRIS AND HER DAUGHTER, FAITH, AND "BU CO"



ribly simple, for these Baptists scorn to garnish the tragedy of death with softening ceremonies.

From the church yard I went back to see Sister E. She was sitting in her desolate house like the graven image of a great faith in a little, crumpled, dingy, misshapened body. She was expecting her eighth child to be born within the week. She had very little, and now no longer any means of support. But she was perfectly calm. She was facing the bad weather of life with a fortitude which I have never seen surpassed. When I asked her what she would do she said she did not know, she had no plans. She reckoned the neighbors would look after her affairs.

And they did.

Such sublime faith in your fellow man is faith in God.

THE people who live on the farm at the other end of the Valley are Methodists. Three generations have lived there and practised the same faith with a softer courage which the hard-shell Baptists at the other end follow with so much sternness.

The patriarch of this family was a woman, one of those unknown great women who determine so much the better qualities of this civilization.

Her husband was wounded during the Civil War and became an invalid. She bore ten children. She plowed, sowed, reaped and kept her house clean, and her children healthy and strong. She educated them in the only school to be found in these mountains twenty-five years ago.

When I came to live in the Valley she had finished the years of her strength. Nothing remained of her but a pleasant, artless, childish simplicity. She was very tall and thin, as if she had put off the flesh and the things of the flesh down to her very spirit, which was a smiling spirit. Her figure was bent, warped by the loom of life. Her face was beautifully wrinkled like a very fine script which meant something good to those who could read it. When she sat down to rest, she had a habit of keeping a little old Bible open upon her knees. Not that she read it—she knew much of it by heart. But she told me once she liked to have it “where I can lay my hand upon it and feel the Word.”

She was not only at peace with God; she was at peace with the earth and the sky. She had a queer companionship with just the weather. She could look at the heavens early in the morning and tell which way

the clouds would come late in the afternoon. On dark winter days, when no one else dared hope for a clear sky, she would whisk out of doors, sniff the air, feel it with her fingers as if God had wrapt the world in silk, then she would declare the sun; we always had a bright afternoon on these days even if the weather bureau predicted a storm.

THE family gathered in her room morning and evening, and the son who lived with her “led in prayer.” But once when we had a long drought she said she would lead herself that evening. It was as if she thought some things had been omitted lately in these petitions which she desired to bring to the remembrance of God.

We knelt in the soft candlelight, a wide circle before the old split bottom chairs.

She began at once, in the sweet monotone of the saint accustomed to pray in secret. She mentioned those things first for which she wished to give thanks, just the natural blessings like health, food and “raiment.” She was also thankful for her sons and daughters, whom she praised, politely reminding God of how good they were. She remembered “those in affliction,” and she passed over the heathens “in the uttermost parts of the earth” with a lick and a promise, so to speak. Then she came to what was really in her mind. She spread the wings of her prayer over the drought-smitten land as if it were a living thing tortured by thirst. She prayed for “the spring beneath the rocks” that its waters might not be quenched; for the grass, as if undoubtedly the grass must be very dear to God, since it was the first life upon the earth that He had made. She desired His mercies for the corn that it might not wither and die; and for the trees that “their roots might drink deep,” and for the “beasts of the fields that they might have kind masters.”

When we arose from our knees I felt as if the spirit of all things had

been drenched with dew. The very air was perfumed with that perfect prayer.

One day in March of this year word went thru the valley that this old saint was “passing.” She was not ill. She was simply passing. Late in the afternoon I went over and found her sitting in her arm chair before the fire. I could discover no difference in her except that she was idle, for she was always busy with some little endless task, like knitting, and she wore her best clothes.

The next day she did not notice that she had not risen from her bed as usual. But she was still smiling and cheerful, with that strange look of expectation, as if presently some one would enter.

The end came a week later, quite like the end of one of those long, long summer days when in her prime she had risen early, attended to her household, gone into the fields to do the work there, then returned at evening to lie down, tired, in perfect peace to rest.

When I asked one of the daughters if her mother knew she was going so soon, she replied:

“No, we didn’t tell her. She’s been ready these many years. But if she’d known she was really going now, she’d have worried about leaving us. So we didn’t tell her.”

IN a place where men and women live like this and die like this, it is foolish to doubt the goodness of God. So we do not doubt, tho we are having no easy time with His elements this year.

If the harvests fail some of us in the Valley will suffer. But it is not like losing one’s job, with no roof over one’s head, and no bread. Whatever happens, every man will still have his home and his land and his almighty hopes for a better harvest next year. That beats walking the streets of a city looking for work, or going on a strike for higher wages.

If you have grace in your heart, and faith to remove mountains and dam great waters; if you are poor and have courage to endure beyond all endurance, and to hope after that, the place to live is in the country next to the patient earth. But if you lack one of these qualities, it is better to stay where you are, and look to reforms or to charity for your salvation, but not to God, whose rewards are not riches, but righteousness and honor and peace even in poverty.

*The Valley, Georgia*

## THE BRIDGE

### BY MARJORIE ANDERSON

A bridge of lights, low lying o’er the sea,  
A link between two worlds, I watched its span  
As, like some gently modulating key  
In music, which by a master’s guiding plan  
Leads us from grief to joy, it too began  
In darkness ending in a dream of light,  
A faeryland beyond the ken of men . . .  
And yet too vast for faeries; rather might  
It be the palace of the gods who rule the night.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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*For naval defense—Congress has voted an appropriation of \$315,000,000; and these men are giving up their vacations.*



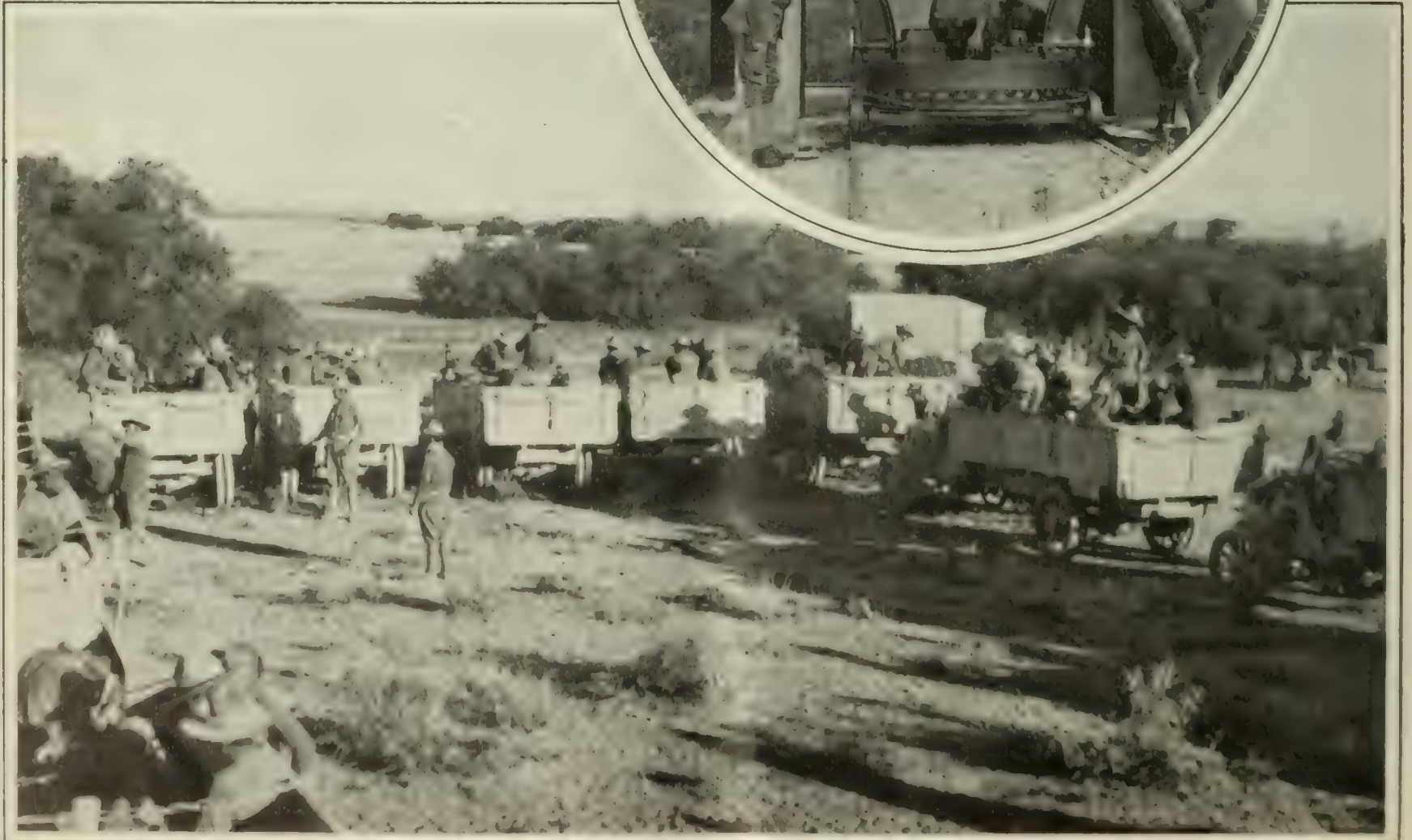
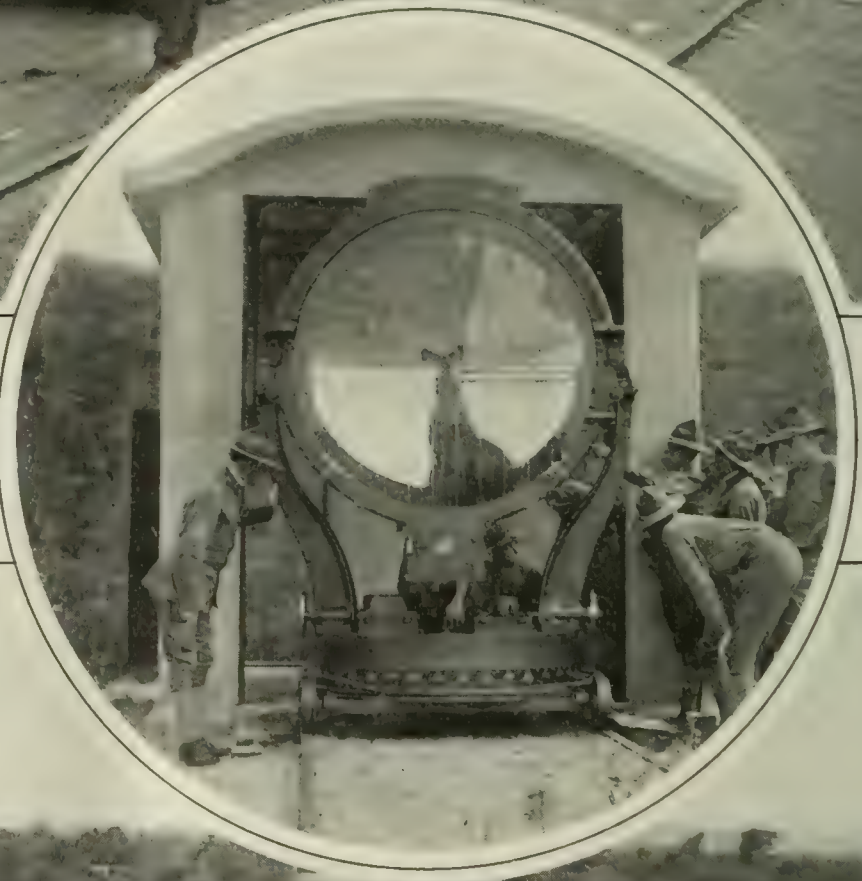


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Tho they look like college alumni at commencement, these are Sing Sing convicts celebrating the return of Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, the man who believes in giving them another chance.

The largest army searchlight in the United States.

Paul Thompson



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When the expeditionary forces in Mexico halt they guard against surprise by forming their trucks in a hollow square.





*Copyright International Film*

*German prisoners crowd the British camps.*

*French women, working day and night at the munition factories, are making possible the great Russian victories. By special order of the Czar, General Galinsky is awarding them a decoration.*

*Paul Thompson*



*Paul Thompson*

*All that is left of Verdun after five months of bombardment. Most of the houses are in ruins, but the cathedral still stands.*



# FUTURIST MUSIC

BY CHARLES L. BUCHANAN

IT is not entirely irrational to claim that music has progressed thru the last score of years at a rate of speed and with a degree of intensity unparalleled in any other epoch of its history. Twenty years ago Richard Strauss and Debussy were practically unheard in this country. Brahms, even, represented little more than a synonym for some excruciating kind of tediousness. In these last twenty years Richard Strauss has flamed his meteoric way into our ken—and out of it. His “Thus Spake Zarathustra,” once hailed as a last word, an ultimate in music, is now almost ignored for a kind of junk heap of fictitious, sterile splendors. Debussy and his evanescent harmonic scheme has wooed us, momentarily enthralled us and (we think we may dare say) ended by wearying us. We have found only vapors in his music when we have sought substance. Reger has had his little moment and gone his way. We do not know whether we may rightly call this precipitant pace progress; whatever it is, it has culminated in a kind of contemporary music that some people call futurist music and other people call absolute nonsense. Whichever you choose to call it, it is an inevitable development of that dominant trend of the music of the last score or more of years in the direction of a chronic cacophony. Is it possible to attain a just valuation of this latest development in music?

What, for instance, if any, is the intrinsic significance of the extraordinary and astounding spectacle presented by young Mr. Leo Ornstein both in the kind of music he plays and in his manner of playing it? We choose Ornstein because we believe that his music, whether good or bad, is unquestionably the most intense and salient manifestation that contemporary music has given.

The majority of persons hearing Ornstein for the first time would probably receive an unfavorable impression of him. His performances indubitably hint of charlatanism. You see a young man of a rather distraught, disheveled appearance and a sort of cowed, hang-dog manner slouch upon the stage. He sits before the piano in a crumpled-up, hesitating, half pathetic way. A lock of black hair falls over a frail, sensitive and not unprepossessing countenance. He plays music other than his own with a considerable degree of charm, tenderness and an occasional rhythmic irregularity amounting almost to faultiness of taste. When he reaches his own composi-

tions our attention is peremptorily demanded by the most extraordinary and vehement sounds that have ever come out of a piano. At times, as, for example, in his playing of his “Wild Men’s Dance,” he seems possessed by a bewildering and diabolic degree of energy. The affair overwhelms one by the sheer dynamic force back of it. It is a kind of rhythmical frenzy, a veritable battering of the piano, and it suggests nothing so much as a child in an uncontrollable fit of hysteria. We have seen presumably responsible reviewers (to say nothing of an obviously amused and incredulous public) with tears of mirth in their eyes at the close of Ornstein’s peculiar but none the less potent performance.

Knowing Ornstein as we do we can emphatically testify to the genuineness of his intentions and the admirable catholicity of his tastes. He is an ingratiating, charming, alert young man not yet twenty-one years of age, and his most vivid characteristic is, we think, his supreme unaffectedness. He will talk to you of the music of Bach, Brahms, Schubert, Chopin, Ravel, Debussy, etc., with the same degree of impetuous, fiery enthusiasm that he evinces for the music of Leo Ornstein. He possesses to a large extent that indefinable clairvoyant quality that is present in all vital art. We ourselves think that, potentially, he is the most significant figure in today’s music. But when we come to a consideration of the actual value of the kind of contemporary music represented by Ornstein and, to a lesser degree, by Schönberg, we cannot help asking ourselves whether it is a valid music, a music at once constructive, compelling and indispensable.

To say that the music of Ornstein and Schönberg is an annihilation of the musical conventions of the past is to fall into one of the slovenly stock phrases of criticism. The charge may be dismissed as irrelevant, futile, banal. There is no discovered reason why Ornstein and Schönberg should not compose this music, if they so desire. Technically speaking, it is nothing more nor less than an acute intensification of the harmonic side of music; and we question whether it makes any keener demand upon this generation than Richard Wagner made upon his. We may only legitimately ask ourselves one question concerning it—is it effective? Does it convey a sensation more or less irresistible and vital? Does it represent in music something approximating an idea?

Now it is obvious that the music of Ornstein and Schönberg may be honestly conceived and yet remain absolutely negligible. Ornstein proclaims no intentions, formulates no creed; he merely reproduces, so he tells us, certain combinations of sounds that occur to him. It seems to us incredible that the human ear can conceive these sounds as separate entities; to all intents and purposes one chord of Ornstein’s might be substituted for another without any of us being very much the wiser. However, it is possible to conceive that Ornstein is what he claims to be: a kind of passive transmitter thru which a bleak, shrill, screaming kind of sound finds its way to us. But the fact that this music is an unpremeditated music, a sort of spontaneous combustion, so to speak, does not necessarily justify it. Ornstein has told us the subjective impressions back of his “Notre Dame,” “Dwarf Suite,” “Thames.” The impressions are fantastic, grandiose, sinister, terrifying; and his music, no doubt, is for him an inevitable expression of them. But to us who hear it only as music it is essentially inarticulate with the inarticulateness of the prophet who feels so passionately that he fails thru the very excess and turbulence of his feelings to project his message to us clearly, concisely and unmistakably.

We recently heard Ossip Gabrilowitsch play the five short piano pieces of Schönberg, opus 19. Here in a modified form we discovered tendencies substantially similar to the tendencies so obviously dominant in Ornstein’s music. These tendencies seem to us to be an ultimate and very logical outcome of program music. They seem to be dangerously in the direction of an exclusive preoccupation with mood at the expense of thought. Musical thought consists of a certain number of notes arranged in a certain orderliness so as to produce a significant sequence of sound. A significant arrangement of words is its literary equivalent. It represents an ability to think consecutively and coherently. It seems to us that the music of the immediate present is lacking in this particular quality—the quality of inevitableness that characterizes all valid art. Do we not sometimes suspect an Ornstein, a Schönberg, a Debussy, of a rather too facile trifling with sensation? Can a substantial, authentic musical message proclaim itself thru a medium essentially suggestive rather than definite?

New York City





IT IS EASIER TO FISH FROM A BOAT

## BRONZE BACKS

BY O. W. SMITH

**A**LL bass casting is divided into three parts: first, the tackle and skill required to use it; second, doing battle with the most resourceful fresh-water fish; third, the healing touch of God's out-of-doors.

I sometimes find myself wondering if we do not overestimate the importance of "rods and reels and traces." However, I say get the very best split bamboo you can afford, five feet or five feet six inches long, and as light as is compatible with safety and your skill. It should cost at least six dollars and as much more as you care to pay, tho fifteen dollars will bring you as perfect a tool as you can demand.

In the matter of reels and lines I am going to be exceedingly careful that you do not discover my favorites. Bless you, I wish that you might peep into my tackle cabinet, then I could show you what is best. But it is neither wise nor possible to attempt that task upon paper. If you desire a short cut to casting skill, procure one of the so-called self-thumbers, they are all their makers claim. If you are doubtful of your ability to remember to spool the line, purchase a self-spooler and care for it as the apple of your eye. But if you desire to get out of the sport all there is in it, procure a regulation winch, in German silver, of course, and provided with jewels. "Cost"? Don't ask me! Seven dollars and a half, fifteen, twenty-six, and up. I know of no single article of the equipment where quality is so quickly

*The Rev. O. Warren Smith is a preacher plus—and the plus stands for all the joys of out-of-doors, particularly fishing. In the June 5th issue he asked the readers of The Independent to go camping in the woods "By Your Lone." Now he describes, with the wisdom of an experienced angler, the pleasures of bass casting.—THE EDITOR.*

discoverable as in the reel. I am the proud owner of a high grade Meek, engraved with my initials, which I expect to will to my angling daughter, having no son. (Why not women casters as well as men?)

A dollar will get you a soft braided silk casting line, fifty yards long, testing let us say in the neighborhood of twenty pounds; it will last you a season if you care for it, drying after each day's work, or it will rot in a week if you don't. The lures you will buy because they are pretty, at first; because of their effectiveness after you are somewhat experienced. Get them in red and white, or red and white in combination, green, yellow, or any other color which tickles your fancy, tho you will discover the first two colors most effective. "What pattern"? Another question I dare not answer, tho I will say this, as you value your soul, get some "floater" that will wait on the surface with commendable patience while you untangle the first back-lash, compared with which the Chinese puzzle is as a straight string. Do not attempt to use under-water lures until you have

obtained some skill in casting. And there is just one way to learn how to cast and that is by casting. There is no easy road to casting or to any other worth-while bourne, as for that. When first you attempt the use of the short rod and reel, go alone to some sequestered lake, where only the birds may behold your awkward gyrations, and where only the birds may hear your language. There's a reason!

It was good Dr. Henshall who paid this glowing tribute to the American black bass—"Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the gamest fish that swims." No angler will quarrel with the apothegm. The bass—which is no bass at all, simply an overgrown sunfish—is American to the backbone, pugnacious and resourceful as becomes his birthplace. Not to have fought a two-pound small-mouth on a light rod at the end of one hundred and fifty feet of singing, shrieking line is to have missed something as worth while as clipping bonds. Not to have beheld the confusing leap of a hooked bronze back, his yellow armor glistening in the sun's rays, while the water rains from his radiant sides, a brilliant shower, is to have missed a sight infinitely more inspiring than a speed contest between two high-power automobiles. To have missed playing a bass for fifteen minutes, thru many aerial leaps and numberless soundings, rod bending double and reel shrieking in agony, only to have him flop loose just as the net was slipped beneath his tail and disappear amid a maze of bubbles, is to have missed



the most heart-rending experience to which man is heir. Only the other day a friend of mine had that experience, and he looked at me from his end of the boat after the bass had disappeared, with a grief-stricken face that would have been comical had it not been so poignant, to remark, "I would not have felt worse had you died." I understood.

To me, the glory of the black bass is his get-able-ness. You may be compelled to journey far to angle for the winsome beauties of our brooks, for they must have water of low temperature and properly aerated; but the bass is found in streams and lakes almost everywhere, within reach of every town and city, and always ready to do battle with the knowing rodster. Bass can be caught with worms, minnows, or almost any live bait, tho there is not much need for resorting to it in this day of perfected casting lures. Artificial lures impress one as being more sportsmanlike, at any rate they are more cleanly and less trouble.

It is easier to fish from a boat; row along the shore within casting distance of the weed beds and drop your lures just where this ichthyic torpedo waits to attack; but it is rare sport to adventure along the banks of some familiar stream, or wade the shores of some forest environed lake. I have tried each method and I am in love with all. For fish and companionship—companionship is the sauce piquant of angling—take the boat; there must be two, one to row and the other to cast. Don't hire a boatman, take a brother angler, and fish change and change about. However, for real heart enjoyment and self-acquaintanceship, take the stream bank "by your lone."

The only thing that has kept me from being a modern Thoreau is my profession and family. As it is, I must needs frequently "steal a while away from every cumbering care," and from green, growing things derive faith's prophylactic and doubt's anodyne. Mrs. Grundy says, "There's

the preacher's goin' fishin' again," and he is, but the catch that is worth while is the one that finds its way into head and heart rather than into the creel. Oh, I catch fish, more than my share I sometimes think, but the catching of fish is a by-product of the expedition in spite of my knowledge of the game. I pray God that I may keep "fish," and some other things, where they belong.

Take a whole day for the excursion if you can, selecting a river small enough to cast across, then fish down one side and back the other; always fishing the bank opposite the one upon which you stand. You will not be apt to catch many fish in the middle of the day; early in the morning and again at evening is the best time, but always you may creel that intangible something of more value than many bass. Study the bank as well as the water. See the royal columbine nodding in the breeze; note the bluebells ringing yonder on that shelving bank; do not neglect the bird-like actions of that great yellow butterfly, flying high and low, now here, now there; hear that red-eyed vireo, the "preacher," saying as monotonously as any pulpiter, "You see it—you know it—do you hear me? Do you be-

lieve it?" Do not miss the midday note of the indigo bunting, for no midsummer noon is too hot for him. God's out-of-doors is full of color, song and life, and it's all a part of angling.

As the sun sinks in the west the long purple shadows will reach out and out over the limpid water, the bird songs will increase as the soporific hum of insects dwindles, the night-hawks will appear suddenly, ricochetting and booming above you; but a splash and widening circles of ripples on the far side of the river will bring you back to the business of the hour with a jerk, you will suddenly remember that that length of shining wood and glittering German silver in your hand is a casting rod. "One," up comes the tip until it points slightly back of the right shoulder; "two," down, straight down, with force. Out shoots the lure, straight as an arrow from an archer's bow, striking with an audible "plop" right in the center of the concentric circles. Instantly there is a commotion in the water, your hand turns instinctively, and a bronze back shoots into the air. Down and away, dashing hither and yon in a vain endeavor to rid himself of that stinging hook at his lip. But why multiply words and quadruple adjectives?

The fight of a bass has never been adequately described and never will. On your knees, as you should, you received the exhausted but not vanquished warrior into your landing net. Mercifully, with a quick thrust of a sharp blade, his spine is severed and he rests upon a soft bed of green grass in your creel; while, for a reason you are ashamed to confess even to yourself you gather a handful of bluebells and lay them reverently by his side. That, too, is bass casting.

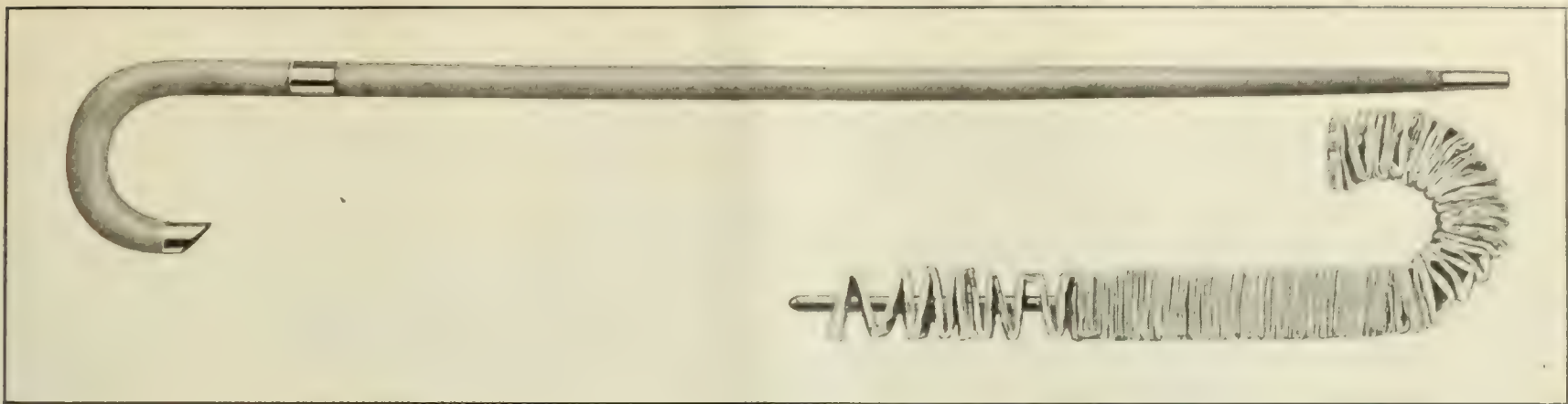
So, here is to the bronze backs, gamy and resourceful to a fault; here, also, is to the bass angler, be he who or what he may, so long as he add to his ichthyic skill understanding and appreciativeness of God's out-of-doors.

Washburn, Wisconsin



FOR REAL ENJOYMENT WADE ALONG SOME FAMILIAR STREAM





## A GIFT AND A MESSAGE FROM SING SING

THRU the little opening in the barred window of my cell, there has been coming, for more years than I care to confess, a stream of weekly and monthly publications. The average is some 160 a month. They come from all states in the Union; from Canada, England, Australia, and from shell-shattered Europe. They are the open sesame thru which for a time I pass from grim actualities and find my place and part in the activities of the life that lies just beyond the prison walls. It is the one best thing of which I know. Take it from me and the result would be stagnation. In prison stagnation spells D-E-A-T-H. It is thru self-expression we endure—and exist.

There is no mathematical formula by which I could compute the value of *The Independent* to me. It has been very great. From out all the magazines I receive, it is my first choice, my one indispensable source of reliable news intelligence, educational stimulus, and moral growth. And I am but 1/800 of the population here. Taking the thirty men to the right and left of my door I find that twenty-one of them place *The Independent* first in their choice of weeklies. Five give favor to *The Literary Digest*. Three swear allegiance to the late *Harper's Weekly* and Norman Hapgood. One lone soul yearns for pictorial *Leslie's*.

So I am moved to write you of these things, some few others, and to send you a tangible token of our appreciation of your brave magazine. That is to say—of you. Accept it as a tribute of respect or a good-will offering from the damned, if you must. Most of us are that, for the time being. But accept it. Award it no other recognition than a place of honor on your walls, "where all who run may read," and perhaps be made wiser and happier because of it.

The difficulty of doing art work in a 6 x 8 cell need not be gone into at this time. Could I lessen the difficulties it is certain I should be for returning similar holdings to many of the brilliant folks I have met thru *The Independent*. That gentle pan-

*The other day some copies of The Independent which had been sent up to Sing Sing prison came back reformed almost beyond recognition. Their reincarnation took the shape of the ornamental and serviceable cane photographed above, which was made by one of the men at the prison. He folded the pages of the magazine in narrow strips and strung them on an iron rod. Then the paper was wet to a pulp, prest tight and allowed to harden. Later he smoothed it into shape with a jack-knife and sandpaper. Along with it was sent a letter from one of his pals telling something of what The Independent had brought to him. In view of Warden Osborne's recent reinstatement and the immediate prospect of progress in his work for prison reform this statement is particularly interesting.—THE EDITOR.*

theist up the Hudson, John Burroughs, would be getting an extra choice illumination of his poem "Waiting," done in a grapevine-and-clustered motif. Each in turn should have his own come to him, even unto "The Sage of Potato Hill," Ed. Howe, whom I heard the late Elbert Hubbard at the Roycroft Shop say was "the greatest thing Kansas had produced," would not be overlooked. And as for the Lady-of-the-Metaphors, whose sanity of thought and clarity of expression are worthy the vote for women—she should be returned something extra choice, touched with the odor of sanctity, and pleasing to all in *The Valley*.

It all would mean much work. But think of the joy of it! The law of compensation is a blessed thing. I love them all, those serious folk with smiling faces turned toward the east, beckoning us to follow them on their quest for the Gleam. We who have read their hearts thru their writings render them homage.

And now, Mr. Editor, one other little matter. Last January 10th, with a foresightedness akin to prophecy you wrote of Thomas Mott Osborne. Mr. Osborne has been vindicated. Every savior of mankind has been crucified. It was Mr. Osborne's

turn. Today his character as a man and his prestige as a penologist are stronger than ever. If you would help him greatly, then encourage your readers to a more decent attitude toward the discharged convict. Once he has paid the law's award of sentence, he merits another chance. Don't give him alms, a religious tract and a freezing stare. Give him work. He will, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, respond. Grant him not only the right to work, but a place to work. Work is a remarkable therapeutic. He needs such treatment. Work is fine moral prophylaxis. Any man fresh from prison sorely needs cleansing. I cannot conceive of a man's being made better by imprisonment, tho I recognize the necessity for such action. And once this matter of employment is seriously taken up, just so soon will you have solved the recidivist problem. I am but one of many thousands of convicts. This appeal is for them. I know them and what they desire. I know, too, what awaits them. Within six months I shall be discharged. My greatest need will be for employment. I shall want work worse than Mr. Ford wants peace, more than Joseph wanted to get out of the pit, even more than the devil wants his own. I am thirty-nine years of age—and a recidivist; and I am a recidivist because every avenue of honest employment was closed to me when I left prison. For six months I have persistently sought for some assurance of employment. The results are nil. Quite a few persons have written that they were praying for me. I thank them. But a pay envelope filled with nothing but prayers would not feed and clothe even an ex-convict.

Candidly, now, is it a square deal? Eliminate the sympathy and give us service. Else let provision be made to ship all discharged convicts

Somewhere east of Suez,

Where the best is like the worst,  
Where their ain't no Ten Commandments

And a man can raise a thirst.

GEORGE H. STELLE

Ossining, New York



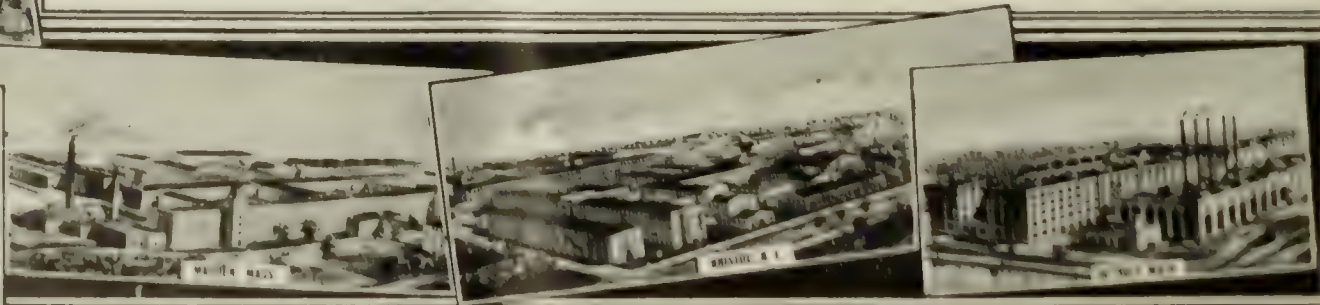
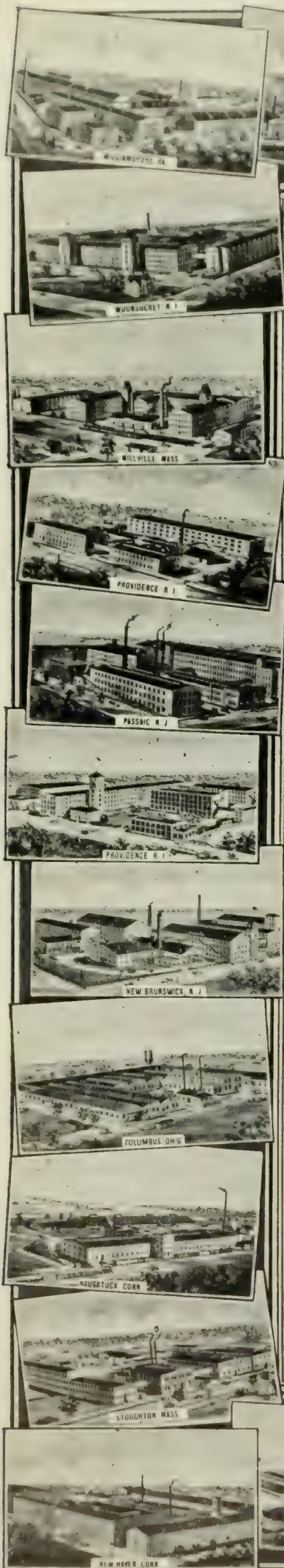


## The Fruits of the Rubber Tree

**R**UBBER TREES first gave shade and a harborage to the birds of the forest. That was all they gave for many ages. Then a beetle bored into the bark and a liquid oozed out which barbaric man discovered could be dried into crude balls to play with. Then civilized man found how these balls could be transformed into things to serve all mankind.

The birth of the rubber tree is lost in the shadowy past. The birth of the rubber industry is comparatively recent. Seventy-four years ago the first factory was licensed to make rubber goods. This pioneer plant—the great-great-grandfather of the entire rubber industry of the world—is now an important unit of the United States Rubber Company.

Pictured here are thirty-four of the forty-seven great factories owned by the United States Rubber Company, the world's largest producer of rubber goods, including Footwear, Clothing, Automobile and Bicycle Tires, Druggists' Sundries, Insulated Wire, Soles and Heels, Belting, Hose, Packing, Mechanical and Moulded Rubber Goods of all kinds.





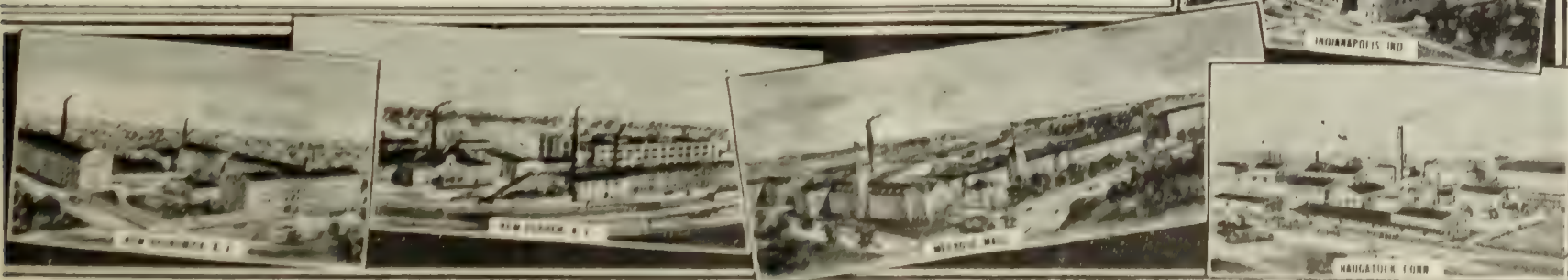


If all of these factories were grouped in one locality, if the army of workers and their families were housed around the mammoth plant so formed, there would arise a mighty city—larger than Rochester, larger than Louisville, St. Paul or Denver.

It is only by such an imaginative comparison that one can sense the tremendous size and activities of this giant organization, which manufactures and distributes throughout the world every article into which rubber is made.

That the United States Rubber Company is the leader in this great field is a distinction won simply by merit. It has responded most satisfactorily to the rubber requirements of the people. It has, through persistent and exhaustive research, been constantly active in finding new ways to turn rubber to the benefit of mankind. It has consistently maintained the quality of its products under all conditions. It has been enabled through its size, through the variety and quantity balance of its output, and through the age and organized experience of its associated companies to combine, in all its products, quality and economy in the maximum.

# United States Rubber Company





## Vacations Wanted

If you could rescue one little child or one overworked mother from the city's hot, glaring walls and pavements from which they have no escape except into stuffy rooms whose stifling air is even more oppressive than that of the sun-baked streets and roofs; and

If you could give them an outing at the beach with bountiful food, rest, coolness, fresh air, a daily dip in the surf, shady porches and sandy beaches, would you not regard such a gift as well worth giving?

Such a gift is entirely within your power. Ten thousand of these mothers and children are waiting for invitations to our Sea Breeze Summer Home. You can

send as many as you will for a day, a week, or a fortnight. Allow 50 cents a day or \$3 a week for each person, and direct your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer.

### The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor

CORNELIUS N. BLISS Jr., President  
Room 200

105 East 22nd St. New York City

Volunteers are wanted in every town to plan a fair, sale, entertainment or lawn party to raise special Sea Breeze vacation funds for certain poor mothers and children whose circumstances are particularly distressing, and whom clubs, societies, classes, schools, or churches can adopt as their special guests at Sea Breeze. Write for suggestions for planning a fresh air fund fair in your own town or your summer home.



"Gee, but it's great at Sea Breeze"



## The New Books

### OUTSIDE PRISON WALLS

*The Prisoner*, Alice Brown's latest novel, follows the unusual method of presenting the hero as he is released from prison and touches but lightly the story of his crime. It is his rehabilitation which interests the author, and in the telling of his restoration to normal living, the characters of the four women who fill the book with their benign or hostile presences stand out with startling distinctness. Two of them, the vivid Lydia and the amazing Madame Beattie, seem exotic in a New England village, yet whom may we not find in any village? Esther is the commonplace charmer, and Anne the loveliest of the New England variety of "nice girl." The "Prisoner," with all his strength of manhood, is a shadowy figure beside these masterly portraits. The book is remarkable for its almost uncanny insight into obscure psychological processes, and for its wholesome treatment of the world's reaction toward a returned prisoner; it is not written with mawkish sympathy, but with sympathetic insight.

*The Prisoner*, by Alice Brown. Macmillan. \$1.50.

### FORCEFUL PEACE

There is only one Gerald Stanley Lee, just as there is only one Chesterton and one Bernard Shaw. He has Chesterton's knack of opening up an idea and letting you see "the wheels go 'round," while the cold penetration beneath his buoyant good humor would be as diabolical as Shaw's, if it were not so ringingly sincere and well-intentioned.

But the author of *We* is too intensely individual to tie literary labels to, and his latest book seems to us to command a place of its own among the vast mass of wartime writing. He calls it "a confession of faith for the American people during and after war." If for nothing else, it is remarkable for disclosing a man who has performed the unique feat of holding on to the frame of mind—then regarded as "normal"—which most people lost during August, 1914, and are slowly recovering.

Starting out with a heart that is as warm and generous as his mind is critical, Mr. Lee has delved into things innumerable—advertising, Mr. Ford, political economy, the spirit of Broadway, Nietzsche, Niagara Falls—anything that would provide a new glittering facet for his central idea. That idea could more easily be boiled down into twenty columns or so of "Remarkable Remarks" than into any one sentence summary. Briefly, however, he thinks that peace, to be interesting,

## The Independent Investor's Service

*The Independent* is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of *The Independent* such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.



valuable and self-protective, must be an aspiring, conscious attempt to perfect the everyday work of the world, a kind of sublimated industry. "We shall conquer our enemies at their own firesides," he says, "by serving them better than they can serve themselves," and he points to many things that seem to bespeak the future for an American pacifism that shall be virile and constructive.

Whether one be impressed or otherwise by the argumentative side of the book, one cannot fail to make some response to the breezy benevolence that sweeps thru it from cover to cover. Mr. Lee actually believes in mankind, which, at the moment, is so daring that one is almost stampeded into doing the same.

We, by Gerald Stanley Lee. Doubleday, Page. \$1.50.

### THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY

We are indebted to Professor L. T. Hobhouse in *The World in Conflict* for an illuminating exposition of the ethical position of England when the Great War fell, "The Victorian age believed in law and reason. Its sons have come in large measure to believe in violence, and in impulse, emotion, or instinct." Philosophy, science, art, music and literature all became shaded by principles, or the lack of such, which placed the "ego in the front of the stage, stripped of all idealism as mere paint and flummery, and taught how to honor in unscrupulous selfishness the sincere expression of human nature as it really is." It was held man had become the supreme law unto himself, vaunting to high Heaven his newly discovered freedom from self-restraint, until the darkness swept down and all Europe lay weltering in a sea of blood.

Dr. Charles Seymour in *The Diplomatic Background of the War* is impartial, clear and logical. He traces from the period of Charlemagne the origin and development of the Germanic ideal—that German *kultur*, or lawful civilization, was destined to rule the world, if not pacifically then by might of the sword. Thru the centuries, winding in and out amid diplomatic machinations and wars both of victory and disaster, this ideal remained fixed. In opposition to it came the rapid growth, in modern times, of democratic individualism tending in the vision of Germany toward moral and political anarchy. Thus, the Great War is not merely a contest for territorial aggrandizement, but also one of conflicting ethics.

In *Before, During and After 1914*, Anton Nyström gives us a Swedish view of the origin of the war. We have been under the impression that Sweden leaned toward German sympathy, but Anton Nyström holds Prussian militarism as the sole guilty party. His partizanship, however, leads him into conclusions which cannot always be sustained. Thus, that England "must have a large navy is obvious" owing to her imperial position is no more obvious than that Germany must possess a large army. In fact, Dr. Frederic Harrison, who certainly could not be



## Suppers Out-of-Doors

Puffed Wheat or Rice in a bowl of milk or cream. What a dish for out-door suppers.

Great bubbles of grain—eight times normal size—toasted, thin, flaky and crisp.

Whole grains, not mere flour foods. All the minerals, all the gluten in them.

Every food cell steam-exploded. Every granule easily digests. Every atom feeds.

And each of the Puffed Grains—three in all—gives a different-tasting dish.

## Also Odd-Hour Foods

You serve Puffed Grains for breakfast—with cream and sugar or mixed with fruit. And you call them breakfast dainties.

They are more than that. Puffing makes whole grains wholly digestible. Every food cell is exploded. Digestion is both easy and complete.

Nothing is so fitted for between-meal food. Let hungry children eat them dry, or douse with melted butter. With their nut-like taste and their fragile texture they are like confections.

They mean less candy, less pop corn, less cookies.

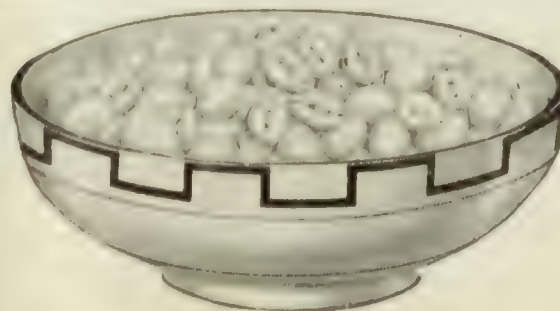
Puffed Wheat	Except in	12c
Puffed Rice	Far West	15c
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—15c		

Prof. A. P. Anderson, the food expert, invented this method for cooking grain. The process is long and difficult. The grains must be shot from guns. A hundred million steam explosions occur in every kernel.

This is not done to make the foods delightful, but to make them hygienic. It is done to break up all the food cells, while baking breaks less than half.

The results are most enticing. So there is every reason why these great grains should be often served in puffed form.

Keep them all on hand. Some like one best, some another. And all like to change about.



## The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1366)



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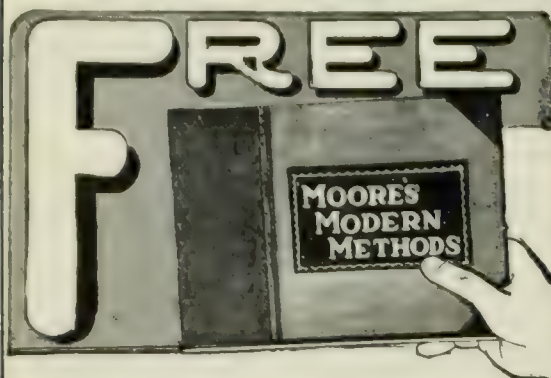
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## Fruit Vigor

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accused of pro-Germanism, asserted in his "German Peril" that Great Britain's doctrine of Supremacy of the Seas was continuously untenable.

Out of the mouth of the onetime Sage of Chelsea it is no difficult matter to prove justification for the position of Germany, but it is singular that the author of *Carlyle and the War*, Marshall Kelly, whose name suggests an Irish origin, should cordially associate himself with the hero-worshipper of Cromwell. This literary *bund* is one of the curiosities of the war bookshelf.

Thanks to Professor Hobhouse we have seen to what a pass iconoclastic individualism brought England in the pre-bellum period. Yet Samuel P. Orth would have us believe this is the best of all possible conditions, and calls France to the witness stand to prove it. "Again all eyes are on Paris," he cries. They are—but to behold a spiritual rebirth, a national unity, a sacred love of the Motherland which must indeed be an astonishment to Mr. Orth.

*The European Anarchy*, by G. Lowes Dickinson, is mainly an able political study demonstrating that the spirit of Machiavelli in European statesmanship brought about the present world cataclysm. He does not seem to perceive, however, that behind this lay an ethical anarchy grasping with its tentacles every human effort. Those who are endeavoring to establish a lasting peace, may find at least a partial solution of the difficulty in emphasizing the need of awakening the social conscience to a reconstruction of ethical principles upon the basis of "law and reason," and, as a learned Brahmin philosopher would add, under guidance of the Supreme Universal Intelligence.

*The World in Conflict*, by L. T. Hobhouse. London, Unwin. 25c. *The Diplomatic Background of the War*, by Charles Seymour. Yale Univ. Press. \$2. *Before, During and After 1914*, by Anton Nyström. Scribner. \$2.50. *Carlyle and the War*, by Marshall Kelly. Chicago, Open Court. \$1. *The Imperial Impulse*, by Samuel P. Orth. Century. \$1.20. *The European Anarchy*, by G. Lowes Dickinson. Macmillan. \$1.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In *Crises in the History of the Papacy*, Joseph McCabe has written an impartial and complete history. His method is to choose an individual as typical of a period and to study him in his representative aspects, rapidly summarizing the gaps between period and period. Thus St. Calixtus stands for the period before the Bishop of Rome was recognized as Pope, while Innocent III represents the institution at its zenith, and Leo XIII as it was but yesterday. Judicious in selection, orderly in arrangement, lucid in presentation of its subject, this work is an admirable "briefing" of the complex history of one of the most imposing and longest-lived of human institutions. A Catholic might have written with more unction, but we find no hostility in the attitude of the historian, who some two decades since left the priesthood of the Roman Church for a world of freer thought.

*Crises in the History of the Papacy*, by Joseph McCabe. Putnam. \$2.50.

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REGINALD D. SMITH,  
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D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, California, July 7, 1916.



# The Market Place

## THE LOAN TO FRANCE

The new loan of \$100,000,000 to the French Government has been regarded with much interest on account of the novelty of the plan adopted by the strong American syndicate which has undertaken to supply the money. This syndicate, led by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co., includes the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company, with other prominent trust companies, banks, and banking firms. Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Paul are represented, as well as New York. For the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 the security was the credit and wealth of France and Great Britain. This time it was proposed that the government bonds of ten nations, with certain other securities, should be used as collateral, and the bonds, while undoubtedly of good quality, are of a character that does not appeal to American investors.

Therefore a new American corporation was formed, the American Foreign Securities Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Robert Bacon, formerly Ambassador to France, is president, and the board of directors is a notable group of financiers, including the presidents of our leading banks and trust companies and the heads of great banking houses. This company loans \$100,000,000 to France, and has asked American investors to buy its own notes to the amount of \$94,500,000. These have a term of three years, bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and, offered at 98, yield for the full term about 5.735 per cent a year.

France deposits here, as collateral security, bonds of Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Uruguay, Brazil, Egypt, Spain and the province of Quebec, with Suez Canal shares, and less than \$4,000,000 of United States securities, the value of all being \$113,449,000, and agrees to add other bonds from time to time in order that the value of the collateral shall always exceed the principal of the loan by 20 per cent. As we have said, the bonds deposited by France are not attractive to investors here, who know little or nothing about them. But the new holding and loaning company is well informed as to their value, and it serves as an intermediary, offering its own gold notes, as to the soundness of which there can be no question whatever. It is not surprising that the issue was promptly oversubscribed.



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Probably this company will be engaged in other similar loan transactions. A good and serviceable instrument has been found, and it will be used. A new British loan is expected, and it may be negotiated by the agency of this new corporation. If so, while the securities of South American and of European neutral countries may be included in the deposited collateral, United States bonds and stocks, large quantities of which have come into the possession of the British Government, may be added. Such securities, the continuing sale of which on the New York Stock Exchange has restrained and sometimes depressed the market, are brought here by steamships. A consignment valued at about \$20,000,000 arrived last week.

Shipments of gold from Canada have not been checked. The amount received since the beginning of this movement, on or about May 1, slightly exceeds \$200,000,000. Last week \$20,000,000 came by rail from Halifax, having been brought to that port from England on a warship. It is difficult to ascertain the sources of the greater part of this supply of gold, however, but it is believed that much of it comes from the mines of the Transvaal, Canada and Australia, which yield about \$21,000,000 a month. A part may have been drawn from the Government banks of the Allies.

This loan to France makes a total of \$1,204,500,000 which has been loaned here to foreign countries since the beginning of the war. At the head of the list, of course, stands the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000. Canada and the Canadian municipalities and provinces have borrowed \$240,000,000, France \$185,000,000, and Argentina \$75,000,000. Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Chile, Bolivia and Costa Rico have taken comparatively small amounts, and Russian credits are \$82,000,000. If the loans placed privately could be exactly measured, the total would be increased by \$150,000,000 or even \$200,000,000.

## METALS

If the demand for munitions is declining, the purchases of raw or half finished steel by the Allies and European neutrals continue to show an increase. Great orders for rails, wire, steel bars, steel forgings, and other material to be used in foreign munition factories sustain the iron and steel industry. These orders now include 100,000 tons of shell steel for France, Italy has bought 40,000 tons more of pig iron, and our own Government seeks 1,000,000 shells for the navy. For the third time this year the American Tin Plate Company has increased the wages of its employees, the total having been 19 per cent. Large output, with declining demand, has depressed the price of zinc. This is also true of copper, the price of that metal having fallen from the recent summit of 29 1/4 cents a pound until producers are asking 26, and the buyers offer only 24. This is the natural effect of the increase of production.



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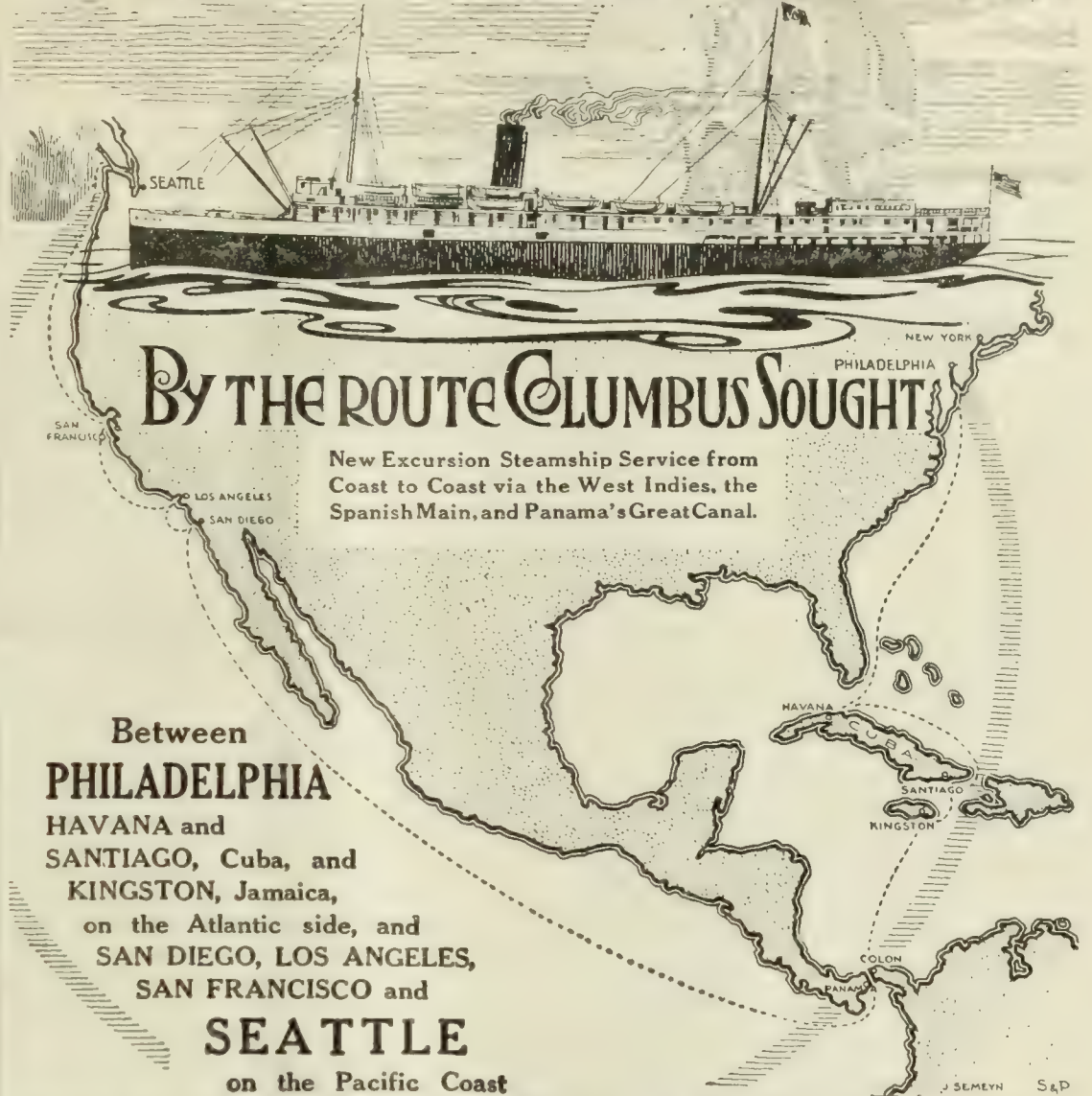
It is quite evident from the number of inquiries I receive from readers who are seeking information about assessment associations and fraternal orders, that the representatives of those organizations are increasingly active. In what I am about to write, it is not my intention or desire to injure that class of insurers, for I fully appreciate the work they have done and are doing in educating that portion of the population which they reach to the importance of making provision against the misfortunes resulting from the deaths of men and women with dependents.

But their way, or rather the way of a vast majority of those institutions, is a poor one. Until they adopt a better way criticism of their system must necessarily continue.

The business of insuring lives is not a mystery. It is as simple and comprehensible as any ordinary problem in arithmetic. It is known with reasonable accuracy how many insured persons at each age will die and how many will survive each year. The survivors continue to pay until their deaths occur. They are fewer in number and closer to death every year. Inevitably, the cost increases. Enough money must be collected in advance to pay for each death as it occurs, including the last man in the group. Any one can see how impossible the scheme would be if we attempted to collect into extreme old age the actual sum needed each year. It is easy going, so far as cost is concerned, from age twenty to thirty; it is moderate from thirty to forty; it is becoming serious between forty and fifty, and from there onward it grows from burdensome to prohibitive. There is but one solution: Pay more than enough from the beginning, invest the overcharge and let interest take care of the future burden. That is the old line, legal reserve way. It seems to be the only reliable solution of the problem.

There are a few assessment associations and many fraternal orders operating under makeshift arrangements in the matter of reserves for offsetting accumulating liabilities consequent upon increasing age. Unless their rates include, from the beginning, a provision for a mathematically ascertained reserve, adequate to meet the growing liabilities, there will be trouble in the shape of rate readjustments and increasing costs during a period of life when they can least be borne. Nothing less than a reserve based on a standard mortality table, assuming an interest rate of 3½ or 4 per cent, will serve.

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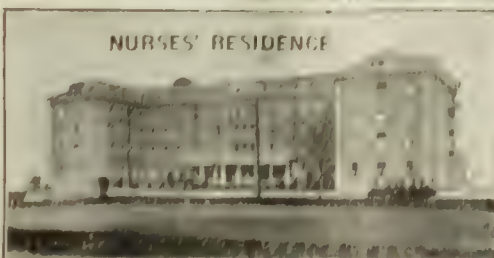
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# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA



O trains go to Chautauqua. You pick out a railroad that seems to run in that general direction and when you get nearest to the place you drop off the train

and go the rest of the way in a trolley or a boat. Consequently it takes time to get to Chautauqua. It took me forty years. I determined to go there as soon as I heard of the place which was, if I remember right, while I was around looking at the Corliss engine and the butter woman at the Centennial. But it was a long, long way to Chautauqua, I being in Kansas, and Chautauqua got tired of waiting and came to me instead. There were, it appeared, certain cabalistic letters, C. L. S. C., which properly repeated would give access to the magic circle wherever one might be. From the announcements I inferred that I was entering upon a prescribed course of reading for no more than four years and that I could drop it at any time. But you never can depend upon those prospectuses. I have been reading the C. L. S. C. course for forty years and can't drop it. It is harder to get out of than a coöperative life insurance association. And yet I haven't any certificate or seals or badge to show for it—nothing but the information and the pleasure I got out of it and that doesn't show. I think President Bestor ought to give me a Mother Hubbard with red bands on the sleeves and throw a Bagdad stripe around my neck as a reward for my assiduity. Any other educational institution would have done it long ago.

The reason why I never really got thru with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle reading is because they keep running in new books on me. Only the other day I got hold of one—by mistake, it being disguised in an ordinary binding, Powers' "The Things Men Fight For." I didn't intend to read it—I was only going to review it—but I incautiously read a few pages and then it was all up with me. I had to go thru it.

In the early days of the C. L. S. C. they did not give us such books as this one of Powers', that slips down like an egg phosphate, cool, pleasant, nutritious and digestible. No indeed, we had to use our teeth in those days and tough gnawing it

was too sometimes. They started us off on "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" and Timeyenis's "History of Greece," knowing that anybody who got thru these would never shy off at any book.

The parent plant that grew up on Chautauqua Lake sent runners underground all thru the land so that little Chautauquas began to sprout up in every state. One of the first of them grew and flourished in my own state, on the banks of the Marais du Cygne, the Swan's Marsh, made famous thru a great tragedy and Whittier's poetry. Here we tented in the woods and made the acquaintance of most of the original band of Chautauquans; Gunsaulus, with his great lecture on Savonarola; Dan Beard, who used to make cartoons and clay figures to order; Sherwin, genial tyrant of the baton, who would scold his chorus till they cried and then heal all hearts with his "Day Is Dying in the West"; Hurlbut, who could sort out and distribute the tribes of Palestine as deftly as a postal clerk will throw the mail into its pigeonholes. He knew where they all belonged on the map, the Hittites, the Jebusites, the Perizzites, the Ammonites, the Belemnites, the Trilobites, and all the others that end in "ite." Dr. Hurlbut was the only one of that Old Guard whom I found at Chautauqua when I got there after forty years of wandering in the wilderness. He seemed astonished at my memory of the Palestinian tribes; said he could not remember half of those I mentioned.

But altho there are new speakers and new features at Chautauqua now, I was glad to see that they kept up the best of the old practises, particularly the reading of poetry. What used to astonish me as a boy at the Ottawa Chautauqua was a man—I forget his name—who used to read Milton as tho he enjoyed it, and so did we, while he was reading. At the Chautauqua Chautauqua I did not hear Milton, but they were listening to poetry, all kinds from "Othello" down to "Quoodles." You would see live

poets like trees walking, only they weren't labeled like the trees with their scientific names, so you couldn't always tell them from ordinary people. They ought to be tagged, "Poeta perrenialis, var. vers-libre." A modern poet is likely to look like a drummer, and a modern poetess may look like anything from a Greek goddess to a haystack.

And the poetry is really read, not hung on trees or printed. The Chautauquans know that poetry is a vocal art, not a branch of typography. Some people, it is said, can read music, getting as much enjoyment from looking at a page of the score as from hearing it rendered by the finest orchestra. Perhaps also there are people who can read poetry silently, but they must be as rare.

Now, at Chautauqua they long ago discarded paper poetry in favor of the real thing. They have also brought back philosophy and politics to their original academic form, that is, to their grove or where men talk face to face about what they think. The woods were God's first temples and they were man's first schoolhouses as well.

There is no reason why there should not be as good talk under the maples beside Lake Chautauqua as there was under the plane trees beside the Ilysus. Very likely there is, only there does not seem to be any stenographer as good as Plato to take it down. Certainly if there is any Socrates alive now he must have been caught in the Chautauqua net sometime, for Mr. Bestor flings his seine far, and gathers in many strange fish.

Books one can read anywhere and anytime but to hear what the men who are thinking have to say for themselves and how they say it there is no place like Chautauqua. Here in the course of a season one may see all the latest novelties in thought pass across the platform like the models at a fashion show. Here the newest philosophy meets the oldest in single combat. The debates that are started in the auditorium are carried to the porch

and to the grove. So it was that thought flourished in Greece; the Stoic was the porch school, the Peripatetic was the walking school, the Academic was the grove school. Akademia became in time the name of an institution instead of a place and Chautauqua is on the same road toward becoming a common noun.

EDWIN F. STOSSEN



FLAG RAISING AT CHAUTAUQUA, JULY 4



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Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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### JUST A WORD

In the Educational Number of The Independent, to be published next week, there will be several important articles on the problems of public and private schools. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who is responsible for the schooling of twenty-two million citizens-to-be, will set forth his theories of "Educating a Nation." The numerous distractions that complicate the work of the private schools to-day will be discussed by George H. Browne, headmaster of the Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

A comprehensive review of the new text books of the year will also be presented. For the grades there are books on reading and 'rithmetic—'riting is there too under various other names—farm and gardening books, and French and Spanish readers and grammars. Many new suggestions are made for School and College English.

We did not realize how many of our readers own automobiles or motor boats until we began to get telephones and letters in reference to the statement made in our issue of July 24 that the submarine "Deutschland" "consumed only 85 gallons of fuel oil" in coming over, or rather under, the ocean. We regret that we must blast their hopes of cheaper power by confessing that either the intelligent compositor or unintelligent editor got in "gallons" where it should be "tons."

### THE THINKER

Back of the beating hammer  
By which the steel is wrought,  
Back of the workshop's clamor  
The seeker may find the Thought,  
The thought that is ever Master  
Of iron and steam and steel,  
That rises above disaster  
And tramples it under heel.  
  
The drudge may fret and tinker  
Or labor with lusty blows,  
But back of him stands the Thinker,  
The clear-eyed man who knows;  
For into each plow or saber,  
Each piece and part and whole,  
Must go the brains of labor,  
Which gives the work a Soul.  
  
Back of the motor's humming,  
Back of the bells that ring,  
Back of the hammer's drumming,  
Back of the cranes that swing,  
There is the Eye which sears them,  
Watching thru stress and strain,  
There is the Mind which plans them—  
Back of the brawn, the Brain.  
  
Might of the roaring boiler,  
Force of the engine's thrust,  
Strength of the sweating toiler,  
Greatly in these we trust,  
But back of them stands the schemer,  
The Thinker who drives things thru,  
Back of the job—the Dreamer  
Who's making the dream come true  
*Berton Brady in American Machinist*

### REMARKABLE REMARKS

GENERAL FOCH—It goes well.  
GENERAL HAIG—Our cause gives us strength.  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Fatuity is apt to be reason-proof.  
GENERAL PERSHING—Send candy to your boy at the border.  
THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER The hardest work is the pursuit of pleasure.  
WOODROW WILSON—If you want to make enemies try to change something.  
CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG—Be thankful that we have a monarchy.  
HENRY FORD—True democracy cannot exist where the soldier holds precedence.  
BARON SHIBUSAWA—Now is the time to demonstrate the moral tone of this nation.  
SECRETARY REDFIELD—The one cent paper will be a thing of the past in a short time.  
CAPTAIN KOENIG—Just as sure as the "Deutschland" came to America so will Zeppelins.  
W. W. HUSBAND—The relative Americanizing power of the farm and industrial center is as 95 to 5.  
ED. HOWE—I have seen an entire gallery of Raphael's paintings and not a good one in the collection.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES—My dream of America is America represented in public office by its best men.  
EMPEROR WILLIAM—Suppose Christ entered at this moment thru yonder door. Could we look into his face?  
HERR BALLIN, of the Hamburg-Amerika Line—This is the greatest, bloodiest and most idiotic war in history.  
LILLIAN RUSSELL—There is no consolation in being told that bald people are not to be found in insane asylums.  
VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Never in all history was George Washington as much alive as he is at this moment.  
DR. E. A. STEINER—No teacher ought to be employed in our schools who does not speak English contagiously well.  
KING PETER—There are two patriotisms. One consists of hating the countries of other peoples; the other in loving one's own.  
CLARENCE DAY, JR.—If our children were born when they were about seven years old, they would look more shaped-up, as it were.  
DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—Great as the British infantry was in Wellington's and Napoleon's day, it never has been greater than now.  
DR. MAX NORDAU—The United States was the first nation the world has ever known that disavowed conquest as a legitimate fruit of war.  
BETTY VINCENT—There must be a rapid decline in the mind of a pure girl before it is possible for her to put a vile cigaret between her clean lips.  
GEORGE MOORE—New social ideas are destroying the great estates and making it impossible to keep valuable art works from one generation to another.  
GENERAL NELSON A. MITES—These overseas expeditions spring from the minds of men writing about preparedness who know less about preparedness than anything else.  
BARON SARATANI—If the United States of America will join with the Allies and enter an agreement to assist Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan in the maintenance of the peace, that peace which the world so long for will be realized and endured.



## SILVERWARE IN THE HOME

Silverware shares this distinction with books, that it lends an atmosphere of refinement to the home.

It has even something of the companionable quality of books, for one never tires of its society.

Above all, silverware is substantial — it carries weight, both literally and figuratively — it contributes something to the home which is out of all proportion to the cost — it lends to its surroundings the radiance of intrinsic worth — it has the hospitality of friendship and the integrity and imperishability of home.

But whether you buy silverware  
for ornament or for use —  
for table or for mantel —  
for sideboard or for centre piece —  
for beauty or for service —  
for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or tea  
— *do not forget that*

**GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE**  
is the first and last word in silverware  
and is trade-marked thus:



FOR SALE BY LEADING JEWELERS EVERYWHERE

# THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

**NEW YORK**

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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## BOTH SIDES OF THE CAMPAIGN

**W**ITH this issue The Independent begins its presentation of Both Sides of the Campaign. The Democratic side is set forth by Norman Hapgood, former editor of Harper's Weekly; the Republican side by Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University. These forceful writers will continue their joint debate in our pages at intervals of two weeks until the election.

This double series of articles sets the keynote for The Independent's treatment of the campaign. It will not be partizan; for partizanship means the abdication of personal judgment in favor of party loyalty. It will be independent—it will do its own thinking and form its own judgments. It will be eager to give credit where, in its

best judgment, credit belongs; ready to criticize where it believes criticism is due. It will print and interpret, with all the impartiality and fairness of which the not infallible editorial mind is capable, the news of the campaign. It will discuss editorially the issues of the campaign as they present themselves. It will endorse—and criticize—nothing because it is Republican or because it is Democratic. It will commend with warmth and vigor whatever it believes to be right; it will attack with energy and without equivocation whatever it believes to be wrong, in whichever political camp it may be found.

This, we believe, is true journalistic independence—fairness to both sides, unbiased printing of the news, untrammelled thinking on fundamental issues.

## A BARGAIN IN ISLANDS

**T**HE INDEPENDENT rejoices that the Administration has seized the opportunity to negotiate for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, for we have urged their annexation for fifty years. In our issue of December 27, 1915, we published, under the title of "Our Lost Bargain," a review of the attempts of Lincoln, Seward, Grant and Roosevelt to acquire the islands, and in our issue of March 13, 1916, we printed a full page photograph of the beautiful harbor of Charlotte Amalie and told something of the romantic history of the islands.

This is probably the last chance the United States will have to acquire the islands and it is at any rate an exceptionally favorable time, for the war has loosened Germany's grip upon them and the people are dissatisfied with Danish rule. The government at Copenhagen doubtless means well by the islanders, but it is at best an alien administration, speaking a foreign language, and the officials sent out from Denmark have no real knowledge of local conditions and are apt to impose misfit legislation that they have brought with them from Europe.

Last summer the Governor, Mr. Hedweg-Larsen, had to go back to Copenhagen to answer to the charges of maladministration which had been brought against him. The negroes of St. Croix, the largest of the three islands, had secretly collected in amounts from ten to thirty cents the sum of \$280 to pay the passage of one of their number, Mr. Jackson, to Denmark, where he brought their complaints before the king and the government. He told the ministers that the officials they

were sending out were "narrow-minded bureaucrats," who treat the negroes like dogs, not allowing them to issue a newspaper or hold political meetings. "The negroes live in abject poverty and the hospitals are beyond description."

Another cause of complaint is absentee landlordism and land monopoly. The *West End News* of Fredriksted, St. Croix, says:

Let the big concern, as well as the planter, keep all the land which they cultivate, but let the common black man get a chance to acquire and utilize the land which is now lying waste and unused to the benefit of nobody.

The reality of the discontent with Danish rule is proved by the rate at which the negroes are leaving the islands for Porto Rico and the United States to seek better opportunities and a freer atmosphere under the American flag. More than four hundred have come to New York City and unless the Danish administration is reformed they threaten to desert the islands in mass and move to America. The people of the Danish West Indies all speak English and the recent efforts of the government to make Danish the language of the islands is not meeting with favor. If the question of annexation to the United States were put to popular vote the majority in favor would probably be as large as in 1868 when annexation was carried by 1244 to 22. But the plan for the purchase failed then thru what President Wilson aptly called "the treaty-marring power of the Senate." The determining influence was the personal feud between Senator Sumner and President Grant.



Fourteen years ago when President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay took up the question the treaty of annexation passed the Senate but was defeated by a tie vote in the Upper House of the Danish Parliament thru German money and German court influence. Prince Waldemar held a banquet in celebration of the victory and in cooperation with German capitalists started in to develop St. Thomas into a port that should enable the German steamship companies to dominate the trade of Central and South America as the British dominate the trade of China from the similarly situated port of Hong Kong. No doubt the present treaty will also be fought by German influences in various and devious ways, but Germany is so busily occupied just now that prompt action by the Senate may win the game for us.

### A FAIR PAGE BLOTTED

**W**HEN the super-submarine "Deutschland" unostentatiously broke water inside the Virginia capes and placidly swam into port after her three thousand mile voyage, it was difficult to repress a cheer for the courage and hardihood of the German seamen and the inventive genius of German industry. The Great War has put the capstone on the German reputation for constructive skill, for administrative organization, for industrial effectiveness, for collective efficiency. But it has done more than that. It has shown that the German, as man, has good stuff in him. It has shown him brave—such victories as the German arms have won on land were never the work of faint-hearted men. It has shown him daring—on the sea and under it, and in the air over sea and land, he has taken always the long chance and held his life at a farthing's price for the Fatherland's sake.

When History comes to write the book of the Great War, many a fair page will be filled with even-handed praise of German efficiency, of German valor, of German devotion. But the pages will be sadly blotted. For the story of German official brutality and ruthlessness will lie like the trail of the serpent over them all.

The murder of Edith Cavell will never be erased from those pages. Nor will the execution, after summary trial by court martial, of Captain Fryatt, of the British Channel steamer "Brussels." His offense was that with his merchant ship he tried to ram a German submarine. This is not justice; it is mere frightfulness. Never in the history of international law has the penalty for such an act as Captain Fryatt was accused of been death. When he forcibly resisted capture he exposed his vessel to instant destruction; but once peacefully captured he was no more subject to the death penalty than is any prisoner of war. This is the law of the case, as it was before the exigencies of the German dilemma on the seas led the German Government to substitute frightfulness for law.

Sir Edward Grey spoke a true word when he said, "Germany cannot have it both ways." It is precisely because Germany has tried to that crimes like the Fryatt execution have been committed. Germany first made out of the vulnerability of the submarine an excuse for absolving the under-water boat from the universally accepted prohibition against attacking merchantmen without warning. Then, when the captains of Allied merchant ships found that they must either try to resist or

be sunk without warning, Germany courtmartialed and shot the first captain it caught resisting. So frightfulness seeks to have it both ways. But the opinion of mankind will not have it so. The blot on History's page will be erased by no sophistical argument or plea of necessity.

### ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR

**I**T is announced in the Duma that England will turn over the Strait of Dardanelles to Russia—when she gets it. The English press agrees that the possession of an open door is indispensable to Russia's peace and prosperity.

But the possession of the Dardanelles alone does not give Russia access to the ocean and the commerce of the world. May we then expect that Great Britain intends also to turn over to Russia either Suez or Gibraltar? If not, Russia remains a prisoner. The cell door may be opened, but another still holds the keys to the gates of the prison yard.

### A FINE LEGISLATIVE RECORD

**I**N a presidential campaign the party in power has the advantage of position—if it has a good record. It can "point with pride," while the opposition can only "view with alarm"; and when the record is a substantial one, sounding the alarm is not too easy a task.

The record of an administration has two sides, the executive and the legislative. In the present campaign the Democratic record of legislative achievement is a notable one. Chairman McCormick, of the Democratic National Committee, has just issued a summary of it, intended for Progressive consumption. It contains a score of items:

(1) The rural credits act, which permits the farmer the same access to credit facilities that is enjoyed by the other elements of our citizenship.

(2) The income tax law.

(3) The federal reserve act, which measures up to the Progressive requirement for "the issue of currency as a governmental function under a system whose control should be lodged with the government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or by any special interest."

(4) The good roads law, which extends federal aid to road building.

(5) The trade commission law, which fully satisfied the Progressive demand for a "strong federal administrative commission of high standing that shall maintain permanent, active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce."

(6) An eight-hour law applying to work done for the government as well as work done by the government.

(7) An eight-hour law applying to female employees in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has jurisdiction.

(8) An eight-hour provision for post office clerks and carriers.

(9) An eight-hour provision applicable to civilians engaged in the manufacture of ordnance and powder for the government.

(10) An eight-hour provision as to the mining of all coal to be used by the navy.

(11) The children's bureau law to promote the welfare of children and to devise means preventive of the necessities of parents retarding development of the child.

(12) The industrial commission law to investigate the entire subject of industrial relations.

(13) The phosphorus match law to protect the health of workers in the match industry.

(14) The Clayton anti-trust act, embracing the regulation of the issuance of injunctions.

(15) The Department of Labor law, creating a department with a secretary, who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet.



(16) The Smith-Lever agricultural education law, which responds to the Progressive demand that measures be taken to lift "the last load of illiteracy from American youth" by "encouraging agricultural education and domestic schools."

(17) The corrupt elections practices act.

(18) Measures abolishing the Commerce Court and authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of railroads.

(19) The Sherwood pension bill, which must meet the Progressive idea of a "wise and just policy of pensioning American soldiers and sailors and their widows and children."

(20) The parcels post law.

This is impressive. Standing on such a record of accomplishment as this, the Democrats are entitled to feel confident. The attack upon their position must be made from another angle. The indications are that it is on the executive acts and policies of the administration that the heavy guns of the Republicans will be brought to bear. But that is another story.

### OUR BEASTLY INTIMATES

THE doctors are having a hard time finding out how the germ of infantile paralysis gets about. It attacks rich and poor alike, and seems to have no connection with mosquito ponds or sewer pipes. But so many cases are reported from households where there are animal pets that some physicians have come to the conclusion that the microbe is conveyed by them. If this theory proves true it will add another to the many diseases which come to man because of his fondness for living with the lower animals. It is a habit he finds it hard to break off, for it is an old habit, several hundred thousand years old. For when man first took to living in caves he had many faunal commensals whose pictures he drew upon the walls. The mastodon was doubtless too big to be made a pet of, but the reindeer and the horse man took in and tamed. Soon the wildcat and the wolf crept in to get by the fire, and man made them useful.

Now the automobile has left the horse and reindeer far behind, and soon they will find their occupation gone. The watchdog cannot compete with the electric burglar alarm, and the cat is not half so good a mousetrap as one made of wire. But man is not like those climbers who cut their humble associates as they rise in the social scale. Altho he has climbed the ladder of evolution to the very top, he still retains a fondness for his poor relations and likes to have them in his house, even tho they are useless and bothersome. The Irish peasant keeps the pig in the parlor. The Russian muzhik sleeps beside his cow. The southern cracker likes to have the chickens running under the table. These customs are quite excusable, for they are based on convenience and economy, but no such good reason can be given for the admission of cats and dogs to the family circle by those persons who are rich enough to be more select in the company they keep. But it seems that the richer people are the more they take to beasts. If the presence of dogs and cats make a home unwholesome for children, why the children will have to go, that's all. In fact, the children have already gone from thousands of the wealthiest homes, and various fantastic brutes have taken their places. Stroll down Fifth Avenue on a sunny afternoon and you will count twice as many dogs as babies. In fact, you might think that you had chanced by mistake upon one of those Cities of the Blind that they are building in Europe, so many of the ladies and gentlemen are being led along the

sidewalk by dogs. It is indeed a touching sight to see these wealthy people whom some would call hard and selfish lavishing their money and devoting their personal attention to animals who are rarely beautiful and never useful, and whose only claim upon man's gratitude is that their remote ancestor may have helped him herd sheep or guard the cabin door.

### PLAYING WITH THE GULF STREAM

THE Gulf Stream is one of the handiest things we have in New York. The newspapers would hardly know how to get thru the year without it. It is the universal solvent of our problems; the common scapegoat of our sins. A crime wave or an epidemic of Poliomyelitis is promptly laid to the Gulf Stream. If we blamed the police or the doctors we should cause hard feelings in our peaceful community, but the Gulf Stream flows on without getting a bit hotter about it. When sharks visit our coast resorts or the market price of fish goes up it is ascribed to a shift in the Gulf Stream. Our cartoonists show us Coney Island as it will be in the future; palm trees along the beach with monkeys throwing down coconuts on the happy throng at two throws for a nickel.

The encyclopedia tells us that "north of the Bermudas it is improper to speak of the Gulf Stream." New York is north of the Bermudas, but the Gulf Stream is often spoken of in ordinary conversation, even with women and children present.

Just now we are down on the Gulf Stream because it brings us muggy weather and sharks, but a few years ago we were considering a scheme for erecting a barrage off the Newfoundland banks that would send the Arctic current and its icebergs over to Europe and divert the Gulf Stream to the American side. Labrador then would become a perennial Palm Beach and Greenland would live up to its name. But that would be a mean trick to play on the old folks at home. For the North Sea would become as the Hudson Bay and the people living on its shores, now so lively and hot-tempered, would degenerate into Eskimo and Samoyeds.

A similar scheme for the aggravation of England and the aggrandizement of his own country was devised by a French engineer many years ago. He proposed to cut a canal thru the chain of hills separating the Sahara Desert from the Mediterranean and let the water in. It would, he assumed, flood the whole desert, making of it a second Mediterranean. Timbuktu would then become a seaport and the Mountains of the Moon a new Riviera. The English reviews protested energetically against this because it would turn the Gulf Stream into the Strait of Gibraltar and reduce England to the climate of Labrador. This ingenious project was never carried out, perhaps not so much in deference to British protests as because it was discovered later that the Sahara was not below the sea-level as was assumed.

And now scientists are trying to do away with the Gulf Stream or to diminish its influence. It is not responsible, they say, for the climate of England. Soon they will be saying that it has nothing to do with New York politics. Then we should have to fall back on sun-spots or odic force to account for all the unaccountables. But whatever the scientists may say we, the people of the United States, will stick to the Gulf Stream.



# MR. HUGHES ACCEPTS

SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTS FROM THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

WE desire that the Republican party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection. I mean America first and America efficient.

The dealings of the Administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the Administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends.

In the light of the conduct of the Administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. . . . We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this government by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the "Lusitania."

It is a great mistake to say that resolution in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the Administra-



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tion were needed. There should have been no hesitation; no notion that it was wise and politic to delay.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited."

Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated demand for an increased army.

It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets.

There should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority.

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force, there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination.

We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation.

And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the cooperation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized.

It is only thru international cooperation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guaranty of international order.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living.

The Republican Party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible; and Congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle that is about to come the American workingman shall not suffer.

We must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put the Government into competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly.

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity, unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health; for the elimination of unnecessary perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future thru proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We make common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be cooperation, not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are instinct with genuine democratic sympathy.

I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage.

Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and prodigal. It is time that we had fiscal reform. We demand a simple business-like budget. I believe it is only thru a responsible budget, proposed by the Executive, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency, and a well-balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## First Month of the Somme Battle

On the first day of July, the British and French launched their offensive against the German lines, opposite Albert. The end of the month finds them about four miles ahead of their former positions at two points on their twenty-five mile front. The greater part of this gain was made during the first few days. Since the Germans have rallied from the shock of the onset the advance of the Allies has been slackened, tho each week has seen definite gains. The British troops engaged are said to outnumber the French two to one, and besides, the French contingent is composed in part of Senegalese and Turcos from Africa who, according to the Germans, do not fight so effectively as the Frenchmen.

The British have given the post of honor in the front to the Australian and New Zealand troops, who, since the abandonment of the Gallipoli campaign, have been brought to France. It was these Anzac men who last week took the village of Pozières. This lies to the north of the British line and on the road from Albert to Bapaume, about seven miles beyond.

Hill 160, just beyond the village also captured last week, is the highest point of land in this section. The next promontory, two miles to the east in the Foureaux Woods, is Hill 156 and therefore thirteen feet lower. This also is now in the possession of the British.

On the extreme left of the British line, west of Pozières, the Germans still hold a point that forms the apex of an angle in the new British front.

This is the village of Thiepval. Probably the British will direct their efforts toward this point for the purpose of straightening their line before undertaking a further advance toward Bapaume.

Delville Wood, east of Foureaux Wood, was taken by the British on July 17, but the Germans regained it. Now, however, it is again in British hands after a terrible struggle. The English soldiers call it "Devil's" Wood, for when it was recaptured it was found filled with dead and wounded men from both armies lying among the broken branches and the barricades of fallen trees. Some of the best of the German troops, the Brandenburgers, have been brought from Verdun to check the British advance.

In this hard fighting on the Somme, the British and Germans have learned to respect one another as never before. A copy of a speech made by the Kaiser to the Third Guard, as it was transferred from the Russian to the British front, was captured on a prisoner. In this the Kaiser warns the Guard: "The foe fights differently over here. He is tougher, more resisting, more adroit, more versatile." This is a change from the tone in which he is said to have referred to "the contemptible little army" of General French at the outset of the war.

## Russians Take Erzingan

The Russian campaign from the Caucasus was halted for some time after the capture of Erzerum and Trebizond. The road between these places was still held by the

Turks, and near Mush, south of Erzerum, they delivered a counter offensive in force. But on July 16 the Grand Duke Nicholas was ready to begin a new advance movement. The capture of Baiburt put him in possession of the road thru the mountains from Erzerum to the Black Sea at Trebizond and also enabled him to bring his forces to bear upon Erzingan from the north as well as from the east. Consequently the Turks evacuated Erzingan, apparently without resistance. Erzingan is a hundred miles west of Erzerum and the next town in this direction is Sivas, a hundred and thirty miles further. There is an American hospital and school at Sivas, but the missionaries from this and other Armenian stations have been forced to leave for Constantinople.

## Russians Take Brody

General Sakharoff, who is leading the Russian army toward Lemberg, made another advance in the capture of Brody, the first station on the Austrian side of the frontier on the railroad from Dubno to Lemberg. General von Linsingen has lost heavily in the effort to hold the Russians back at the junction of the Styr and Lipa rivers in front of Brody. Between July 16 and 28 General Sakharoff took 940 officers and 39,152 men, as well as 17 howitzers, 32 other cannon, 100 machine guns, 39 mine throwers and other munitions. This would indicate a very precipitate withdrawal, but the German version represents it as an orderly retirement.

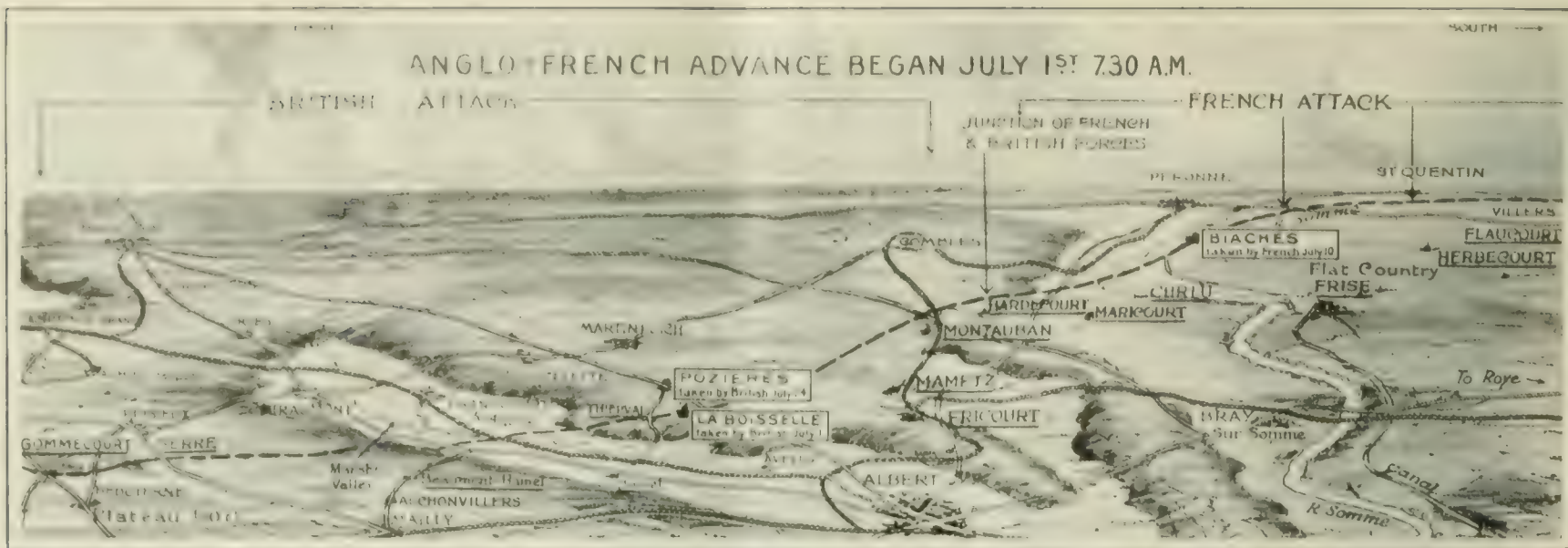


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## THE ALLIES SEE VICTORY AHEAD

As their capture of the German second line of defense on the Somme continues, the British and French soldiers find convenient observation shelters in the craters their own shells have made.





### THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

The long-awaited Anglo-French drive began on July 1. Starting from the old line running near Albert the British are advancing toward Bapaume and the French toward Peronne. At the end of the first month the British had reached Pozieres and the French had reached Baches

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is fifty-eight miles beyond Brody and the River Bug runs between, on which General Boehm-Ermolli will doubtless endeavor to make a stand. The Russians took Brody in 1914 and held it until September 2, 1915.

On July 15 the Russians made an attempt to break thru the German lines on the Dvina River near Riga, but, according to Berlin reports, they were beaten back and gained nothing more than one outpost.

It is reported that 70,000 Turks are being brought from Constantinople into Hungary in order to resist the prospective Russian invasion. This is one of the most curious of the violations of historic propriety in the present war, for it has been the chief pride of the Hungarians that they saved Europe from the Turks in the seventeenth century.

The resignation of Sergius Sazonoff

as Foreign Minister of Russia has given rise to much speculation as to whether this indicates any change in Russian policy. Since it was under Sazonoff that the entente with England was converted into an alliance of the solidest sort and Russia took up arms against Austria in defense of Serbia, it is natural to see in his retirement the possibility that Russia may be more disposed to make peace. But the policy of Premier Sturmer, who takes his place, is unknown, except that he is a reactionary of the most pronounced type.

#### Questions of Sea Law

The shooting of Captain Charles Fryatt by the German authorities in Bruges has excited almost as great indignation as the execution of Edith Cavell. Captain Fryatt had gained the nickname of "The Pirates' Terror" because of his feats in escaping and

fighting submarines while in command of merchant vessels. For one of these exploits in March, 1915, he was awarded a gold watch by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. According to the official German account, the "U-33" overhauled the Channel steamer "Brussels" off Maas light-ship and signaled her to show her colors and stop. But instead of obeying, Captain Fryatt, in command of the "Brussels," headed the vessel toward the submarine and tried to run her down, but the submarine escaped by diving. The "Brussels" was captured on June 24 last and taken to Zeebrugge. Finding whom they had captured, the Germans tried Captain Fryatt by court-martial, and finding him guilty of acting as a franc-tireur condemned him to death. At the request of the British Government, Ambassador Gerard endeavored vainly to obtain a respite. The Germans have

## BLACKLIST PROTESTED

Acting Secretary of State Polk sent to London, July 26, a strong note in regard to the action of the British Government in prohibiting British subjects from trading with eighty-two specified firms in America suspected of being pro-German. The paragraphs quoted below give the tenor of the note:

The announcement that his Britannic Majesty's Government has placed the names of certain persons, firms and corporations in the United States upon a proscriptive "blacklist" and has forbidden all financial or commercial dealings between them and citizens of Great Britain has been received with the most painful surprise by the people and Government of the United States, and seems to the Government of the United States to embody a policy of arbitrary interference with the neutral trade against which it is its duty to protest in the most decided terms.

"The scope and effect of the policy are extraordinary. British steamship companies will not accept cargoes from the proscribed firms or persons or transport their goods to any port, and steamship lines under neutral ownership understand that if they accept freight from them they are likely to be denied coal at British ports and excluded from other privileges which they have usually enjoyed, and may themselves be put upon the blacklist. Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the list and neutral merchants decline to contract for their goods, fearing a like proscription. It

appears that British officials regard the prohibitions of the blacklist as applicable to domestic commercial transactions in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain and her dependencies, for Americans doing business in foreign countries have been put on notice that their dealings with blacklisted firms are to be regarded as subject to veto by the British Government. By the same principle Americans in the United States might be made subject to similar punitive action if they were found dealing with any of their own countrymen whose names had thus been listed.

The harsh and even disastrous effects of this policy upon the trade of the United States and upon the neutral rights upon which it will not fail to insist are obvious. The Government of the United States begs to remind the Government of his Britannic Majesty that citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well-defined international practices and understandings which the Government of the United States deems the

Government of Great Britain to have too lightly and too frequently disregarded.

There are well-known remedies and penalties for breaches of blockade, where the blockade is real and in fact effective, for trade in contraband, for every unneutral act by whomsoever attempted. The Government of the United States cannot consent to see those remedies and penalties altered or extended at the will of a single power or group of powers to the injury of its own citizens or in derogation of its own rights. Conspicuous among the principles which the civilized nations of the world have accepted for the safeguarding of the rights of neutrals is the just and honorable principle that neutrals may not be condemned nor their goods confiscated except upon fair adjudication and after an opportunity to be heard in prize courts or elsewhere. Such safeguards the blacklist brushes aside. It condemns without hearing without notice, and in advance. It is manifestly out of the question that the Government of the United States should acquiesce in such methods or applications of punishment to its citizens.



always held that franc-tireurs, that is, civilians who fire upon an army of occupation, are liable to execution, and many Frenchmen and Belgians were shot for sniping in 1870 and the present war. But the extension of the term to sea war is an innovation in international warfare. The German contention is that merchant captains who in accordance with the orders of the British Admiralty attack an enemy warship forfeit thereby the rights of non-combatants without acquiring the rights of combatants.

In the "Appam" case both the German and American courts have rendered opinions during the week. The "Appam," a British liner, was captured by the German raider "Möwe" and sent under a prize crew to Norfolk, Virginia. The Berlin court has decided that the "Appam" is a good prize and the gold found on board, amounting to \$185,000, goes to the government. The United States District Court has decided that the "Appam" lost her status as a prize when she entered American waters and that she belongs to her British owners.

After the Dublin revolt the Commission Government for Ireland the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron Wimborne, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, resigned their offices. The Royal Commission appointed to investigate the disorder and affix the responsibility reported that the main cause was the reluctance of the authorities to take action that might lead to a conflict with any section of the Irish people, so first Ulster and later the Nationalists were permitted to import arms and drill in defiance of law. For this neglect to suppress sedition Mr. Birrell and not Baron Wimborne was blamed in the report.

On account of the complete breakdown of the government of Ireland five Lord Justices have been appointed to take charge of affairs until the estab-

### THE GREAT WAR

July 24—Italians capture Monte Cimone.

July 25—Russians take Erzincan. German governor fines Brussels \$1,250,000 for anti-German demonstrations.

July 26—British take whole of Pozieres, on Somme. Russians take Brody, Galicia.

July 27—British take Delville Wood on Somme. Captain Fryatt executed.

July 28—Russians claim capture of 350,000 in June and July. Seven thousand Turks sent to defend Hungary.

July 29—"Appam" awarded to British owners. Russians advance from Stokhod River toward Kovel.

July 30—French reach Maurepas, north of Somme. Central Powers claim 2,678,000 prisoners in two years' war.

lishment of Home Rule, thus putting Ireland *ad interim* under what is called in America the commission form of government. Three of these commissioners are justices of the Supreme Court of Ireland. The others are Lord Castletown and Sir David Harrel, former Under Secretary for Ireland.

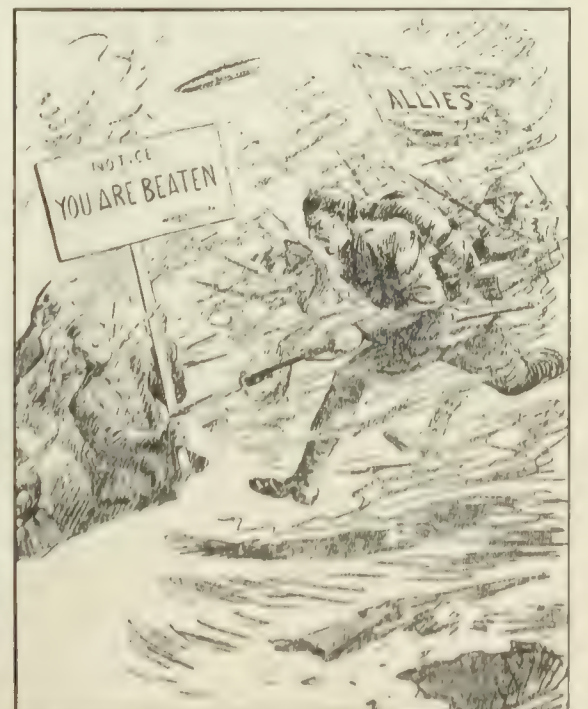
David Lloyd George, delegated by the Cabinet to arrange a compromise on the Home Rule question, was supposed to have done so and has been appointed Secretary of State for War to succeed the late Lord Kitchener. But altho the assent of both parties to the compromise plan had been secured, serious disagreements have broken out since. Lord Selborne resigned from the Cabinet because he had misunderstood the intentions of his colleagues and supposed the Home Rule bill was to be amended by the exclusion of Ulster.

On the other hand Lord Lansdowne's explanation of the plan to the House of Lords, which was intended to placate the Unionists, gave offense to the Irish and led to a vigorous denunciation by John Redmond. Lord Lansdowne said that 40,000 troops under General Maxwell would be stationed in Ireland to maintain order, and he intimated that the changes to be made in the Home Rule bill would be "permanent and enduring." The Irish members, on the contrary, will not consent to more than the temporary exclusion of the six Ulster counties.

According to the proposed plan

seventy-eight Irish members of the House of Commons will be transferred to the new Irish Commons. They will also retain their seats in the English Parliament. Among those so transferred is, curiously enough, Sir Edward Carson, representing Dublin University, who organized the Ulster rebellion against Home Rule. In the Irish Senate the Unionists will be given considerable representation. This arrangement is to last until one year after the war, when an imperial conference will be held to adjust the government of the empire. It is the hope of the Nationalists that Ireland under Home Rule will be so prosperous that the six Ulster counties temporarily excluded will want to come into it.

**The Irish Dilemma** On the face of it, it would seem that the old quarrel had broken out again with greater violence than ever just at the moment, but the national genius for compromise, aided as it now is by Asquith's political skill and Lloyd George's conciliatory power, may find a way out of the present deadlock. But at present the situation looks black. Since the leaders of the Unionist party, which was formed thirty years ago to oppose Home Rule, have accepted the compromise, members of the Lords and Commons, who are determined to fight Home Rule to the bitter end, have organized the Imperial Unionist Association. And since the Nationalist party have agreed to permit the exclusion of Ulster, the rank and file of the party have lost confidence in them. It appears that the form of agreement to which Lloyd George got Carson and Redmond to agree was afterward altered by the Cabinet in two important particulars. One was that the Irish representation in the London Parliament should be cut down except when Irish affairs were under consideration. The other was that the exclusion of the six Ulster counties might be continued by an Order-in-Council if Parliament a year



THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER.

WORLD WAR. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER.

THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER. THE KILLING OF A SOLDIER BY AN ENEMY SOLDIER.





THE FAMOUS FRENCH "75"

Protected by a sand pit, and mounted on a carriage that takes up the recoil without disturbing the aim, this gun will deal death as fast and as long as the gunners can reload it

after the war has not settled their status.

These changes are regarded by Redmond and the other Irish members of Parliament as having been introduced to cheat Ireland out of Home Rule altho the bill has passed. When the Premier tried to explain, the Irish members interrupted with ironical references to his former words that England was "the protector of small nations." One Nationalist was suspended because he accused the government of bombarding the headquarters of the Irish nurses in the recent insurrection. He was on the following day sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for trying to gain admission to the barracks where the Irish prisoners are confined.

**Dynamite Disaster in New Jersey** A carload of dynamite exploded at Black Tom Island in the immediate neighborhood of Jersey City on July 30, resulting in a series of further explosions and a widespread fire. The plant of the National Warehouse Company, where the explosion occurred, and which was stored with shrapnel and ammunition waiting shipment to the Entente Allies was wiped out and most of the workmen near the scene of the accident were killed. Altho the explosion took place at two o'clock in the morning, when few persons were about, several workmen were killed and hundreds of others were reported as missing. The loss in property was also very severe. The value of the war munitions destroyed is estimated at seven million dollars and the damage to buildings in Jersey City and elsewhere was even greater. Ellis Island was thrown into a panic by the drifting of burning barges loaded with ammunition from Black Tom Island in that direction. The immigration authorities put as many of the immigrants as they could

upon the Ellis Island ferryboat and several police boats, and transferred them to safety at Battery Park, Manhattan. The shock was severely felt thruout New York City and a large part of New Jersey, and was perceptible as far away as Philadelphia. There is no direct evidence that the origin of the explosion was anything but accidental, but the police are busy investigating the matter, since more than once in recent months munitions plants have suffered from the activities of pro-German or anti-militarist agents. The Commissioner of Public Safety in Jersey City has ordered the arrest of Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company; A. M. Dickman, agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and T. B. Johnson, head of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, all on the charge of manslaughter for permitting high explosives to be left at the pier overnight in violation of the law.

#### Washington Accepts Mexican Commission Plan

The American Government has made public its acceptance of the pacification plan proposed by Carranza for a joint commission to agree upon the conditions of evacuation of Mexican territory by United States troops and to arrange for the policing of both sides of the border so as to prevent any future raids by Villistas or other bandit forces which would compel renewed intervention. To the Mexican proposal is added, however, the further suggestion that the conference might well discuss other matters related to the present unsatisfactory condition of Mexican affairs with a view to their amelioration. The text of the reply addressed to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations is as follows:

Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's note transmitted under date of July 12 by

Eliseo Arredondo, your government's confidential agent in Washington, informing me that your excellency has received instructions from the citizen First Chief of the Constitutionalist army, charged with the executive power of the union, to propose that each of our governments name three commissioners who shall hold conferences at some place to be mutually agreed upon and decide forthwith the question relating to the evacuation of the American forces now in Mexico, and to draw up and conclude a protocol or agreement regarding the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the forces of both countries, also to determine the origin of the incursions to date, in order to fix the responsibility therefor and definitely to settle the difficulties now pending or those which may arise between the two countries on account of the same or a similar reason, all of which shall be subject to the approval of both governments.

In reply I have the honor to state that I have laid your excellency's note before the President and have received his instructions to inform your excellency that the Government of the United States is disposed to accept the proposal of the Mexican Government in the same spirit of frank cordiality in which it is made. This government believes and suggests, however, that the powers of the proposed commission should be enlarged so that, if happily a solution satisfactory to both governments of the question set forth in your excellency's communication may be reached, the commission may also consider such other matters the friendly arrangement of which would tend to improve the relations of the two countries, it being understood that such recommendations as the commission may make shall not be binding upon the respective governments until formally accepted by them.

Should this proposal be accepted by your excellency's government, I have the honor to state that this government will proceed immediately to appoint its commissioners and fix, after consultation with your excellency's government, the time and place and other details of the proposed conferences.

#### Activities of the Senate

The closing weeks of the current session of the Senate are burdened with an exceptionally heavy legislative program. The most important item on the calendar is the budget for national defense. The army bill which passed the Senate on July 27 calls for an expenditure of \$313,970,447, an increase over the House bill of more than one hundred and thirty-one millions. Both the army and navy bills will have to be adjusted by a conference between the two branches of Congress because in each case the Senate has amended the measures which passed the House of Representatives by adding heavy appropriations. Among the legislative provisions of the army appropriation bill is the creation of a council for national defense consisting of the Secretaries of State, War and the Navy, the chief of staff of the army, a naval officer, and six civilians appointed by the President to secure the best utilization of the industries and resources of the country from the point of view of wartime efficiency. Another important section of the army bill provides for the support of the dependent families of soldiers in the regular army and also of members of the National Guard called into federal service. The minimum age of enlistment in the regular army without consent of parent or guardian has been raised from eighteen to twenty-one. The proposed amend-



ment giving soldiers on the Mexican border the right to vote in the November elections if they should be still mobilized at that time, was eliminated from the bill.

The President's emphatic request for the immediate passage of the child labor bill has greatly embarrassed the minority of Democratic Senators who have opposed it, since they had counted upon postponing consideration of the measure until the December session of Congress, when the elections would be safely past. The Republican Senators are almost unanimously in favor of the bill and so are most of the northern Democrats. The Democratic caucus has decided to include the child labor bill in its program for the present session and even the staunchest opponents of the measure realize that a successful filibuster would at the present time endanger Democratic prospects in the fall elections. But it is rumored that as a last expedient an attempt will be made to combine the child labor bill with the immigration bill in the hope that President Wilson will veto the combined measure, since he is known to disapprove emphatically any restriction of immigration which includes the illiteracy test.

The regular appropriation bills for local improvements (disrespectfully known as "pork") are being rapidly pushed thru Congress with little effective opposition. Besides these routine appropriations, the measures for national defense, the immigration bill, the child labor bill and the new expedients for raising the extraordinary national revenues necessitated by the year's legislative program, the Senate must consider the administration's projected shipping bill and the treaty with Denmark for the purchase by this country of the Danish West Indies. On July 24 the Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, as a member of the Supreme Court.



WHERE THE DANISH FLAG STILL FLIES

The harbor of Charlotte Amalie, in the island of St. Thomas, is one of the most commodious and beautiful in the West Indies. The ship on the right is one of two Hamburg-American liners kept here by the war.

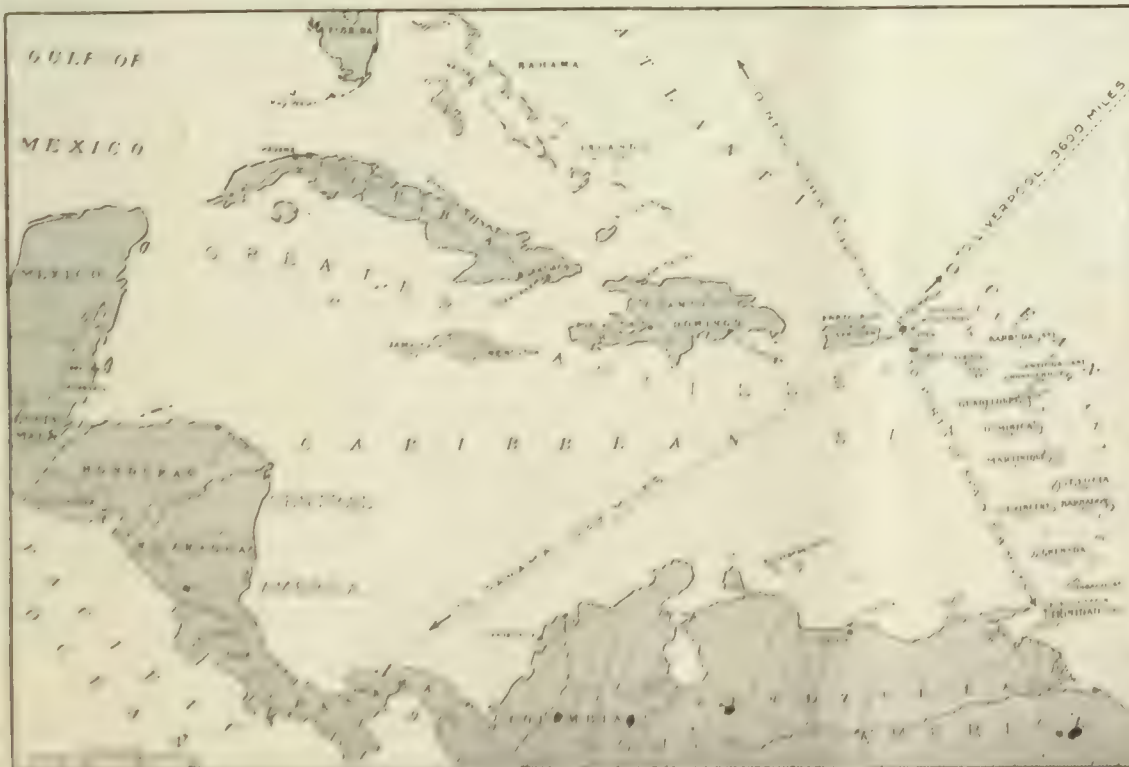
#### Buying the Danish West Indies

On July 25 the United States Government officially announced that the negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of Saint Thomas, Saint Croix and Saint John had been completed. The price mentioned is the sum of \$25,000,000 and the abandonment in favor of Denmark of any American claims based on explorations which we have undertaken in Greenland. The treaty is so framed that any inhabitants of the islands who desire to do so may retain their Danish citizenship. Twice previously the Danish Government has attempted to sell the islands to the United States. President Grant desired to purchase them, but was forced by the opposition of the American Senate to abandon the project. In 1902 President Roosevelt again opened negotiations, but the treaty was defeated in the upper house of the Danish Parliament, in part thru German diplomatic and court influence. It is probable that the transfer will be approved on this occasion by both the Danish and American Senates, and the proposed plebiscite of the residents of the islands will be little more than a form, since on every previous occasion

when the sale was proposed local sentiment favored it almost unanimously.

The reasons which have induced the Danish Government to make the sale are many. The islands are a drain upon the Danish treasury, and the poverty of the natives, most of whom are negroes, has more than once resulted in social disorders and political agitations which have created serious problems for the administration. In spite of tariff barriers, the United States rather than Denmark is the chief market for the exports of the islands and the chief source of their imports. The islanders speak English more than any other tongue, and the attempts to foster the use of Danish thru the schools and other public agencies have never been successful. In short, Denmark gains little or nothing from the political, commercial or cultural point of view by retaining this portion of her empire, and if she sells at all, must sell to the United States, since the transfer of American territory from one European power to another is understood to be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The advantages which the United States would gain by purchasing the Danish West Indies are largely political and strategic. Saint Thomas has an excellent harbor, recently improved and equipped by German steamship companies; and the location of the islands in reference to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal shows clearly what a help their possession would be to the mastery of the Caribbean. It has been thought by many that Germany contemplated the ultimate acquisition of these islands, even against the veto of the United States, because of the aid they would be to the German merchant marine and the imperial navy, but for obvious reasons the German Government is hardly in a position to object to their sale at the present time. Aside from the shipping industry, the chief economic interest of the Danish West Indies is the raising of sugar cane. The introduction of American capital which is expected as a result of the purchase will probably go far to relieve the present commercial and agricultural depression. Probably the greatest objection which the treaty will meet is that the suggested price of the islands is five times what we offered when the sale was last projected.



THE KEYS TO THE CARIBBEAN

The opening of the Panama Canal has given a new importance to the Danish West Indies, for they stand where the steamer route from Europe to Panama crosses the route from New York to South America.





MR. HAPGOOD

# BOTH SIDES OF

## NORMAN HAPGOOD, FORMER EDITOR OF HARPER'S WEEKLY, SPEAKS FOR THE DEMOCRATS

### TORY OR LIBERAL?



F some dramatic accident, with Germany or Mexico, does not come along to distract attention, the voter who has not yet made up his

mind will be swayed in the end, when he has reflected carefully, by a few simple considerations.

The country is prosperous.

We avoided war with Germany and yet won an epoch-making victory for international law; epoch-making, that is, if Germany does not return to her earlier policy. If she does, it will mean war, and the issues will change.

We have thus far been able to avoid interfering with Mexico's attempt to realize herself. It has been a delicate and difficult maneuver, but up to now it has been accomplished. The voter will ask himself whether he would have preferred a policy based on American investments. Here again, if war comes, the issues will change.

The readers of *The Independent*, who are thinking persons, may well go beneath these simple considerations. Beyond them lies one inclusive question. In which of the two great divisions of human thought do you belong? Are you Liberal or Tory? If you dread the struggle to put ideals into public life, if you deem established privilege the safest foundation, you should next November vote Republican. The platform is a clear production in a way. At least its reactionary spirit is clear. It is like Mark Hanna edited in 1916. Mr. Hughes says he agrees with every word of it. He is a brave and virtuous candidate, an apostle of honesty, who is much more of the old school than Mr. Wilson. It was, I confess, a surprise to me that he was willing to leave the Supreme Court to lead the fight against the President. I

was rather captivated by the report, no doubt fabulous, that in 1912 Justice Hughes said: "The man who, being on the highest judicial tribunal, would consider another office, is fit neither for the one he holds nor the one to which he aspires." Mr. Hughes had undoubtedly right to leave. He stepped down, I am convinced, in full conformity with his conscience. Nevertheless, the Republican newspapers are already quoting his decisions as arguments in the campaign. But what disappointed me was that I had expected a larger, more imaginative conception from him. I had expected him thus to muse: "If it is in any way possible, I shall decline. I may decline in a paper which, like Washington's farewell, will be a guide to generations, lending stability to the nation, making politics in the court impossible, keeping it a court forever, not a nest of political aspirants." I could scarcely fancy him casting his robes aside merely to contest the place with Woodrow Wilson; to prevent, if possible, the continuance of the policies of the last three and a half years, foreign and domestic. For me, the halo suffered thru the decision.

The independence of Mr. Hughes is high. Nobody can control him. If he should be elected, with a Republican Senate, he will find that body dominated by Smoot, Gallinger, Penrose, Lodge (Mr. Roosevelt's choice for President!), young Wadsworth, and such. The House will again be a congenial place for Joe Cannon, and Leader Mann will bloom. Probably Hughes and this Old Guard will fight. At Albany, Governor Hughes made an inspiring spectacle of courage and moral integrity, but he showed no ability to lead the legislature, as Wilson led in Jersey and has led in Washington. Even a Wilson, however, it is important to remember, could not lead a Republican Senate and House. The Democratic reactionary elements are very different from the Republican. They are far weaker and less significant. Southern Senators, for example, are largely reactionary, but they have to conform; there is nothing else to do; a man like Wilson can make them come along. The Democratic machines in

the northern cities are often black spots, but they are mere obstacles. These things are the inertia, existing in any party. With that dull mass a strong leader can deal. The bulk of the party is made up of the poor, the aspiring. The Republicans have been so long in power that to their party have been drawn those whose dreams are of material advantage, not much lightened by larger purpose. It is not only the Garys, Perkinses, Roots. It is not even mainly they. It is the young men also, who, almost everywhere at the North, have entered the party because, at the threshold of life, wealth, social glamor, and local power are promised only thru that gate. After half a century of scarcely broken rule, the Republican party has become the custodian of the favored dollar, and of all the favored dollar's bias.

Always there must be a liberal group. It protests against stagnation and unfairness. I would not, in this series of articles, use cheap arguments, or carry water on both shoulders. It would be easy to argue that Wilson is as good a Tory as he is a liberal, etc. It is an easy and familiar trick. It would not fool readers such as take this magazine. No, I concede that those who adored that very strong man, Mark Hanna, who were pleased with Alton B. Parker, should vote against the President. Were the parties not so confused, Hiram Johnson should vote for him, and La Follette, and Bass. It is absurd to find such men voting with the entrenched system, against the most progressive legislative record since the war, and against principles of equality and justice successfully applied, even in so turbulent a time, to foreign affairs; to China, Mexico, South America, Europe. Such men belong with Wilson, Newton Baker, Brandeis, McAdoo, Crane, Houston, William Kent, Lane, Frank Heney, Vance McCormick. That is where they belong. Their leader faced the mighty System at Princeton; he gave and asked no quarter. He saw it again in New Jersey, defied it, beat it, and wrote his victory in the statutes. Carried to the White House on his record in Princeton and New Jersey,

(Continued on page 184)



# THE CAMPAIGN

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,  
PRESIDENT OF CORNELL,  
SPEAKS FOR THE REPUBLICANS



## PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN



HARLES E. HUGHES was a Progressive long before the organization of the Progressive party. In New York State he was the first

Progressive—first in standing and distinction and first in order of time. As governor of the state his principal political task—and it was the task which made him most difficulty and involved him in the bitterest fights—was that of establishing Progressive leadership in the Republican party and making it the organ of progressive policies. It brought him into conflict with the party leaders and the managers of the party organization, who were all opposed to the change; and it led him into the novel and extraordinary course of making direct appeals over their heads to the people of the state, to which the people responded with a voice of emphatic endorsement and an assurance of complete confidence, and it was by explaining the issues in dispute and defending the policies and principles which he advocated that Governor Hughes sowed the seeds of progressivism.

It is characteristic of the man that Governor Hughes did not expect the people to accept his leadership or approve his principles without thoro investigation. No public man has ever appealed more zealously and constantly to the understanding and intelligence of his fellow-men. He took infinite pains to get the facts before them to expound to them the principles involved in his program; that done he confidently left the result to their deliberate judgment. He was at once a leader and an educator of the people. His leadership was realized in and thru their education. On his side there was the work of analysis of facts and situations, of careful study of existing problems, of devising necessary remedies for admitted abuses, and of representing to the people the course to be taken for their protection. On their side there was the function of considering the facts and estimating the soundness of the policies proposed. There was no place anywhere in this

process for passion, for personal ambition, for mere partizan expediency.

Here was a new type of political leader. Its first mark is unselfishness—absolutely disinterested devotion to the public service. Its second mark is the calm and patient application of sound judgment to the consideration and determination of measures of public policy. We have seen progressives carried away by impulse, passion and half-baked theory, but Governor Hughes was a truly rational progressive, one who applied the light of reason to the questions and issues of the day after the fashion of a scientific investigator.

Clearly this progressive is no revolutionist. Governor Hughes was an evolutionary reformer. He saw clearly that politics has to do not with static but with dynamic conditions, he kept constantly in mind the scientific principles of development and progress; he did not hesitate to declare to his conservative brethren that human society cannot even be stable "unless it is progressive"; and for the conservative ideal of leaving things as they are and have been he substituted the evolutionary conception of the gradual and continuous modification of our social and political organization to meet the altered conditions and to respond to the new demands and needs of American democracy and civilization at the beginning of the twentieth century. With serene confidence in the American people he welcomed and championed every reform that gave promise of a better adjustment of political institutions and arrangements to modern ethical, ideal and economic and social conditions. Others might be prophets of evil, but his faith in the American people dispelled all fear. As he once put it: "It is the fact that we are a common-sense people that gives us assurance for the future." Hence where wisdom, justice and right point the way Governor Hughes would set his foot along the path of reform as far as he who went farthest. But there must be a wrong to be righted, there must be a wise and just measure to carry out the reform proposed. For this progressive never loses his head and he never juggles with his conscience.

As an illustration of the progres-



PRESIDENT SCHURMAN

sive statesman in action, take Governor Hughes's regulation of the public service corporations in New York, which blazed the way and set the standard for similar reforms in the other states of the Union. Here were organizations with enormous powers and privileges, every one of which was derived from the legislature of the state, and yet in the exercise of these powers and privileges the corporations grossly failed to render to the public that safe, impartial, adequate and effective service at reasonable charge which was the sole justification and was (or should have been) the sole motive of their incorporation by the legislature. Governor Hughes insisted that this abuse of public privilege should cease. He found it monstrous and intolerable that these creatures of the state should have and exercise the power of discriminating between persons and localities and of injuring and oppressing the people generally. Representing the people of the state he declared, calmly and dispassionately but with irresistible logical impressiveness, "that the people, without animosity toward the rights of property, but with a just insistence upon the performance of public obligations, demand that the state shall exercise its power over its creatures and compel due regard for the duties which are correlative to the privileges it has granted." Governor Hughes's remedy was that of public service commissions with large powers to supervise and control the public service corporations. It was the most thoroughgoing and radical measure of the kind that had ever been enacted by any legislature in America. It was, of course, opposed—opposed not only by the financial interests concerned but also by the legislators of both parties. But Governor Hughes explained his measure of reform to the people of the state at public meetings in Utica, Elmira and other cities, and

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# BOTH SIDES OF THE CAMPAIGN

## TORY OR LIBERAL? PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN

(Continued from page 181.)

he enacted the mandates of his country. He closed the door to predatory interests. In spite of many high-bred wails he reformed the currency of this country and thus shackled the money-trust, so as to put business credit freely in the hands of the people, where it belonged.

He carried along the story with the rural credits measure as the creative policy of the Agricultural Department. Under him the tariff passed from a puppet of the big trusts to the fairest measure that impartial brains could think out. An income tax helps to shift the burden to those who are best able to bear it. A Federal trade commission was one of the favorite Moose ideas.

Some of the Moose care less for such heavy assaults on the underlying system of privilege than they do for what they call social amelioration. They ought to be satisfied with the record in social welfare. They have the eight-hour law applying to work done for the government as well as to work done by the government; an eight-hour law for female employees in the District of Columbia; an eight-hour provision for Post Office clerks and carriers; for civilians engaged in the manufacture of armaments and powder for the government, and in the mining of coal for the navy. The Children's Bureau law is directed immediately to the welfare of children. The Industrial Commission law was passed for investigation into the whole subject of industrial relations. The Federal Employment Bureau is in action and has an immense future.

There have been enacted under the present administration a number of other measures of this Armageddon type. Indeed, the greater part of the Bull Moose platform of 1912 has already been carried out by the Wilson administration.

Labor is at last respected, as Lincoln said it should be respected; recognized as having special human rights, superior to those of capital. I have small esteem for a laboring man who can look at the Clayton act and the Seaman's act and vote against the President. I have not too much intellectual regard for a Progressive who can consider these measures, and the appointment of Brandeis, and vote to turn the President out of office. I admire Mr. Hughes, but what a contrast! He sought honesty and economy in insurance, but said nothing about the relation of the great reserves to the money trust; nothing about how insurance might be bought to succor the old age of the poor. As Governor he shone in morality, but what did he do that touched the underlying System?

Under him as President, any new currency act would have been the Aldrich act; the Payne-Aldrich tariff would necessarily have remained; the Clayton act and the Seaman's act would have had no chance; Brandeis could not have been made a member of the Supreme Court; rural credits would undoubtedly have been beaten as class legislation; Mexican aspiration might have been strangled for the convenience of American dollars; our European record assuredly could not have been better and it might very well have been disastrously worse.

Shall President Wilson, fully tried, be put out now, that an experiment may be undertaken with Mr. Hughes?

*New York City*

(Continued from page 185.)

the pressure of public opinion compelled the legislature to enact it into law.

This progressive Republicanism Governor Hughes carried into the field of labor also. He proclaimed that in a democracy the aggrandizement of a few could never be a substitute for the welfare of all. Social justice demands a greater equalization of opportunities; and, tho Governor Hughes had no sympathy with "fanciful schemes for the abolishment of poverty by act of the legislature," he does demand "such housing of men, women and children that they may live in decency and with proper sanitary safeguards," protection from "avoidable danger to life and limb," and diminution in those preventable casualties which "constitute a disgrace to the country," restriction upon child labor and better protection for the "lives and health of our children," and an "opportunity afforded for proper education and preparation for the work of life." The state must be held to these duties toward the wage-earners and as new avenues of proper co-operation and assistance open up the state must be ready to enter them. Meanwhile, the municipality has an important function "in providing clean and well-paved streets, public baths, suitable parks and playgrounds."

But the larger and more numerous the functions of government the more important does good administration become. If this is a truth which President Wilson has not adequately grasped and applied, it was a self-evident axiom and constant practise of Governor Hughes. His crowning aim and supreme effort was to be a good administrator. His conviction was that a perfect administration of every office would dispel almost all our problems. Listen to his own words:

"Matthew Arnold tells us that conduct is three-fourths of life. Certainly the administration of office is at least three-fourths of political life. And if we could secure the administration of every office in accordance with its obligations, and in adequate fulfilment of the fair intent of the Constitution and statutes creating it, we should find almost all our problems solved."

From this conception of the duties of the Chief Executive followed naturally Governor Hughes's theory and practise in regard to appointments. In each case he sought the best man for the office to be filled, irrespective of party activities or other extrinsic circumstances. "We want in office," he said, "men adapted to the office with the character and the capacity which will enable them to discharge its duties."

Thus Governor Hughes was a great and inspiring civil service reformer. In this respect, as in other respects also, he reminds one of Grover Cleveland, who declared that "public office is a public trust," and lived up to the declaration. President Wilson has been a distinct disappointment to the friends of civil service reform. Is his falling away from the ideal of Cleveland and of Hughes due to his subordination of the administrative functions of government and the making of appointments to the legislative functions and to party leadership and to his purpose to be, like an old-world premier, not only the chief executive of the nation, but also the political leader of his party; the mold and master of its legislative record? Yet in the old world the premier has no fixed term of office, but may be thrown out at any time by an adverse vote of the legislature.

*Katonah, New York*





HEDWIG HEYL—KITCHEN STRATEGIST

## THE BEST KNOWN WOMAN IN GERMANY

BY CHARLOTTE TELLER

WHEN I went to a dinner to meet Hedwig Heyl, the woman who "would not let Germany starve," I pictured a super-Hausfrau, weighted down by the burdens she had assumed, which ranged from writing "War Cook Books" to canning a million pounds of beef for the German army. I found her given to flashes of repartee and anecdotes worthy of the dowager of an English novel. And when she spoke of her work it was with an air of genial conspiracy, as tho the English by their "starvation plan" had challenged the German woman to show her true colors.

She had come directly from a meeting of one of the food commissions where everything is discussed, from the question of how many million pigs shall be killed to the latest discoveries of Professor Nathan Zuntz. Every one has heard of them. He himself gave me a formula to use if there was not enough cream in the milk for a nursing baby. It sounded dangerous for a very young stomach, but it was another proof of that vegetable miracle in disguise, the potato, for potato flour was one of the ingredients.

"Little did the Englishman who brought the first potato to Germany realize that he was giving us a powerful weapon against his country," said Hedwig Heyl, and explained to me how salad dressing

could be made out of it without using either oil or eggs—potato salad with potato flour for mayonnaise!

"We have found a substitute for everything," she said, "but the German appetite. We can find nothing to take its place."

But they have certainly taught it how to keep its place, for the Germans, who were the heaviest eaters in Europe, are today, probably, the lightest. Before there was even a hint of the English siege tactics, the Women's National Service League persuaded the scientists to make a study of the German appetite and discover how little food was needed to satisfy it. This they did and with such zeal did they disseminate their conclusions in book and pamphlet that the Minister of the Interior had to suggest—since it was all at the public expense—that they limit their investigation to the most practical phase of their laboratory work.

It was at this time that Hedwig Heyl published her war cook book; but in three months it was useless because so many of the ingredients had either disappeared or gone beyond the purse of the workingman's wife. Besides, as soon as the English began to carry out their scheme the daily press became interested in recipes as news.

And in those first days a conference was held by the city authorities at the House of Representatives,

to which 800 persons came by invitation to hear lectures upon methods by which the kitchen could be brought into common course of action. And later, cooking classes were organized all over the city—which means all over the Empire, for Berlin was watched as an example.

In these classes the housekeepers and cooks were told about the various substitutes and their use. They were shown the necessity of saving, and of old-fashioned methods of drying and preserving fruits and vegetables, for it was recognized that the winter food had to be laid in while the sun shone. The reason for returning to old methods was that there were not enough glass jars for the great increase of preserves, and for what jars there were the rubber bands were lacking.

The use of home made fireless cookers was also demonstrated, and the baking of cakes with war flour, which called for different proportions of the other ingredients in order to be light and palatable. Hedwig Heyl helped to organize the Housewives' Union and to bring together all sorts of knowledge which, long unused, or just discovered, could now be put to the winning of this siege of the German stomach.

The appointment of a food dictator was but the final phase in the second part of the program which these women were working at from



the time when war was declared, the controlling of prices, the pursuit of the profit-hunter. The farmers and the middlemen might be patriotic, but the habit of profits is a hard one to break, and the laws of Germany were not made for the communal ideals and existence which were suddenly at hand. The women knew this.

To speak of the pig again, as an illustration of one sort of difficulty, an order went forth that pork could only be sold by the butchers at such and such prices. Good! For the prices had been high beyond words when one considered the fact that at this time there were more pigs in Germany than when the war broke out—22,000,000. But—the next day there was no pork at all on the market; it had all been sold to the sausage makers whose prices had not been regulated. Another session and a difficult one, since there are a dozen different grades of pork sausage, to determine what the prices thereon should be. I happened to be at the house of Robert Kuszynski, the statistician, who had found himself in great demand when it came to laying down the laws of supply and demand. The price of sausages had been determined. He looked worn out. The sausage makers would have to lose on the finest sorts and they had put up a hard fight. It always sounded easy when you read the official reports in the morning papers and went to market in a quiet state of mind, but for these men and women who had to take the responsibility of turning a competitive state into a socialistic one over night it was a time of stress.

It was Hedwig Heyl and the women who worked out the scheme of bread cards, without which chaos would have reigned. And she stood for butter cards and milk cards before the rest of the world saw the need of them. As an example of the sort of effective work that was done—in August, 1914, there was a sum of 13,000 marks spent in food tickets—or to supply the food the tickets called for, and there were 25,000 persons seeking help from the headquarters of the Women's National Service League. And, by the end of October there were only 4000 dependent upon the organization for help. I have seen some quick organization in times of catastrophe, but I have never seen anything to equal this.

As a strategist, Hedwig Heyl has had a unique training. Her father was a liberal man and one of the founders of the North German Lloyd. She was brought up by the Froebel method; and when she married, at eighteen, a man with many employees she fell to work to better their conditions. A year or two ago there was a reunion of the employees to celebrate her birthday, for she has managed the dye works since her husband's death. Those who came to the reunion had been born in the hospital she had opened as her first work forty years ago. They had been taken care of in the day nursery and kindergarten she had opened. The men had eaten at the communal lunch in quarters provided by the company. The girls had taken her course in domestic science and some of them the gardening course opened for women. And these original beneficiaries brought their children who had also been the recipients of this generosity—no longer personal, for the state has taken over some of the institutions and imitated others. I gave up trying to visit all the schools and homes and educational courses originated by her. The Woman's Lyceum Club, of which she is a president, was undergoing the same sort of transformation as everything else in Germany. Kitchen topics, discussed by the art section! Vegetarianism urged upon the members by ministers of the gospel! The fear of hunger had stimulated the community in an unbelievable way.

Her strategic position is fortified by Frau Heyl's friendship with the German Empress, with whom she takes tea once or twice a week and who carries out many suggestions made by this practical woman. It was in the palace that the Crown Princess opened a school of lace-making and fine sewing for the women who were suddenly called upon to earn

their living. The teacher was a little woman discovered by Hedwig Heyl, a German refugee from Belgium. And the patrons were the women who were used, before the war, to buy their lace in Brussels and their lingerie in Paris. They will not have to again, for the school is now self-supporting.

Hedwig Heyl enjoys too frankly her position as conspirator to hide in affected modesty. But when she talks in public her voice hardly carries to the near seats and you say "What a demure person." All the time she is probably working out new schemes—how to populate Germany after the war without withdrawing women from the point of vantage they have gained economically. How to cajole or frighten some public official who is still too conservative to be useful, or how to get the Girl Pathfinders, of whom she is a member, to plant more potatoes in the public parks after nightfall and feed the underfed cows on the estates of the profit-makers without rousing too much antagonism.

I lost all sense of there being any danger of starvation when I had one conversation with this woman. A natural tyrant in whom the love for the people has something a little dramatic but nothing sentimental; a good business woman, as I saw when I went over to the dye works converted now into a canning factory and watched her quiet management of the women in white caps and aprons putting up the cans of beef for the army at the rate of 6000 a day. These women were refugees from East Prussia; they are being well paid and Hedwig Heyl is making a good profit on her canned beef. Altho she is over sixty she works there every morning. The day I went I found myself soon seated upon a high stool taking marrow out of monstrous beef bones while we discussed her theories about

suffrage. She put me to work first and talked afterward. The marrow was to be put upon the market (combined, of course, with potato flour) as a substitute for butter, since that was so high. Of the vote, she said it was like an apple: it would fall into our laps when it was ripe; that what women had to do was to water the tree. The war—to her thinking—has given them their biggest chance to water the tree. And she has done her share.

New York City

25	50	50	50	50	50	25	50
4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche
25	50	50	25	25	50	25	50
4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche	4. Woche
25	50	<div>Bitte übertragen</div> <div>Brotkarte</div> <div>Berlin und Nachbarorte</div> <div>Will nur für die 48. Woche vom 17. bis 23. Januar 1916</div> <div>Währungen bezeichnen:</div> <div>XXIX</div> <div>19857</div> <div>200</div> <div>Gramm Brot</div> <div>oder</div> <div>125</div> <div>Gramm Mehl</div> <div>48. Woche</div> <div>200</div> <div>Gramm Brot</div> <div>oder</div> <div>125</div> <div>Gramm Mehl</div> <div>48. Woche</div>				25	50
4. Woche	4. Woche					4. Woche	4. Woche
25	50					25	50
4. Woche	4. Woche					4. Woche	4. Woche
25	100					25	100
4. Woche	4. Woche					4. Woche	4. Woche
25	100					25	100
4. Woche	4. Woche					4. Woche	4. Woche
25	100					25	100
4. Woche	4. Woche					4. Woche	4. Woche

FRAU HEYL WORKED OUT THE SCHEME OF BREAD CARDS





THE WORLD AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF WAR

All of the German colonies have been conquered except a narrowing strip in the middle of German East Africa. The black area is that now held by the Central Powers; the shaded belongs to the Entente Allies. Neutral countries are left white

# THE SECOND YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**A**FTER another year of warfare in which the area of conflict has widened, the number engaged are more numerous, the losses have increased and the expense has multiplied enormously, the issue of the conflict still remains in doubt and there is no more evidence of a speedy peace than there was on August 1, 1914, or August 1, 1915. In men and money the odds in favor of the Allies are greater than ever and so their ultimate victory seems inevitable if they keep up the fight, but, on the other hand, all the campaigns of the past year in Europe have gone to the advantage of Germany and her allies and their powers of resistance show no evidence yet of being exhausted.

Since the Great War is being fought on fields whose operations are quite distinct it will be most convenient to consider the various campaigns separately, giving in each case a few memorable dates and a brief summary of the results.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

August 3 1914—Germans enter Belgium.  
August 7—Germans take Liège.  
August 23-25—French defeated at Charleroi and British at Mons.  
September 6-16—Germans defeated on the Marne.  
September 14-23—Germans make a stand on the Aisne.  
October 9—Germans take Antwerp.  
March 16-14 1915—British attack at Neuve Chapelle but gain little ground.  
April 22-May 9—Germans attack at Ypres but gain little ground.  
May 9-14—French and British attack in Artois but gain little ground.  
September 25-27—British attack at Loos and French in Champagne but gain little ground.  
February 21 1916—Germans begin attack upon Verdun that still continues.

**COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT**  
*Territory now in possession of Allied Powers*  
31,332,000 square miles  
*Territory now in possession of Central Powers*  
1,245,000 square miles  
*Superiority of Allies over Central Powers in area more than*  
25 to 1

**PEOPLE IN CONFLICT**  
*Population of territory now in possession of Allied Powers*  
846,000,000  
*Population of territory now in possession of Central Powers*  
177,000,000  
*Superiority of Allies over Central Powers in population nearly*  
5 to 1

July 1—French and British begin attack on the Somme that still continues.

The battle line in France and Belgium remains substantially where it was drawn in the fall of 1914, altho more than a million men have been sacrificed in the effort to shove it one way or the other. Determined and long prepared attacks have been made upon it three times by the British, three times by the French and twice by the Germans, but nowhere yet has the line budged more than five miles or so from where it was first fixed. In the spring of 1915 the British took the village of Neuve Chapelle at a cost of 12,000 men, and in the fall they took the village of Loos at a cost of 50,000 men. The Germans made a desperate attempt with the aid of gas to smash their way thru the low land of Flanders to Calais, but the

British, French and Belgians held the line about Ypres. The French struck at the same time as the British in Artois and Champagne, but with no better success. That, in brief, was the history of 1915.

In 1916 it was expected that an Anglo-French offensive would open the campaign in the spring, but the Germans forestalled it by a furious attack upon Verdun, the corner fortress of France. Since February 21 the fighting has been incessant here and half a million men have been sacrificed but the French still hold to the ruined town and its inner circle of forts.

Finally at 7:30 in the morning of the first day of July, 1916, the Anglo-French offensive was launched. The attack was directed at the German lines on both sides of the Somme opposite Peronne, a battlefield familiar to every reader of Scott's "Quentin Durward." At the end of a month the French and British have each advanced three or four miles—but here the cautious chronicler must stay his hand and not attempt to forecast the fate of the virgin fortress, Peronne la Pucelle.

Whatever may be thought of future prospects the campaign in France at the end of the second year must be pronounced a deadlock if not a stalemate.

## THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

August 26-31, 1914—Russians defeated at Tannenberg, East Prussia. Limit of Russian advance westward into Germany.  
May 1, 1915—Russians driven back from Dobruja.





London: Sphere, Copyright 1918.

### THE HAMMER THAT IS SMASHING

THE SKETCH SHOWS ONE OF THE HEAVY BRITISH HOWITZERS JUST AS IT IS TAKEN INTO ACTION. THE ENEMY GUESSED RANGE OF IT. THE CYLINDERS ON GUN FOR TAKEN AT THE RANGE, BUT FAILED FOR LACK OF THEIR EXPLOSIVES. NOW THE BRITISH ARE







River Galicia limit of Russian advance westward into Austria.  
 August 5, 1915—Germans take Warsaw, capital of Poland.  
 September 16, 1915—Germans take Pinsk and Vilna limit of German advance eastward into Russia.  
 June 1, 1916—Russian drive begins.  
 June 17, 1916—Russians take Czernovitz, capital of Bukovina.

The eastern front presents a great contrast to the western. Instead of a line practically stationary for a year and a half, the contending armies have swept back and forth over a strip nearly three hundred miles wide and eight hundred miles long. Some cities have changed hands two or three times, and no country has been more thoroly devastated. The Russians on their retreat adopted the same tactics as they did against Napoleon and destroyed factories, stores and crops so far as they were able to. Three million refugees fled into the interior of Russia, causing great distress and embarrassment, but incidentally breaking down the Pale which has hitherto restricted the Jews to the western provinces.

The war began by a swift advance of the Russians into East Prussia, but this was checked by the victory of General von Hindenburg on the historic field of Tannenberg. Thus the Germans took the offensive and penetrated Poland almost to Warsaw, but here they were stopped in mid-winter.

Then the Russians turned their attention to the Austrian front, where they were more successful. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and Przemysl, its chief fortress, were

captured, and the spring of 1915 found the Russian armies in possession of the mountain wall of the Carpathians, looking down upon the Hungarian plains to the south.

But the German general, Mackensen, with a large army of Austrian and German troops, swept the Russians back three hundred miles during May and June, and so recovered all of Bukovina and Galicia except one corner.

In the north the Germans were still more successful. One year after the war began Prince Leopold of Bavaria entered Warsaw in triumph. A dozen fortresses fell in quick succession. All Poland was conquered and also Russian territory for two hundred miles north of it and a hundred miles east of it. The Baltic province of Courland, largely inhabited by Germans, fell into German hands except the port of Riga, which, protected by its swamps, resisted capture. By the fall of 1915 the Germans held a line running almost straight south from the Dvina River to the Rumanian border and at least a third shorter than their old Russian frontier. This line remained stationary until the following June.

The Russian armies were badly demoralized. They had lost heavily in casualties and prisoners. They were out of ammunition and the transportation system had broken down. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who as commander-in-chief was, rightly or wrongly, held responsible for the dis-

aster, was removed to the Caucasus and the Czar himself assumed nominal command of the Russian forces. During the winter the armies were completely reorganized and equipped for a new campaign. Munitions were received in large quantities from Japan and the United States by way of the Siberian railroad. British, French, Belgian and Japanese contingents were sent to take charge of armored motor cars, aeroplanes and other expert services. In exchange Russia sent six detachments of her surplus troops, unequipped, to France.

General Kuropatkin, of Manchurian fame, was placed in charge of the northern army group and General Brusiloff in charge of the southern. On June 1 the Russian offensive started in the south and in the two months since has attained a considerable success. The Russians have reconquered the crownland of Bukovina and reached the Carpathians beyond. The Austrians in Galicia and the Germans just north of it have both been driven back fifty miles from their winter front. The Russians claim the capture of over 300,000 prisoners in the last two months.

As it stands at the end of the second year of war the Germans hold over 100,000 square miles of Russian territory and the Russians hold about 10,000 square miles of Austrian territory.

#### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

May 23, 1915—Italy declares war on Austria.  
 May 15, 1916—Austrians advance from Trentino.  
 June 20, 1916—Italians drive Austrians back toward Trentino.

The entrance of Italy into the war did not make so much difference as the Allies had hoped. The boundary line, which was drawn in 1866 so as to give Austria a strategic advantage, proved to be all that was expected of it. The Austrians were able to hold their frontier, protected as it was on the one side by the Tirolese Alps and on the other by the Isonzo River, with three or four hundred thousand men against a million or more troops at the command of General Cadorna. The Italians have not taken any town of importance, and until recently the fighting has mostly been confined to a strip of four or five miles inside the Austrian border.

But in the middle of last May the Austrians undertook an offensive movement from the Trentino and had advanced about ten miles into the Venetian Valley when the Russian drive began, and they were obliged to withdraw their troops to their mountain shelter.

So, after more than twenty-two months of war, the Austrians and Italians stand about where they



THE BATTLEFIELDS

The regions over which the war-wave has swept are given in black. Neutral countries are white. The Central Powers are distinguished from the Entente Allies by different shading.



started, except for the heavy losses both have sustained.

#### THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN

July 28, 1914—Austria declares war upon Serbia.  
 August 23, 1914—First Austrian invasion repulsed.  
 December 10, 1914—Second Austrian invasion repulsed.  
 September 20, 1915—Bulgaria mobilizes.  
 September 23, 1915—Greece mobilizes.  
 October 5, 1915—French and British troops land at Salonica.  
 October 8, 1915—Austrians take Belgrade.  
 November 5, 1915—Bulgars take Nish.  
 November 30, 1915—Conquest of Serbia completed.  
 January 14, 1916—Austrians enter Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.

Serbia, about which the war began, was the first country to be completely conquered. The armies that Austria sent into Serbia in the summer and winter of 1914 met with such humiliating defeats that no further attempts were made until the fall of 1915. By that time the spectacular success of the Germans in Russia and the failure of the Allies to make any impression upon the German lines in France had inclined the Balkan states toward the Central Powers. Both sides made generous offers of enemy territory to Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania and both had hopes up to the last moment of winning over one or all of them. But when it came to the show-down it turned out that Rumania was determined to remain neutral, that Bulgaria would espouse the cause of the Central Powers and that Greece was divided. King Constantine, whose wife is sister to the Kaiser, was pro-German in his sympathies, but Venizelos, his prime minister, was pro-Ally. The King won the political battle and declared Greece neutral, but that did not prevent the British and French troops from using Greek territory for their military and naval operations.

The Bulgarian troops entered Serbia from the eastern side at the same time that the Austrian and German troops entered from the northern side. While the Teutons took Belgrade, the old capital of Serbia, the Bulgars took Nish, the new capital. The Serbs, caught between the two armies and receiving no aid from outside, were defeated on the plain of Kosovo, where the Turks had conquered them five hundred years before. The aged King Peter escaped in a peasant's cart and such of his troops as were not captured or killed took refuge in Greece and Albania.

The tiny kingdom of Montenegro shared the fate of the allied and kindred Serbia. The supposedly impregnable Mount Lovcen, which dominates the Bay of Cattaro, was taken by the Austrians with surprising ease, and King Nicholas went into exile in France.

Albania, which five months before the war had been set up by the powers as an independent nation under



THE PARTITION OF TURKEY

Asiatic Turkey has been attacked from all four sides. The attempt of the British and French to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople was frustrated, but on the east the Russians have conquered the greater part of Armenia as well as overrun northern Persia. The British have occupied southern Persia and the coast of the Persian Gulf, and declared a protectorate over Egypt. The British expedition sent up the Tigris to take Bagdad was defeated and captured. Most of the Arab tribes are said to be in revolt against Ottoman rule.

a Prussian prince, is now divided among her neighbors. The Austrians are in possession of the northern part and the Bulgars of the eastern; the Italians hold Avlona on the western coast and the Greeks have seized the Epirote provinces on the south.

The British Government, surprised and chagrined at Bulgaria's joining the enemy, thought it too late to intervene in the Balkans, but General Joffre ran over to London, and by his eloquence and earnestness persuaded the cabinet to join with him in the rescue of Serbia. But by the time the French and British troops got there the country was conquered, so they withdrew to Salonica which they have ever since occupied in spite of the protests of the Greek Government at this violation of neutrality. The Allied fleet blockaded the Greek coast and so forced the Greek Government to evacuate the Salonica district and finally to demobilize the Greek army. The Bulgars, claiming the same privilege, have occupied Greek territory to the east of Salonica.

The Balkan campaign, then, has gone altogether against the Allies. The Central Powers have won Bulgaria as an ally and have occupied Serbia, Montenegro and Albania.

#### THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

February 19, 1915—British warships shell Turkish forts.  
 March 18, 1915—Three warships lost in Dardanelles; fleet withdrawn.  
 April 25, 1915—Australasian troops landed on Gallipoli.  
 August 6, 1915—Second landing made at Suvla, Gallipoli.  
 December 19, 1915—Troops withdrawn from Gallipoli.

The attempt to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople was ill advised and ill managed. First a

fleet of British and French warships, including the largest battleship ever constructed, was sent out to accomplish the feat alone. After a month spent in bombarding the Turkish forts guarding the strait had failed to reduce them, the fleet rashly entered the Dardanelles, where two British and one French battleships were promptly sunk by floating mines.

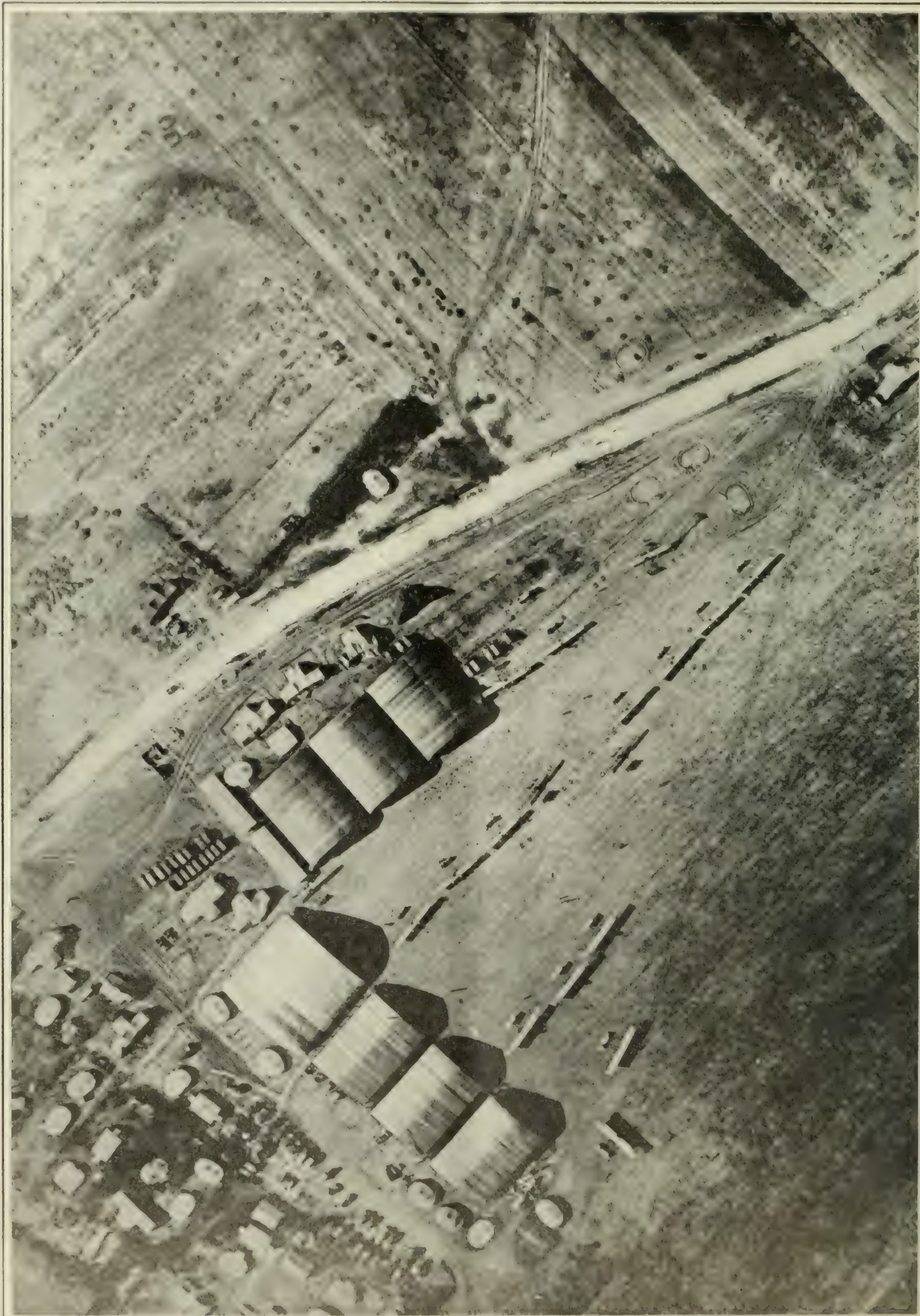
Then it was decided to try troops, but a month was spent in making the necessary preparations for landing, and by that time the Turks, under German engineers, had fortified the Gallipoli peninsula. The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps was landed on the western shore of the peninsula, called for that reason Anzac Cove, but they were never able to fight their way inland far enough to reach the ridge commanding the strait. Another contingent landed at Suvla Bay, a little farther up the coast, was also forced to keep to the shelter of the beach. Late in the year the enterprise was abandoned and the troops withdrawn. The British losses were 117,549 killed, wounded and missing. There were also 96,683 hospital cases of disease, an unusual feature in the present war.

The Dardanelles campaign accomplished nothing, except, perhaps, to frustrate a Turkish attack upon Egypt.

#### THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN

November, 1914—British take Basra, near head of Persian Gulf.  
 January, 1915—Expedition starts up Tigris.  
 November 22, 1915—British advance checked at Ctesiphon, 18 miles below Bagdad.  
 December 3, 1915—British expedition retires to Kut-el Amara and is there besieged.  
 April 29, 1916—British expedition surrenders at Kut-el Amara.





#### AN AVIATION BASE BEHIND THE FRENCH LINES AT VERDUN

This photograph was taken by an aviator 1500 feet high and directly over the camp. It shows with remarkable clearness the French army aeroplanes drawn up before their hangars, and behind these the soldiers' tents and several groups of motor trucks. On the upper and under side of each wing of the French biplanes is painted a red, white and blue circle, in order to make immediate identification possible during duels. The German machines are marked by a black cross.



TERRITORIAL GAINS

The end of the second year of the war finds the belligerent powers holding the following territories not previously included among their possessions:

	Area Square miles	Normal Population
Great Britain	2,510,000	22,000,000
Russia	412,000	5,350,000
Germany	127,000	29,000,000
France	112,600	1,800,000
Austria	31,500	3,400,000
Bulgaria	17,000	2,270,000

Early in the war the British took possession of the Persian and Turkish territory about the Persian Gulf, and in 1915 expeditions were sent up the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Tigris expedition had almost reached Bagdad when it encountered a superior force of Turks and was forced to withdraw a hundred miles down-stream. Here it was caught in a bend in the river at Kut-el-Amara and was so closely invested that only aeroplanes could reach it. After holding out for nearly five months, the expedition, consisting then of only 10,000 British and Indian troops, surrendered to the Turks.

The failure of the Mesopotamian campaign, tho it involved insignificant numbers compared with the European operations, had a serious effect upon British prestige in the East.

THE CAUCASIAN CAMPAIGN

February 15, 1916—Russians take Erzerum.  
April 18, 1916—Russians take Trebizond.  
July 28, 1916—Russians take Erzingan.

The only definite success outside of Africa so far achieved by any of the nine Allies is the Russian conquest of Armenia. The Grand Duke Nicholas, transferred to the Caucasus, began from there the invasion of Turkey before the winter was over. The opposition was feeble and the fortresses of Erzerum and Trebizond, renowned from old for their ability to stand a siege, surrendered as soon as they were reached. But the Russian occupation of this region was not soon enough to save the Armenians. The Turks, knowing that the Armenians would welcome the advance of the Russians, determined upon their removal, and during the winter a million or more Armenians, Syrians and Greeks were massacred or deported. Northern Persia, which, according to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, was recognized as the Russian "sphere of influence," has now passed under Russian control in spite of the resistance of the Persian Nationalists aided by the Germans and Turks.

Unless, then, the results of this campaign are nullified in Europe, the

Russian Empire will incorporate northern Persia and northeastern Turkey.

THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

August 26, 1914—British and French conquer Togoland.  
July 9, 1915—General Botha of Union of South Africa conquers German Southwest Africa.  
February 18, 1916—British and French conquer Kamerun.  
March 9, 1916—General Smuts of the Union of South Africa enters upon the conquest of German East Africa.

The German colonies in Africa have an area more than four times that of the Fatherland, but there probably were not more than 25,000 Germans in them when the war broke out. Cut off from Germany, from one another, and from the outside world by the British command of the coast, it was inevitable that they should succumb. The only wonder is that these four isolated groups should be able to hold out as long as they have against enemies on every side. Two of the colonies, Togo and Kamerun, were cleaned up by British and French troops. The other two were left to the Union of South Africa. The Boer generals, Botha and Smuts, who sixteen years ago were fighting against the British, undertook to annex German Southwest Africa to the British Empire. The job was so well done that General Smuts was set at the same task in German East Africa. The region about Mount Kilimanjaro is already in his possession, and with Belgians invading the colony from the west and Portuguese from the south, the handful of Germans in the interior cannot be expected to resist much longer.

With their capitulation will vanish the colonial empire that the German Government has labored ever since 1884 to construct.

THE WAR ON THE SEA

August 5, 1914—Beatty sinks three German cruisers in the battle of Heligoland.  
November 1, 1914—Craddock's squadron defeated off Coronel, Chili, by Von Spee's squadron.  
December 8, 1914—Sturdee destroys Von Spee's squadron near Falkland Islands.  
January 24, 1915—German squadron defeated at Dogger Bank.  
February 7, 1915—Germans declare a war-zone about British Isles.  
March 11, 1915—British Order-in-Council establishes cordon control shutting off all goods going to or from Germany.  
May 7, 1915—"Lusitania" sunk.  
May 4, 1916—Germany agrees not to sink liners without warning.  
May 31, 1916—Greatest naval battle of history fought off Jutland.  
June 5, 1916—"Hampshire" sunk with Ketchen on board.  
June 29, 1916—England renounces the Declaration of London.

The story of the war on the sea may be summed up in few words: After two years the British supremacy remains unshaken. The German submarines have inflicted heavy losses upon the naval and mercantile shipping of the Allies. A few sea-rovers like the "Emden" and the "Mowe" have been for a time at large. The submarine "Deutschland,"

THE DAILY COST

The leading belligerents are now spending money at the following rates per diem:

Great Britain	\$30,000,000
Germany	22,000,000
France	15,500,000
Russia	16,000,000
Austria	12,000,000
Italy	8,000,000
Turkey	1,500,000
Bulgaria	1,500,000
Belgium	1,500,000
Total	\$108,000,000

loaded with dyes, appeared at Baltimore. But German shipping has been virtually shut off from the sea, and German commerce by any channel has been cut down almost to extinction. Without declaring a blockade, because, as Premier Asquith said, "the government are not going to allow their efforts to be strangled in a network of judicial niceties," the British Government inspects the cargo and mails of all ships bound for European ports, whatever their flag or destination, and no goods are allowed to pass if suspected of being intended for Germany. The United States, in maintenance of its historic principle that "free ships make free goods," has protested against the illegality and stringency of the British procedure, but without avail.

The sinking of passenger vessels like the "Lusitania" aroused such indignation in neutral countries that the party in Germany which was opposed to such tactics secured the ascendancy, and the United States was assured that the German submarines would not in the future attack unarmed merchantmen without fair warning. But this promise was made upon the condition that England's blockade practises be brought within the scope of international law, so it is possible that the submarine raids may be resumed at any time that Germany is willing to incur the displeasure of the United States.

The dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers of the two fleets came into conflict for the first time near the mouth of the Skagerrak and off the coast of Jutland on the afternoon of the last day of May. The result is indecisive from the standpoint of naval power. The British losses were about twice those of the Germans, but since the British navy is about twice as strong, the ratio is not materially changed.

CHANGES IN THE MAP

Publishers of geographies are holding back on new editions because it is anticipated that there will be many alterations to be made in national boundaries however the war



may turn out. A map of the world made now would show that since August, 1914, an area almost equal to the whole of Europe has changed hands at least temporarily. On page 195 we summarize the chief of these changes. The figures given are, of course, only approximate for the area actually held by the armies is not definitely determinable and the population is still more uncertain because millions of people who were in the war zones have fled to other countries or else have perished by war, massacre, privation and plague.

From the table it will be seen that the lion's share of the spoils has gone to Great Britain. With the assistance of the Japanese and Australians she took possession of all of the German islands in the Pacific and with the assistance of the French and Boers she has conquered all of the German colonies in Africa except German East Africa, of which the central portion is still unsubdued. In the conquest of Togo and Kamerun, French and British troops coöperated, so I have calculated these colonies as divided equally between the two powers altho it is quite likely that France will be given a much larger share in the final settlement. Egypt, Sudan and Cyprus, which before the war belonged nominally to Turkey, altho under the administrative control of England, are now listed as part of the British Empire. The southern half of Persia has now virtually passed under British rule, as well as a considerable part of Arabia. The troops that were sent up the Tigris and Euphrates have control of the vilayet of Busra.

To the French I have tentatively assigned half of the German colonies of Togo and Kamerun. In Alsace the French still hold a strip a few miles wide and about forty-five miles long on the German side of the border.

Germany has Luxemburg, nearly all of Belgium and a large slice of France. On the Russian side the German troops are in possession of all Poland, almost all of Courland and a large part of the governments of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno and Volhynia.

Austrian, Bulgarian and German troops joined in the Balkan campaign. How the territory gained in it will be divided no man knows. The figures given in the accompanying table are based upon the assumption that Austria for the present has no session of the northern half of Serbia and Albania and the whole of Montenegro, and that Bulgaria has the balance of Serbia.

THE NATIONS AT WAR	
THE ENTENTE ALLIES	THE CENTRAL POWERS
<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Germany</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Austria-Hungary</i>
<i>Russia</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Japan</i>	
<i>Belgium</i>	
<i>Serbia</i>	
<i>Montenegro</i>	
<i>Portugal</i>	

#### PAYING FOR IT

According to David Lloyd George the war will be won by "silver bullets." Since England is the country with the greatest store of this sort of ammunition her part in the burden of war becomes increasingly important as the months drag on. Parliament has just been asked to provide \$2,550,000,000 more, making a total of \$14,160,000,000 appropriated during the past two years. These credits have been granted without opposition and almost without debate and the government has not been required even to specify the various uses for which the money was to be applied. Never before in the history of the world has any government had such enormous sums placed at its disposal without restriction.

It must not be hastily assumed that these billions spent are altogether wasted. In the first place a billion and a quarter of England's expenditure consists of money advanced to her allies and her oversea dominions. These are loans which presumably will be repaid with interest unless the Allies are ruined.

Then, too, the appropriations of Parliament include all of the running expenses of the government, now higher than usual because the government has taken on more functions. The ordinary expenditure of

the British Government before the war was about one billion dollars. Of this some \$380,000,000 a year went for army and navy and of course were "wasted" in the same sense as the larger sums now spent for the purpose. But altho soldiering in peace or war must be classed among the unproductive occupations and the money expended for explosives is speedily consumed either fruitlessly or in the destruction of lives and property, yet we must avoid the common fallacy of regarding the expenditures of the belligerent governments as so much wealth lost to the world, in excess of the normal consumption of peaceful times. In large part it represents a transfer of expenditure from individuals to the government. It means, for instance, that there are some two million young Englishmen in France supported by the government who formerly had to "support themselves." Most of them are being supported more expensively than ever before and in so far as this means better food, clothing and sanitary care it is not to be regretted. Altho they are from an economic standpoint to be considered as idle, yet this also is not an unprecedented strain upon the community. In 1908, according to Kier Hardie, labor member of Parliament, there were 2,250,000 men out of work in England and Scotland, three-fourths of them skilled artizans. Now there are more people working and they are working harder than ever before. Unemployment is wiped out and wages in some industries more than doubled. The cost of living has risen but not so much as the wage rate. In many cases the allowance made for the government to the wife of a soldier, tho it seems meager to us, is more than she has had before for the support of the family including the husband. This accounts for the curious fact that the poorer classes are spending money more lavishly than formerly. Imitation jewelry is in great demand and all sorts of cheap amusements are extensively patronized. The consumption of alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom has risen to the unprecedented height of \$900,000,000 a year, a hundred million more than it was before the war, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the men are in the army where they get only their ration of rum. So far it is chiefly the wealthy and well-to-do who have begun the practise of economy and this under compulsion since the burden of increased taxation has in many cases cut their income in two.

#### THE WAR OF RACES

The chief races taking part in the Great War are:

<i>Afridis</i>	<i>Kurds</i>
<i>Albanians</i>	<i>Lithuanians</i>
<i>Algerians</i>	<i>Magyars</i>
<i>Annamites</i>	<i>Mahrattas</i>
<i>Armenians</i>	<i>Malagasy</i>
<i>Arabs</i>	<i>Maoris</i>
<i>Austrians</i>	<i>Montenegrins</i>
<i>Bantus</i>	<i>Mongols</i>
<i>Belgians</i>	<i>Fathans</i>
<i>Boers</i>	<i>Persians</i>
<i>British</i>	<i>Poles</i>
<i>Bulgars</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
<i>Circassians</i>	<i>Rumanians</i>
<i>Croatians</i>	<i>Russians</i>
<i>Czechs</i>	<i>Ruthenians</i>
<i>Egyptians</i>	<i>Senegalese</i>
<i>Finn</i>	<i>Serbs</i>
<i>French</i>	<i>Sikhs</i>
<i>Gauls</i>	<i>Slavaks</i>
<i>Georgians</i>	<i>Slovaks</i>
<i>Germans</i>	<i>Socians</i>
<i>Gurkhas</i>	<i>Tatars</i>
<i>Italians</i>	<i>Tonkinese</i>
<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Turks</i>
<i>Jews</i>	<i>West Indians</i>



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



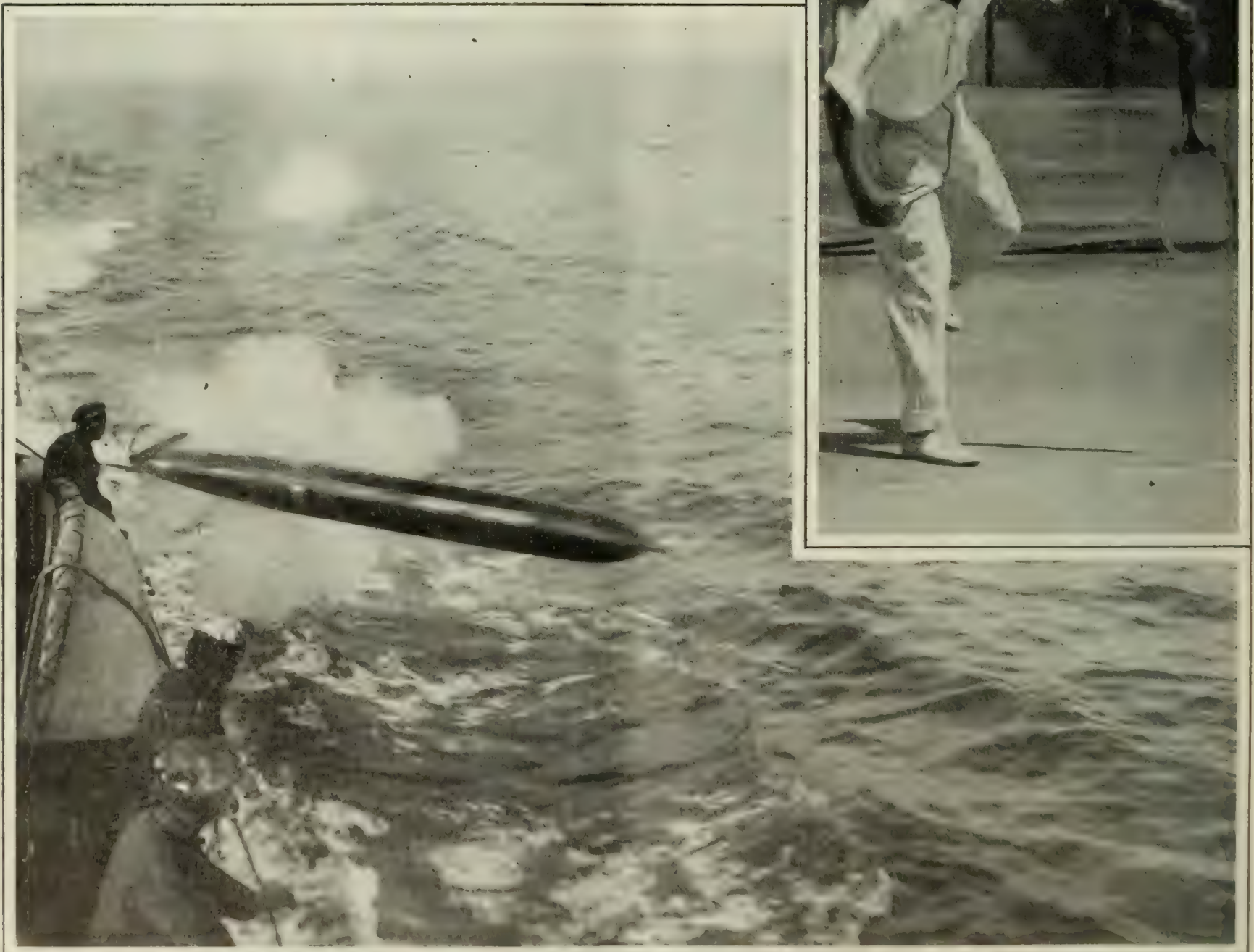
*The third year of the Great War finds the boy-soldiers of the class of 1916 fighting in the French trenches.*





Paul Thompson

*Hats off—to the Kaiser! A regiment of British soldiers who have replaced their caps with gas masks and are ready to meet the German attack.*



Victor Wood

*On the tennis court the Japanese have come and conquered. Ichiya Kumaga won the New York state championship. A torpedo just being launched from a German destroyer which is stationed off the coast of Flanders.*





Copyright International Film

Hats off—to the King! These are Canadian Highlanders cheering King George V at his review of the British troops on their way to the front.



Harper's Weekly

Photograph by E. L. W. Gault

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, which advises on August 10 the destination of 4,000,000 voters. These are "the days of real sport" for the kiddies who are having all sorts of fun at the seashore.



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## The New Books

### SHAW DISCOVERS CHRISTIANITY

Bernard Shaw's latest volume of plays and prefaces, *Androcles and the Lion, Overruled, Pygmalion*, marks a very interesting stage in his intellectual development. He has at last discovered the existence of Christianity, and been so struck by it that he wrote an excellent play and a preface of 115 pages to tell us what he thought about it all. *Androcles and the Lion* is a sympathetic comedy of the Christian martyr. The play is full of Shaw's merriest laughter, but no one who has read or seen it can fail to note that he is laughing with the Christians rather than at them. It is the emperor and the Roman mob that are made to look the fool; not Lavinia who outfaces death and laughs it down, not Androcles who is shamefully bullied by his wife but has no fear of lions, not Ferrovius who slays six gladiators in a moment of moral weakness and is made a member of the Pretorian Guard. In the submission of Ferrovius to the cult of Mars on the ground that force still rules the world and "the Christian God is not yet," Shaw tells us that he has exprest the antagonism between the Christian ideal and the conduct of the nations of Christendom which still, with the full approval of the organized church, settle their destinies on the battlefield.

In the long theological essay which precedes this play Shaw discusses the value and meaning of Christianity. He concludes that Jesus was one of the greatest and wisest of men, and that his principles of human brotherhood, communism, repudiation of revenge and rejection of private interests in the service of God (whom Mr. Shaw will persist in making a hyphenated deity, the Life-Force) would redeem society if there were any serious attempt to put them into practise. But the Christian Church, he insists, immediately wandered from the ideals of Jesus as fast and as far as it could and erected in His name an elaborate metaphysics of original sin, the atonement, salvation by orthodoxy, and essential sacraments.

Paul was largely to blame. "The conversion of Paul was no conversion at all; it was Paul who converted the religion that had raised one man above sin and death into a religion that delivered millions of men so completely into their dominion that their own common nature became a horror to them, and the religious life became a denial of life." We are sorry that a critic who has seen so much (tho far from enough) of the greatness of the Master should see so little of the greatness of the Apostle. He forgets entirely the strong

### SCHOOL INFORMATION

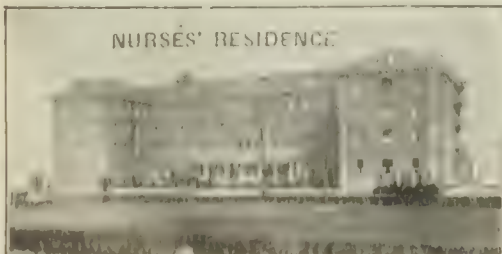
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points of Paul's character and teaching: his unflinching dignity and tact; the urbanity with which he faced dignitaries while in chains and seemed the greater for them; his patriotism ("I am a citizen of no mean city") and civic sense; the faith that never faltered and the courage that never broke; the good common sense of most of his practical regulations for the early church; the mingled fervor and philosophical grasp which have made his epistles the model textbooks of theologians from that time to this. Shaw's failure to appreciate Paul is unfortunately but typical of his failure to understand the worth of the organized Christian Church and the great work it has done in the world. If it has rarely been what its Founder would have wished, it is not wholly the Church of Barabbas that Shaw would make it out.

*Overruled* is one of Shaw's farces-comedies of sex relationship, adding little to what he has often said before. *Pygmalion*, on the other hand, is a play of importance. Shaw takes the driest of earthly topics, phonetics, and turns it into an interesting human play; quite as remarkable a feat as the subject of the plot, the transformation of a flower girl into a society lady, by cultivating her pronunciation. The author becomes so enamored of the creations of his hand that he supplements the play by a very long prose narrative which details the future career of all the principal characters. So far as we know, this has never been done before in literature, at least on such an elaborate scale. People are fond of looking at the last pages of books; why not extend Mr. Shaw's idea to serial stories and publish in each number not the conventional summary of previous instalments, but an abstract of the subsequent instalments? This would destroy forever the torment of Tantalus which has hitherto afflicted all readers of the serial-story magazines.

*Androcles and the Lion, Overruled, Pygmalion*, by George Bernard Shaw. Brentano. \$1.50.

## TWO VETERAN POETS

Amid all the roar and clash of modern and ultra-modern verse, two thin volumes of poetry, daintily bound and printed, even as they are written, are likely to be forgotten. But Bliss Carman's *April Awe*, and *Poems of War and Peace*, by Robert Underwood Johnson, certainly merit attention. To many persons they will be a welcome relief from the strife and tumult of "emancipated" verse of all sorts. To others they will be just old fashioned poetry, pretty enough, but hardly lasting art.

Both writers have the unmistakable note of sincerity, felicitous expression, and rather conservative verse-forms. Bliss Carman's poems are almost all nature lyrics—the reactions of a beauty loving person to

"April now in morning clad

Like a gleaming oread,

With the south wind in her voice . . ."

Mr. Johnson's work, tho anything but ultra-modern, has a lustier note, a more articulate message. The ode, *Goethals of Panama*, sings of



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# Stop Eating Foods That Poison!

**Why Wrong Eating is Responsible for More Sickness than Any Other Cause. How Right Eating Removes the Cause of Sickness.**

By Arthur True Buswell, M. D.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

Not long ago I had a talk with Eugene Christian, the noted food scientist, and he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of disease through food. Incidentally Eugene Christian has personally treated over 23,000 people for almost every non-organic ailment known with almost unvaried success.

An enviable record when one considers that people nearly always go to him after every other known method has failed.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment believing he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to

remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

I know of several instances where rich men and women have been so pleased with what he has done for them that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying him.

Food is the fuel of the human system, yet some of the combinations of food we put into our systems are as dangerous as dynamite, soggy wood and a little coal would be in a furnace—and just about as effective. Is it any wonder that the average life of man today is but 39 years—and that diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys have increased 103 per cent during the past few years!

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons, including special summer menus which enable you to withstand the heat and retain winter's rigor.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 48, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

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the heroic in an heroic way, and the poems on The Hague, Rheims, Edith Cavell, and the "Lusitania" tragedy ring true. By far the most spirited poem is the robust and gallant ode to Embattled France, first published in The Independent, ending with this Envoi to the Republic, which it is a pleasure to print again:

"When Peace and Toil shall guard thy soil in all its ancient girth,  
And Freedom, by thy fortitude, has found a newer birth,  
We still shall cry, 'My France, Our France, the France of all the Earth!'"

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*April Airs*, by Bliss Carman. Boston. Small Maynard. \$1. *Poems of War and Peace*, by Robert Underwood Johnson. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.

## SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

Out of the host of writers who have written more or less comprehensively of South America, there are few who stand out with such distinction and merit as Father Zahm. Added to his scientific training his is the true gift of narrative, and many little anecdotes carry the reader with interest thru his somewhat lengthy book. Companion of Colonel Roosevelt in his South American expedition, Father Zahm had every advantage for seeing the country, and his former travels (beginning thirty-three years before) had prepared him to choose important and dismiss trifling knowledge.

He has a solid admiration for our South American neighbors and their past history, beginning with Vasco Nunez de Balboa and his astounding proclamation as discoverer of the Pacific, which exprest not the vainglorious words of the individual, but rather the promise of power and the supremacy of an empire.

If the extraordinary display of hospitality offered to the party did not tinge Father Zahm's views of the customs and temper of the race, it would be remarkable. The one word of criticism we would make bears on this point. To ordinary travelers or foreign residents in South American republics, the natives are incomprehensible and often frankly unfriendly, and one does not ordinarily come in contact with the society which has been influenced by travel and intercourse with other nationalities. Aside from this, *Through South America's Southland* is a book of extraordinary interest by one who knows his subject thoroly.

J. A. Hammerton's *Real Argentine* is refreshing in its freedom from the fulsome praise that fills three-quarters of the literature written on the South American continent. It chronicles life in this remarkable republic as the ordinary man, free from official tutelage, will find it and should be read by every prospective traveler to rid his mind of the often mischievous influence of writers who have seen only what is flatter-



ing and who really know nothing of the true conditions or people. Mr. Hammeton has chronicled his impressions after a year's residence away from the country, so as to enter only settled judgments. Statistics are left to other writers, since they prove "merely whatever the writer most wishes to establish." Under his impressions there is often a shrewd commonsense which will make the reader grasp at once the impossibility of knowing or becoming familiar with a race actually molded not in European ideals, but in archaic traditions and Moorish notions.

The author agrees with that incomparable raconteur and voyager, Mons. Huret, that this country of many shams is decidedly hard to "get into to understand." In judging Buenos Aires other great cities should be borne in mind, and in judging the country as a whole, its deceptions should be unveiled at the same time that its truly commendable qualities are praised.

*Through South America's Southland*, by J. A. Zahm. Appleton. \$3.50. *The Real Argentine*, by J. A. Hammeton. Dodd, Mead. \$2.50.

#### MOHAMMEDANISM TODAY

It is a little difficult to entirely follow Dr. Zwemer in his evidently sincere work, *Mohammed or Christ*, because he does not seem to emphasize sufficiently the essential difference between Christianity and Islam. While Christianity is of the spirit with spiritual reward promised as the chief hope of the believer, Mohammedanism is, for the most part, under Allah, a higher code of materialism reinforced by a democratic militant faith. Every Mohammedan convert becomes socially the equal of his fellow, so far as any advancement here or hereafter is concerned. If, therefore, Mohammedanism is to be won by Christianity, it will be by its spiritual appeal.

Not that one would question Dr. Zwemer's spiritual conviction, but in his very earnestness to further it, he now and then appears to take in hand the forceful weapon of the enemy. That places him in danger of a challenge out of the New Testament by some learned Mohammedan. His disclosure of the vitality of modern Islam, however, should stir those of his religious principles to renewed missionary effort.

*Mohammedanism*, by C. Snouck Hurgronje, is doubtless not intended to be a comprehensive study of Islam. Otherwise it would be astonishing that the author nowhere mentions the enlightened and tolerant influence of Akbar upon Mohammedan thought in India, and overlooks the former position of Herat in Afghanistan as a conspicuous center of Mohammedan culture. Neither does he touch upon the orthodox influence in Persian literature, whereby Omar never was given in the East the appreciation bestowed upon him in the West. We, therefore, accept Professor Hurgronje's volume to be chiefly the Arabian conception and development of Mohammedanism, in which field the author displays accomplished learning, especially as to the religious aspects.

*Mohammed or Christ*, by E. M. Zwemer. Revell. \$1.50. *Mohammedanism*, by C. Snouck Hurgronje. Putnam. \$1.50.



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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



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*The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.*

### WHEN BOND TITLES MISLEAD

AS has been stated before in these columns, there are bonds and bonds. The investor often fails to realize that a bond is not always secured by mortgage on real property, plants or railways, but often thru deposit of other bonds which may or may not be secured by mortgage, or by stocks, or both bonds and stocks as well as some real property.

While all bonds contain a promise to pay a specific amount at a certain time, as well as semi-annual interest, some are secured by a mortgage on real property or by deposit of collateral; while others are purely unsecured promises to pay, secured by whatever assets the issuing corporation may possess. This can never be ascertained by reading the bond, but the information is found in the company's last annual report, which should contain general remarks as to the company's condition, a balance sheet, statement of income and expenses, etc.

A bond may be called a "first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent bond" and be secured by a first mortgage on a comparatively valueless piece of realty, while the collateral may consist of an entire issue, or a part of an issue, of first mortgage bonds; it may be secured by bonds or stocks, or both. But the value of the collateral trust bond will depend upon the market value, or actual intrinsic value in case no market has been made, of the collateral and upon the value of the company's promise to pay.

It must be always borne in mind that the collateral may have a par value greatly in excess of the amount of bonds issued, but that the collateral may be secured by a mortgage on a railroad that is not operating or upon land that has no immediate market possibilities; that the stocks may not be paying dividends and have little or no market value, or they may be stocks of a company that is of great strategic importance to the parent corporation. If the parent corporation has other earnings and other assets to permit of its paying interest on its collateral trust bonds, no fear may be felt with re-

spect to the interest. However, if the bonds mature and the collateral have value greatly under the par value of the bonds issued, the holders stand to lose unless the corporation's credit be exceedingly good.

The uninitiated investor is unable to judge the value of the collateral behind such issues; if he cannot secure the advice of an expert, he should refrain from investing in collateral trust issues, or in fact in any bonds whose security is not clearly known.

Some bonds are secured by collateral consisting of stocks only. As they bear the corporation's promise to pay they are called bonds, but they are in reality stocks inasmuch as in case of insolvency the collateral would be about the only security available to satisfy their claims. Take the case of Interborough Consolidated  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s; these are secured by stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subway system of New York City. The Interborough Consolidated is a holding company for traction lines in New York City, the principal assets consisting of \$33,912,800 out of \$35,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock; this stock is deposited as security for the Interborough Consolidated collateral  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, of which \$67,825,000 are outstanding.

The company also owns a large proportion of the stock of the New York Railways Company, from which it receives no dividends. So as far as the income of the company is concerned, it is entirely dependent upon dividends from Interborough Rapid Transit stock for funds to pay interest on its Collateral Trust  $4\frac{1}{2}$ s. At the present time these dividends are greatly in excess of requirements, but it is not inconceivable that with the new construction at an extensive rate and no income from new lines for some years, the Interborough Rapid Transit might not be so liberal with its dividends when it had to charge interest on its entire \$170,000,000 bonds to earnings instead of to construction account. For this reason these collateral trust bonds are considered more as a stock than a bond issue.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was purchased years ago by a group of speculators. Not possessing the necessary funds to finance the entire proposition, a holding company was formed and called Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. The latter was capitalized at \$145,000,000, and it purchased \$71,353,000 of the railway company's stock, which it deposited as security for an equal amount of Collateral Trust 4 per cent bonds No. 2002; these bonds were sold or exchanged for the stock of the railway company. The railroad company was in turn controlled by a third company, which issued \$54,000,000 preferred stock and \$96,000,000 common. Thus a \$75,000,000 proposition was inflated to a \$150,000,000 proposition thru two holding companies and a Collateral Trust bond issue.

The holders of the Collateral Trust 4s had nothing to fear so long as the railway company paid dividends on its stock, inasmuch as the amount of the dividends paid always exceeded the 4 per cent required to pay interest on the bonds. But early in 1914 the railway company decided that it could not continue to pay dividends on its stock, so when the May 1st interest became due on the bonds a default occurred. The bondholders had to sue and take the collateral, while those who did not join the protective committee received but \$98.50 in cash for a \$1000 bond and, but recently, \$8.50 additional. The \$150,000,000 Rock Island Company stocks are now practically valueless altho the preferred once sold at over 94 and the common as high as 81.

This case illustrates quite clearly what the investor has to contend with in placing his funds and how careful he must be in selecting a reputable banker to assist him in making investments. There are many good collateral trust bonds, but it must always be borne in mind that not only will the company that issued the bonds bear close watching, but also the company or companies whose securities are deposited as collateral. Investors who buy bonds of this class, even the best ones, must not feel that their duty is fulfilled when the bonds have been carefully stowed away in a safe deposit box. Either the investor should place himself in a position to be advised of changing conditions in the corporations whose securities he owns, or he should send a complete list of his holdings to a banking firm which maintains a highly organized statistical department for this purpose.

The investor who does not want to worry about his investments should not purchase collateral trust bonds of any sort. "Investments without worry" are confined to United States Government issues and state and municipal bonds, railroad bonds which are legal for New York savings banks, etc. The yield on such bonds rarely exceeds 4.75 per cent.



# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## SELLING COSTS

Occasionally there appears in the public press an editorial discussion of some insurance question in which, for the lack of exact information by the writers, the practises of the companies are misrepresented. There recently appeared in a leading weekly periodical, *The Saturday Evening Post*, a criticism of the sales methods of life insurance companies, comparing them unfavorably with fire insurance and the automobile industry. "But very little fire insurance is sold," observes *The Post*, "through the personal importunities of agents. Almost always the buyer seeks the agent." Referring to the automobile business, it says: "Comparatively few automobiles are sold because of the personal importunities of agents."

My experience in the fire insurance business does not square with the statement made. Altho fire insurance protection is absolutely necessary to almost all those who buy it, few of them are given the opportunity or are put to the personal trouble of securing it. They are constantly subject to a brisk canvass by competing agents. But I am satisfied that if there were no agents, those who need fire insurance policies would go after them. Why? Because it is indispensable, is comparatively cheap, protects against direct personal loss and, among business men, is a prop to credit. All of them prefer, however, that the work be done by middlemen.

But the argument made tends to the inference that because of the methods used in selling the three things, that followed in life insurance renders the cost too high. But the automobile business spends millions for advertising. There are other heavy expenses for salesrooms equipt with a force of high salaried salesmen, mechanics and demonstrators. Certainly the selling cost is 20 per cent.

Several years ago I compiled some figures from the Insurance Department reports which showed that the commissions received by fire insurance agents during the preceding year averaged between 21 and 22 per cent. of the premiums. They are probably higher now.

Now as to the cost for agents' commissions in life insurance. Referring to the Connecticut insurance report on the business for the year ending December 31, 1915, I find that the total premiums of the companies reporting to that Insurance Department for that year were \$220,073,297, and that the total commissions paid agents amounted to \$33,213,373. This is 15 per cent., and it includes both getting the business and keeping it on the books.

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## WHAT TO WEAR— AND WHY

BY JOHN B. HUBER, M. D.

THE time: The afternoon of a summer day, when the weather man's thermometer registered above ninety in the shade. The place: Fifth avenue in the metropolis. Everybody was doing it. Doing what? Gazing at a most imposing personage prom-enading down the thoroughfare.

But what was remarkable in that? Why the rapt attention, the people in groups smiling, winking to one another, touching the forehead, the girls sniggeling? "How oddly costumed," observed a lady, clad herself in a dress the skirt of which appeared to have been made out of material designed originally for an umbrella. How very eccentric; how very queer; how odd; he must be crazy; and like expressions were forthcoming. I interrogated the cop: "Yes, he's nutty all right, drest the way he is; I know he must be, because the other day I see him carry a flower in his hand."

This man was indeed of superb physique, well above six feet, smooth faced and very straight; and quite without the bay window effect so many large men become addicted to. Manifest magnificent he was, as Walt Whitman might have averred; also picturesque, pulchritudinous, and covering the ground as majestically as one of those Albany boats coursing along the Hudson. And, like the pretty girl in the story, he certainly did stop the traffic. For, from tip to toe he was "clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful," the same as Mark Twain used to be. Only he was without coat, vest or hat; immaculately shirted in a negligé fabric; and his white trousers neatly belted.

I have since learned that this gentleman goes about thus garbed by way of advertising a certain personal accomplishment, with a view to stipendiary emolument. But no matter as to that. Pause, rather, and think without prejudice, unfettering yourself for the moment of the shackles of custom; consider if after all this man, thus attired, was not the most sensible being "on the avenue" that broiling day. "But how," you ask, "about the flower"; that circumstance, to my mind, most likely showed he had more appreciation of the beauty in the cosmos, and got more of the essence out of existence, than the rest of us know how to extract for ourselves. I certainly did envy him his nerve. Not having the like I go along every hot day, summer after summer, just like the rest of my fellow sufferers, wearing a coat from which heat waves emanate just as the heat rises from hot sand; and I wear a hat—or rather, since that goads my temples insupportably, I compromise with the proprieties by carrying that dog-day nuisance in my hand. Truly, ours is the land of the free and the home of the slave to custom.

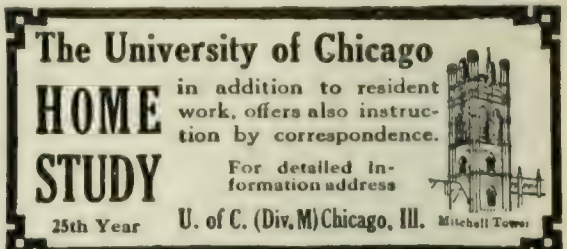
In rural districts men have, without being remarked, long discarded coats and hats; why should they not all the



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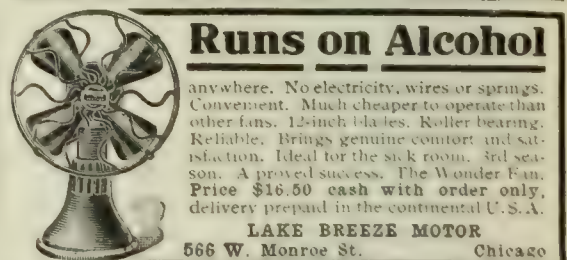
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more in cities, where the weather is hottest. Suppose now a hundred of us should league ourselves into a company of noble innovators, should go about the business we have to do in town this coming summer garbed like the heretofore mentioned Hercules. But to do this requires courage. Of course it does, equalling almost that now displayed in those European trenches. But it is only the first appearance that is hard; after which we will wonder how on earth we have ever endured going about as we do now. And it is certain the rest of masculinity, we having once made the break, will fall into line, or rather follow suit, throwing their coats and hats into the discard. Let us go to it, gentlemen, and if the flower seems rather too much, we can omit that detail for the present. Have we not for that matter already made some advance toward common sense summer gear; who now save the colored clergyman wears a top hat and a frock coat, come the dog days?

What visitor from the East or from between the tropics does not observe our irrational hot weather clothing? Americans in Manila dress coolly in linen, mohair, duck, Madras—and are comfortable; whilst we here gasp, perspire and disintegrate both physically and as to temper, become afflicted with "the tropical wrath," in garb that has no relation whatever to the thermometer. The shirt waists of the women seem always cool, as certainly their wearers are comely in them. Nobody objects to them on the score of propriety, as worn by the modester sex, as why should any one. Why, then, should many consider it highly improper for men to go about without coats; why should a man going about nattily shirted and neck-tied, and his trousers trimly belted, occasion a fair sized riot? Even an ornery looking customer might hope to look handsome that way. And why should men go hatted, either? Away with headgear in the good old summertime. A whole lot of baldness will also then be obviated if not remedied.

And why isn't more of linen, cotton, silk and white duck worn by us in June?

The admirable Chinese habit as to underclothing is to wear next the skin a net or mesh weave, over this a thin silken undershirt; the latter absorbs the perspiration whilst the net prevents the silk adhering to the skin. Linen gives always a feeling of freshness, but it is more expensive than cotton, which is for all practical purposes the better texture—strong, durable, not easily shrinking. No matter about the color of the underclothing—but no aniline dyes. Light colors, yellow or white, absorb fewest of the sun's rays, and are, therefore, the most suitable for summer clothing.

The penny in the slot gas meter has revolutionized young England's concept of the lighting question. On the occasion of a threatened air raid orders were received in a house that been to extinguish all lights. There was sudden darkness and confusion. Said a small child in the corner of a room: "Mother, quick put a penny in." *Christian Science Monitor*



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### DIVIDENDS

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,

49 Wall Street

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND, No. 5.

A dividend of FIVE (5%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,

49 Wall Street

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND, No. 27.

A dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable on August 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 8.

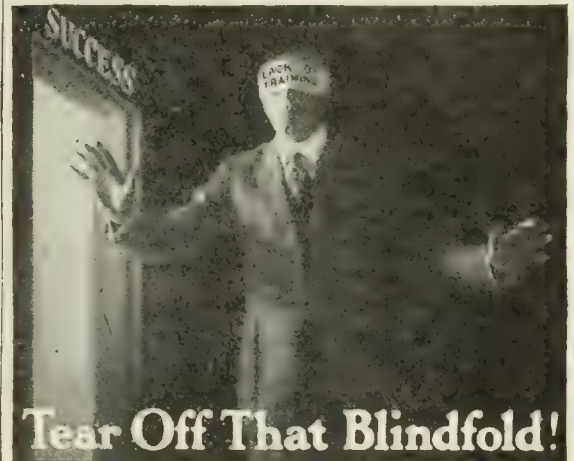
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 42.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the full paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company for the period commencing May 1, 1916, and ending July 31, 1916, will be paid by check mailed August 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. July 31, 1916.

A. F. HOCKENBEAUMER,

Vice President and Treasurer.

San Francisco, California, July 31, 1916.



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Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting          | <input type="checkbox"/> ADVERTISING MAN           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Car Running       | <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimmer            |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Practical Telephony        | <input type="checkbox"/> RAILROAD                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICAL ENGINEER        | <input type="checkbox"/> ILLUSTRATOR               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman       | <input type="checkbox"/> DESIGNER                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice      | <input type="checkbox"/> BOOKKEEPER                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer               | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer and Typist   |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> STATIONARY ENGINEER        | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer            | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECT                  | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder     | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Mail Clerk        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman    | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder           | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Overseer or Supt. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer        | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigator                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING AND HEATING       | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints and Building       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker         | <input type="checkbox"/> ALGEBRA                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL ENGINEER          | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Repairing            |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> French                    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Italian                   |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

& Employer \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

If name of course you want is not in this list, write it below.



# JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—THE PEOPLE'S POET

Because his poems told them the happy, common things of life "jes' as they air, in Country and in Town," the "real folks" for whom he wrote loved James Whitcomb Riley. They liked his use of the homely Hoosier dialect, his championship of the spirit of the Middle West; but most of all they appreciated his keeping them young with tales of "Little Orphant Annie," and "The Old Swimmin' Hole." Thruout his life Mr. Riley was loyal to Indiana; he was born there—in Greenfield, in 1853—and he died there—in Indianapolis, on July 22, 1916. These poems are republished thru the courtesy of Bobbs-Merrill Company, from the biographical edition of the *Complete Works of James Whitcomb Riley*, copyright, 1913, by James Whitcomb Riley.

## THE POEMS HERE AT HOME

The poems here at home! Who'll write 'em down,  
Jes' as they air, in Country and in Town?  
Sowed thick as clods is crost the fields and lanes  
Er these 'ere little hop toads when it rains!  
Who'll "voice 'em"?—as I heard a feller say  
'At speechified on Freedom t'other day,  
And soared the Eagle tel, it 'peared to me,  
She wasn't bigger 'n a bumble bee!  
Who'll sort 'em out and set 'em down, says I,  
'At's got a stiddy hand enough to try,  
To do 'em jestic thout a foolin' some,  
And headin' facts off when they want to come?  
Who's got the lovin' eye and heart and brain  
To recognize 'at nothin's made in vain—  
'At the Good Bein' made the bees and birds  
And brutes first choice, and us folks afterwards?  
What We want, as I sense it, in the line  
O' poetry is somepin' Yours and Mine—  
Somepin' with live stock in it, and out-doors,  
And old crick bottoms, swags, and sycamores:

Putt weeds in—pizen vines, and underbresh  
As well as johnny-jump-ups, all so fresh  
And sassy-like, and ground-squir'ls—yes, and "We,"  
As sayin' is, "We, Us and Company."  
Putt in old Nature's sermons,—them's the best,  
And 'casionally hang up a hornet's nest  
'At boys 'at's run away from school can git  
At handy-like, and let 'em tackle it!  
Let us be wrought on, of a truth, to feel  
Our proneness fer to hurt more than we heal  
In ministratin' to our vain delights,—  
Fergittin' even insect's has their rights!  
No "Ladies' Amaranth," ner "Treasury" book,  
Ner "Night Thoughts," neither, ner no "Lally Rook"!  
We want some poetry 'at's to Our Taste  
Made out o' truck 'at's jes' a-going to waste  
'Cause smart folks thinks it's altogether too  
Outrageous common—'cept fer me and you!  
Which goes to argy all sich poetry  
Is 'bliged to rest its hopes on You and Me.



Paul Thompson

I believe *all* childern's good,  
Ef they're only *understood*,—

Even *bad* ones, 'pears to me,  
'S jes' as good as they kin be!



# The Independent

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Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916  
THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

He didn't write of gods and kings  
And all such highfalutin' things;  
But folks and boys and bumblebees.  
And when he talked of Summer, say,  
The printing smelled of clover hay.  
And you could see the lazy breeze  
Go nosin' through the locust trees  
Around the house where you were born.  
And hear the old tin dinner horn.

He didn't read up Persian tales,  
Of these bulbuls and nightingales;  
But went and sat out on the rails  
And listened to the thrush and wren  
Cheep in the meadow brambles, when  
The song of birds was in his pen;  
The whippoorwill and bobolink  
Gave music lessons to his ink.

He turned words into wishing rings  
That made forgotten memories start  
Tears trickling in your lonely heart;  
And painted signposts all the way  
Along the pike to Yesterday.

God must be feeling mighty good  
To have him 'round (I know I would)  
A-telling tales of lazy scamps  
And runaways and dogs and tramps.

It don't seem queer to picture him  
All fussed with golden robes and wings  
Up there upon an armchair cloud  
Inventing stories for a crowd  
Of breathless little cherubim—  
Of fairy, goblin, witch and elf.

When he rode by the other day,  
There wasn't anything to say  
But "Good-bye, Jim, take keer yourself."  
—By permission of Herbert Kaufman  
and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

## J U S T A W O R D

From Mr. Herbert J. Carr, of S. Pearson, Limited, the British firm whose operations in Mexico have been the subject of much discussion, we have a letter from which we quote, as follows:

Our attention has been called to certain statements published in your issue of July 24, under the signature of David Starr Jordan:

Exploiters, American, British, German says Dr. Jordan monopolized the mines and oil fields some concessions honorably obtained, a large percentage held by rank robbery—the oil concessions of Lord Cowdray standing perhaps first in this regard.

For this charge against Lord Cowdray, to which you have given publicity, there is not a shadow of foundation. The concessions held by the Cowdray interests were obtained by open and honorable

means and have been honorably held, as any investigation of the matter would have convinced your correspondent and yourself. Nor would such investigation have been difficult, for the text of the concessions has been duly published in the *Diario Oficial* of Mexico and is accessible to anyone desirous of learning the truth.

The statement above quoted can be attributed to one who is well intentioned but misinformed. That the Cowdray interests were given certain concessions in Mexico, is true: that they have large holdings of oil lands, is equally true; but the large holdings were not acquired thru concession but by lease or purchase in precisely the same manner as such lands are acquired in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas or California. And the amount of oil produced from lands held under our concessions is negligible.

At the recent sessions of the American Oriental Society particular recognition was paid to the services rendered to Oriental studies in this country by the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, honorary editor of The Independent. It was decided to dedicate to Dr. Ward the current volume of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*. In commemoration also of Dr. Ward having reached his eightieth birthday, it is proposed to attach to the volume a picture of Dr. Ward, together with a sketch of his many-sided and remarkably active career, crowned by the publication a few years ago of the standard work on the "Seal Cylinders of Western Asia," which forms one of the most valuable publications of the Carnegie Institution.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

GENERAL JOFFRE—Victory is certain.  
PRESIDENT POINCARE—Justice is on its way.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES—I play according to rule.  
ED. HOWE—I once believed that piffle was dying out.  
FOOD DICTATOR VON BATOCKI—England cannot starve Germany.  
KAISER WILHELM—Going to church once a week is not enough.  
CLARENCE DAY, JR.—Suppose Edison's parents had taught him contentment.  
CAPTAIN KOENIG—If I have done anything for Baltimore, I will not present a bill.  
KARL LEMMERMAN—Every time a man looks into a mirror he admires his wife's taste.  
KING PETER—The victory of France is going to reestablish the harmony of the world.  
GENERAL HAIG—England will not achieve her full strength on land till next summer.  
DR. KATHARINE BLACKFORD—There is no wife who likes to have a domineering husband.  
MRS. ROBERT B. LIGGETT—It is about time we got away from the sacredness of motherhood.  
LADY DUFF-GORDON—You can wear a gown for six seasons provided your boots and hat are smart.  
GENERAL BRUSHLOFF—The prisoners I am now taking seem to be the ghosts of those I took in the Carpathians.  
WOODROW WILSON—College boys are the greatest conservatives I ever tackled in my life, largely because they have associated too much with their fathers.  
DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—We brought the representatives of the Irish Nationalists and the Ulster Unionists to the point of shaking hands, instead of shaking fists at each other.



# When you take to the Woods



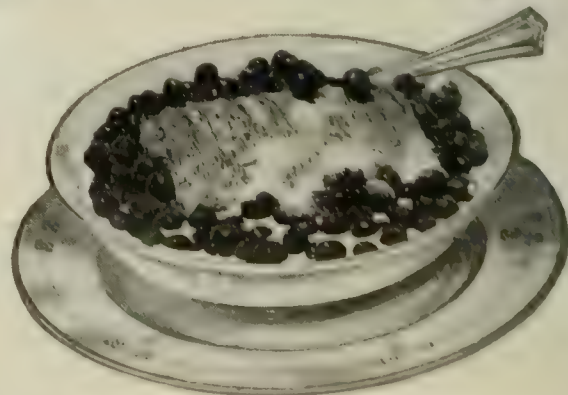
When you take to the woods you will want to take with you an out-door food that is easily and quickly prepared, that supplies the greatest amount of body-building nutriment in smallest bulk,

that will stand up fresh and clean and sanitary in any climate. All these requirements are met in

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# The Independent

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization



## THE FIRST LADY OF THE CAMPAIGN

MRS. HUGHES IS TAKING AN USUALLY LARGE SHARE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, IN ACCOMPANYING HER HUSBAND ON HIS LONG PERCHAMOND TOUR IN THE WEST. SHE HAS NOT DECLARED HERSELF PERSONALLY ON THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE, BUT SAID IN A RECENT INTERVIEW THAT SHE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEE WHAT THE WESTERN WOMEN ARE DOING WITH THEIR VOTES.



## MR. HUGHES ACCEPTS

THE speech of acceptance of Mr. Hughes was a disappointment to most Progressives, to many Progressive Republicans who were not among the "come-outers" of 1912, and probably to some who have been content to wear the party name without any qualifying adjective. We wonder if it was not also a disappointment to the candidate himself. But if this surmise be correct, the cause is not so much any lack in Mr. Hughes's convictions as the nature of his conception of what a candidate's speech of acceptance should be.

Mr. Hughes believes—and he never compromises with his beliefs—that in accepting a nomination to run upon a party platform a man should not step outside the limits of the platform. He believes in "speaking to the question." We shall be surprised if, as the campaign goes on, he does not supplement his speech, and the platform, in many directions. An earnest of this, indeed, was found the very next day in his supplementary declaration on the subject of woman suffrage.

The speech of Mr. Hughes lacks constructiveness. He does not tell us in comprehensive and impressive fashion what he proposes to do if elected President. He contents himself with a minimum of positive declaration, and devotes two-thirds of his eight thousand words of speech to destructive criticism. But that is precisely what the Republican platform does.

The gravamen of Mr. Hughes's charge of ineptitude and delinquency against the Wilson administration lies in the realm of executive action. He specifies the Mexican situation, the maintenance of American rights in the Great War, appointments in the diplomatic service. To these executive shortcomings he adds legislative shortcomings in relation to preparedness for national defense, the tariff, the merchant marine, the Philippines and economy.

The strongest case that he makes is in relation to the President's course on Mexico. Mr. Hughes is at his best when he is dealing with facts. He presents a detailed summary of our dealings with Mexico which gives strong color to his characterization of the administration's record as "a confused chapter of blunders." "Decrying interference," he says, "we interfered most exasperatingly." He charges, with the force that always comes from an indictment made specific with facts, the administration with vacillation, ineffectiveness, inconsistency, the abjuring of responsibility for American lives and American property rights. It is a harsh indictment; but it carries conviction. It will not be an easy one to meet. It is true that Mr. Hughes does not tell us what he would have done about Mexico—tho he does suggest by implication many things that he would not have done—or specifically what he will do about Mexico if he is elected. But if the counts of his indictment are upheld, his declaration of a policy of "firmness and consistency," of demanding from Mexico "the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations," and of refraining from "meddlesome insistence with what does not concern us," offers general assurance of a policy quite other than that which the administration has maintained.

On the subject of our relations with the nations involved in the Great War Mr. Hughes is less specific. He

charges the administration with failure in the "safeguarding of American rights" thru lack of a "firm American policy," thru the "manifest lack of disposition to back words with action." He declares that "the chief function of diplomacy is prevention," and that in the performance of this function the administration's diplomacy has failed. He believes that "had this government, by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the 'Lusitania.'" Mr. Hughes further asserts his conviction that it is not true that resoluteness in protecting American lives would have led to war; he is convinced that during this critical period the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the administration.

On this portion of his indictment Mr. Hughes is less convincing, and, we believe, inevitably so. The strength of the administration's position has a double foundation: we have been "kept out of war," and the assaults upon American lives, of which the "Lusitania" case was the most flagrant, have stopped. The judgment of the American voter on this point will largely depend upon his type of mind and his national predilections.

On the subject of the diplomatic service Mr. Hughes has a good case. He does not elaborate. But in his reference to the "deserving Democrats" incident in San Domingo, and to the displacement of trained and veteran diplomats in Latin-America by new and untried men, he puts a finger upon a weak spot in the administration's record which no amount of explanation can strengthen. The only possible defense—lamentably inadequate—is that Mr. Bryan is no longer in the Cabinet.

IN relation to national defense Mr. Hughes declares that "we are shockingly unprepared." He points to the "object lesson on our Mexican border." Since all our available regular troops are there and the entire National Guard has been ordered out for service there, "we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions." Mr. Hughes denominates it as "little short of absurd" that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices and their professions for such a purpose." In relation to preparedness Mr. Hughes accuses the President of instability and changeableness. He first denied that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one, then urged a certain program on Congress, then yielded up half his program under pressure from his party associates in Congress, losing a valuable Secretary of War by the change, then contenting himself with a paper increase in the regular army which purported to be much greater than it really was.

Mr. Hughes declares his belief in a larger regular army, and the creation of a first citizen reserve enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority. He sees in such a program no militarism, but a "simple insistence on common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect."



In the criticism leveled by Mr. Hughes at the stand taken by the administration on preparedness those who are deeply concerned over the subject of national security and defense will doubtless find much that is sound and weighty; while those who naturally take the opposite view of these problems will find him hypercritical and ultra-partizan. But he presents his case with ability and effectiveness.

On the tariff, the position taken by Mr. Hughes is just what would be expected. He believes in protection; therefore he finds the attempts of the Democratic party at tariff reform a failure. He further accuses the administration of inefficiency, violation of sound principles of civil service, extravagance and waste. He favors a national budget proposed by the Executive. He declares his belief in woman suffrage.

The most important constructive proposal that Mr. Hughes makes is on behalf of what he calls the "organization of peace." He advocates an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination; conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions; the development of instrumentalities of conciliation. He declares that "behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the coöperation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized."

This is an important endorsement of the principles of the League to Enforce Peace. It must be heartily welcome to every one who sees in this need for the "organization of peace" one of the most exigent problems that will confront the United States as a world power when the Great War has run its course.

On the whole, the speech of Mr. Hughes is a strong attack upon the record of the administration. It should be supplemented, as the campaign goes on, with affirmative proposals and the propounding of constructive policies. Mr. Hughes's record as governor of New York warrants the belief that he will so supplement it. He must if he is to make an effective campaign.

## AFTER THE WAR

WHEN the European war is over how will mankind probably behave as it takes up again the normal activities of peace? Will it be faint-hearted and conservative and go back to ideas and practises that we thought were abandoned, or will it be irritable, impatient and radical?

There are only two historical periods that offer us suggestions of much value for answering these questions. On a relatively small scale the years that immediately followed the Napoleonic wars in Europe and the years that followed the Civil War in America were in many ways like the years that reasonably may be expected after the termination of the war now at its height. They were years of exhaustion and poverty, and the men and women that lived thru them, taking up their tasks and bearing their burdens as best they could, were sorrowing men and women for whom life had plenty of work and duty but no great joys. Nevertheless, in those years certain great achievements were realized which the world has profited by enormously.

Important scientific discoveries were made and great inventions were perfected in the earlier period. In America, in the later period, the first transcontinental railway was completed, telegraphic communication was extended over the continent and American enterprise laid the Atlantic cable. On the whole, however, the years from 1820 to 1830 were a time of comparative inactivity in Europe, and the years from 1865 to 1875 were a time of comparative inactivity in America. A great immigration movement from Europe to America began in 1820. The South was distracted by the disorders incident to reconstruction from 1866 until after the election of 1876. In both periods the general reaction of mankind to the problems of life was conservative. Then, in each case after a decade of conservatism began an era of rapidly developing radicalism.

The reasons for these reactions, first of conservatism, subsequently of radicalism, were fundamental, as inferring in the nature of things, and the same reasons hold good now. Radicalism is often ascribed to misery, but it never gets a great start so long as mankind is really miserable. It is in fact a product of surplus energy and surplus wealth. Also, radicalism is an activity of youth. It gets relatively little support from age, and all great wars leave a population composed of childhood and age. The ranks of the young men have been thinned.

To an extent never before equaled and to a degree equaled but seldom the present war has destroyed the surplus of energy and of wealth and has killed and maimed the young men. The European male population of 1925 will be made up in a relatively small measure of men born between 1880 and 1900 and their offspring. The European population of 1935 will be made up predominantly of the offspring of boys now ranging in age from seven to fifteen years. The death rate of children under seven in the last two years has been exceedingly high.

Therefore, in the next ten years all important affairs, industrial, political and scientific, will be in the hands of the relatively old men, rejected for military service, helped out by an army of cripples and invalids capable at the best of doing half work, and by the uninjured survivors of the horrors of trench warfare who will find the task of getting back into industrial and professional life by no means easy. There will not be much ebullition of radicalism in those years.

But unless another great war shall intervene the years from 1930 on will see a radical movement of large proportions. The boys of today, taking up the problems of life in their own way with less than normal guidance from fathers, uncles and elder brothers, will be in full control of the situation and it will be one calling for vigorous constructive measures. An enormous burden of debt and taxation will provoke efforts to shift it from class to class. The necessity of achieving a collective efficiency more productive than the anarchistic individualism of the opening years of the century will compel the world to think and experiment in the field of social economy as never before. The lesson that this war was waged by science as well as by courage will not be forgotten. The fact that women have demonstrated their ability to share in the tasks of men will make any return to an earlier status impossible.

Conservatism will once more have its day for ten



years or so after the war. But that will be the end of it for a generation or more to come, unless, unhappily, another war shall follow upon the heels of the present calamity.

### A SETTLEMENT THAT DOES NOT SETTLE

THE great strike in the cloak, suit and skirt branch of the women's garment industry of New York City was settled last week—but not settled right. The workers gain an increase in wages and a decrease in hours, the manufacturers gain their main contention—the absolute right, subject to strike if it is abused, to hire and discharge their employees. Thus the industry reverts to the conditions that obtained prior to the strike of 1910 as far as the relations of employers and employees are concerned. Then the only restraint upon their actions were those provided in the laws of the state. Under these laws the employers have the absolute and unlimited right to discharge; the employees the absolute and unlimited right to strike.

But when the Peace Protocol was established in 1910 the unions relinquished their right to strike and, under a very far-reaching opinion of the Board of Arbitration delivered by Louis D. Brandeis, they acquired thereby the right to have a judicial review by the Board of any discharge they thought unjust. This was the cornerstone of the Protocol under which manufacturers and unions worked together for the next five years. But abuses sprang up. The unions tried to make as much use as possible of the machinery of the Protocol; the employers tried to get away from using it at all. The unions began to dispute every discharge and soon a tremendous volume of litigation was on the calendar of the Board of Grievances. The manufacturers, in order to get rid of these troubles with their own employees, began to give out much of their business to submanufacturers. But this only conveyed them from the frying pan into the fire, for the boosted submanufacturers began to enlarge their plants and shortly entered the field as rival manufacturers.

It was the situation growing out of this dilemma that caused the manufacturers to abrogate the Protocol and later the joint agreement with the unions established thru the mediation of Mayor Mitchel. Naturally, when they locked out their workers, a strike followed.

Thus it will be seen that the manufacturers, instead of getting together with the unions to remedy the defects of the Protocol, proceeded to destroy it entirely.

As the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy, so the cure for the Protocol would have been more protocol. The Protocol could easily have been perfected by imposing penalties on the side that brought about useless litigation. That is what has been done in the dress and waist industry where the Protocol still flourishes. It is a misfortune that the Manufacturers' Association and the unions have gone back to the days of force as the ultimate arbiter of their disputes. It is as tho the forty-eight American states should abolish the Constitution and agree to adjust their disputes by war. But fortunately the forces that brought order out of chaos in 1910 are still operative. Sooner or later the course of events will bring into being a new and perfected Protocol. That is what the enlightened members of the Manufacturers' Association and the unions must constantly work for.

### MAKING THE TAXPAYER FEEL IT

AMONG the proposals of the administration and the Democratic majority in Congress for the raising of the additional revenue required for national defense and other purposes are several connected with the income tax. It is proposed in the bill already in committee not only to make those with big incomes pay more but to subject every one who pays any income tax at all to a doubled rate.

It is now announced to be the intention of the Democratic leaders also to set the limit of exemption at a lower figure. Now if you have a net income under \$3000 you pay no tax on it. If husband and wife together have a net income under \$4000, they pay no tax. If the present purpose of the administration is carried out, \$2000 will be the exemption limit for single taxpayers and \$3000 for married couples.

This is wise and sound. The best thing about the income tax is that the taxpayer pays it straight out of his own pocket. It is not hidden away in the purchase price of goods as in the case of the tariff and internal revenue taxes. The taxpayer feels it. He realizes, as he does not with any other form of federal taxation, that it is he and his fellows who are paying the expenses of government.

This is an eminently desirable condition. It helps to make for national economy, or it presumably would if it could be carried far enough.

The new proposal is a step in the right direction. It will largely increase the number of those who pay income tax. It will bring home for the first time to additional tens of thousands that the expenses of government are a part of their individual responsibility. It may help to awaken their slumbering interest in governmental economy. It may give them a new point of view on the "pork barrel."

### JUST A LITTLE LONGER

WHEN both great political parties declared in their platforms for woman suffrage a great new day dawned for the believers in democracy, full and untrammelled. Now that a candidate for the presidency has announced his support of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, the sun of political equality stands high in the heavens.

Equal suffrage is almost here. The conversions to its cause, whether they spring from conviction, from expediency, or from sheer political funk, are coming fast and faster.

The coming of equal suffrage is no longer debatable. It can be obstructed, retarded, hampered—somewhat. It cannot be prevented.

### FOR OUR ENTOMOLOGICAL READERS

WHEN we try to picture the hardships of Mexican campaigning, it may not be uninteresting to take down the "Biglow Papers" and read Lowell's description of the country:

The country here that Mister Bolles declared to be so charmin'  
Thruout is swarmin' with the most alarmin' kind of varmin' . . .  
You never see such darned gret bugs (it may not be irrelevant  
To say I've seen a *Scorabacus pilularius* big as a year old elephant).  
The regiment come up one day in time to stop a red bug  
From runnin' off with Cunnle Wright, 'twas just a common *Coccus lectularius*.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Mr. Hughes for National Suffrage

The day after he had been notified of his nomination for the presidency, Mr. Hughes announced that he favored unqualifiedly an amendment to the Federal Constitution giving the right to vote to women. In so doing, he went beyond his party platform, which declared for suffrage but added that the matter should be left to the states to settle for themselves.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Hughes had this to say on the question of suffrage:

Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. . . . We shall have a struggle constantly increasing in bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly.

In supplementing this statement he made it clear that he had not gone further in accepting the nomination because he felt constrained to speak then only of matters set forth in the party platform. He then declared his support of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and said:

I see nothing but danger to our security, to our unity, to our proper attitude toward political questions, in continued agitation of the subject; and I would take the shortest cut to its solution.

I further believe that it is a matter affecting the whole country. It is one of those matters where we must have a uniform policy. The country must decide on what that policy should be. I have indicated my belief as to what it should be;

but it is a question which affects the whole country—the composition of our electorate; and therefore I believe that the federal amendment should be submitted and should be ratified.

Suffragists thruout the country were naturally delighted at Mr. Hughes's complete championing of their cause. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in commenting upon it said: "I predict that all women in the United States will be voting by 1922, if not before."

Mr. Wilson subsequently let it be known that he had not changed his view that the matter should be determined by each state for itself.

On Saturday of last week Mr. Hughes began his first speaking trip of the campaign. The journey will occupy a month and will take the Republican candidate through seventeen states from coast to coast.

Sunday was spent by the party at Niagara Falls, where they attended church, and were entertained by the president of the State Reservation at Niagara, Mr. William B. Howland, and his fellow commissioner, Mr. Paul A. Schoellkopf. The feature of the afternoon was a fifty mile motor drive, beginning with an informal visit to the Niagara Park on both sides of the river. Just before leaving for Detroit, in the evening the party witnessed a very remarkable illumination of the Falls, which has just been installed. The chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. William R. Willcox, and the president of the Republican League of Clubs, Mr. John A. Stewart, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Hughes on the motor drive. The first speech of the trip was at Detroit on Monday night. Mr. Hughes announced that he was "entering

upon this trip with zest." He long ago proved himself a tremendously effective campaigner, as the Democratic party in New York State has good reason to remember. One of the most effective speeches of the first Taft campaign was made by Mr. Hughes at Youngstown, Ohio.

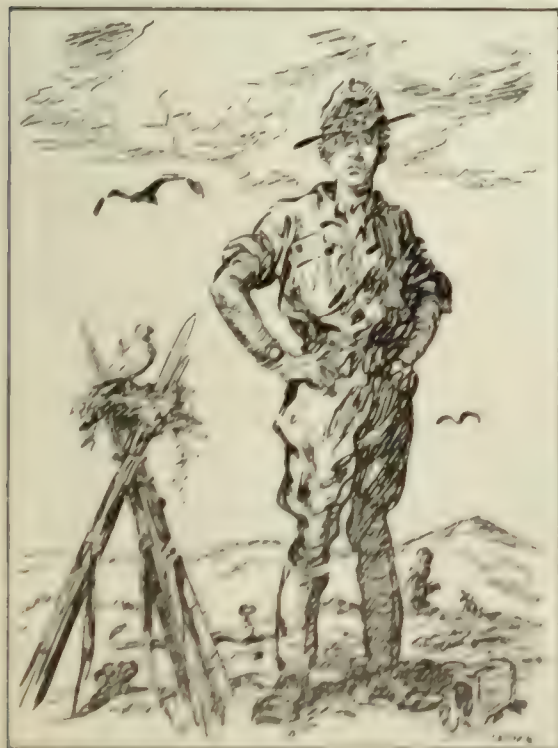
Just before the trip began an important event from the Republican point of view occurred in the announced adhesion of Raymond Robins, of Chicago, to the Hughes cause. Mr. Robins was a prominent and radical Progressive. In announcing his support of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Robins said:

While I had hoped against hope that the extraordinary events in this epochal hour might overrule the verdict of the voters, and under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt the Progressive party might yet dominate the situation, nevertheless, when the Progressive convention had adjourned and the entire situation was considered it was manifest that the end which the voters had decreed had come—that the Progressive party was dead.

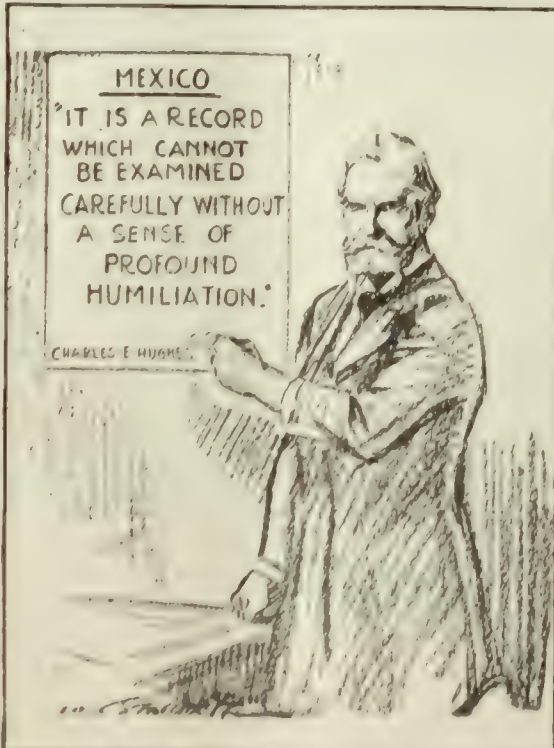
Comprehending our national necessities, how can a Progressive hesitate long to choose between the party of nationalism and the party of sectionalism?

The present leader of the Republican party won his reputation as the progressive Republican Governor of New York. He there proved himself completely independent of all boss control and demonstrated that he will take advice from many, but dictation from none. His words have been made good by deeds. His leadership is the fruit of progressive movement in American politics. The forced retirement of William Barnes, Jr., was the "high sign" to all who wish to know and understand that the control of the Republican party had passed forever from the "Old Guard" of 1912. Mr. Hughes's recognition of the Progressives in the appointment of his campaign committee is a guarantee of the good faith in which he appeals for Progressive support.

The Democratic campaign is not yet under way. The date for Mr. Wilson's notification was to be decided upon this week.



A YEAR OF THIS



THE MAN AND THE ISSUE



PRIVATE SMITH THINKER





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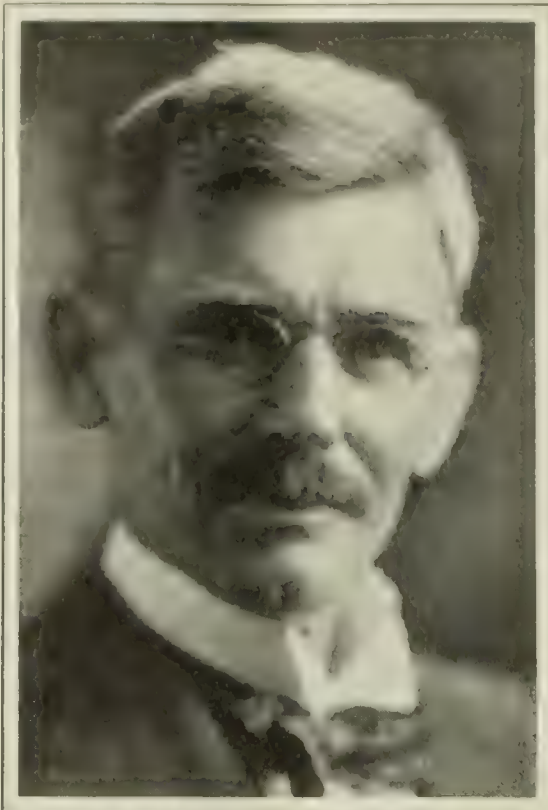
## HERBERT QUICK

Recently editor of *Farm and Fireside*. He has managed farmers' telephone companies, and lives in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Democrat

The effort of certain In Congress Southern Democrats in the Senate to hamper the passage of the Federal Child Labor bill by attaching to it as a rider the Immigration bill has been decisively frustrated. Action on the Immigration bill is to be postponed until the next session which begins in December. The child labor bill, on the other hand, has been given a preferred place on the Senate calendar. This action was taken, at the urgent request of President Wilson, by the Democratic caucus. The vote in the caucus on the proposal to keep the Child Labor bill unencumbered was 32 to 7, senators from Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky voting in the negative.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill is all ready for submission to both Houses of Congress. The conference has cut forty-six millions from the Senate appropriations, and added eighty-five millions to the amount carried by the bill as it passed the House. The bill, as it now stands, carries two hundred and sixty-seven millions for military defense. The Navy bill is still in conference. If the Senate figures on the navy appropriations were to be accepted, the total appropriations for national defense would amount to six hundred and thirty-seven millions; but the conference is much more likely to split the difference as it has done in the case of the Army bill.

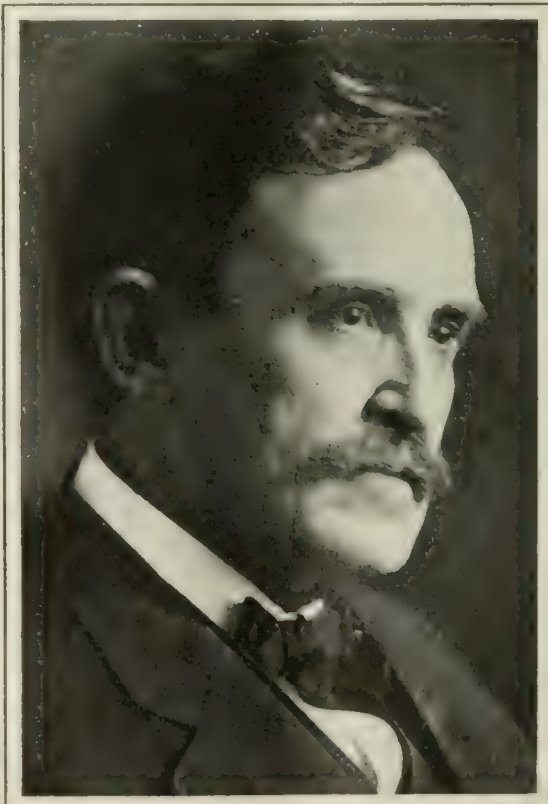
**Carranza Snubs Us Again** Carranza has appointed three commissioners to meet American representatives in the conference he suggested, but his last note declares that they are instructed to consider "preferably" the matters mentioned in his original proposal; namely: the withdrawal of our troops, the responsibility for border raids and arrangements for a border patrol. He ignores Secretary



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## CAPT. WILLIAM S. A. SMITH

A farmer and banker of Sioux City, Iowa, and now expert in farm practice in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Republican



Press Illustrating

## CHARLES E. LOBDELL

Banker, judge, and student of farm problems. Born on a farm and a resident of Great Bend, Kansas. Republican

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S APPOINTEES TO THE FARM LOAN BOARD

Lansing's suggestion that the joint commission study the broader relations between the two countries, which, it was hoped, might lead to some solution of the Mexican problem.

His commissioners are Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance and formerly Carranza's agent at Washington; Alberto Pani, president of the Mexican National Railways, and Ignacio Bonillas, sub-secretary of the Department of Communications. It was rumored that President Wilson's appointees, if the plan were carried out, would be Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, of New York, who has been a special



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## GEORGE W. NORRIS

A lawyer and banker of Philadelphia, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank there and president of the City Club. Democrat

commissioner of the International Peace Forum and has conferred repeatedly with Mexican leaders.

On the border the outstanding event of the week was a bandit raid near Fort Hancock, Texas, in which two Americans, a private in the Eighth Cavalry and a customs inspector, and five Mexicans were killed. It attracted special attention because, at the invitation of an American customs agent a band of eight Carranzistas, who had pursued the bandits to the Rio Grande, crossed the river, helped the Americans to round them up, and took up the chase again when they were driven back into Mexico. This is the first recorded case of actual coöperation in bandit hunting between Mexican national troops and our own.

Colonel H. J. Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanding at Columbus when that post was raided, has been officially cleared of blame for the incident by the Department of War, chiefly on the ground that the probabilities were strongly against a Villa raid at the time and that since he could not send patrols over the line he had no means of discovering the approach of the bandits.

**Present Conditions in Mexico** Carranza is reported as denying the existence of the widely rumored plot on the part of his more conservative supporters and the remnants of the old Cientifico faction which supported President Diaz for so many years to overthrow the existing government and call a new election. He claims that the only important hostile force on Mexican soil today is a small and rapidly dwindling band of rebels under the leadership of Villa. No elections will be held for the presidency until after the meeting of a constitutional convention, to be chosen in October, to consider laws and amendments laid



before it by the revolutionary government. Carranza intends to retire from the provisional presidency and become a candidate at the presidential election which will follow the completion of the Constitutionalist program.

From the military point of view the situation of the de facto government is at least as satisfactory as it has been at any time, altho to say that is not to say very much. General Trevino, the Carranzista leader in the north, claims to have Villa's forces surrounded in the state of Durango. Guillermo Escantale, a prominent follower of the bandit Zapata in southern Mexico, has been captured and executed by the supporters of the existing government. The Carranzistas claim another victory over an outlaw band in the state of Oaxaca.

The conduct of the present Constitutionalist Government and the moral and material support accorded it at various times by the administration of President Wilson is vigorously attacked by H. L. Wilson, who was ambassador from the United States to Mexico at the time of the assassination of Madero and the accession of Huerta. Mr. Wilson has just published a series of his confidential despatches to the Secretary of State during his ambassadorship in order to vindicate his support of the Huerta administration in defiance of the policy of his official superiors at Washington. Mr. Wilson asserts that the past three years of anarchy have cost the lives of two hundred thousand Mexicans and four or five hundred American citizens; while American property interests to the amount of more than a billion dollars have been ruined or neglected and twenty-five or thirty thousand American residents forced to flee the country. All of this, in his opinion, could have been avoided had the American Government followed his advice.

**New York Car Strike** On Saturday night, August 5, not a single surface car ran on the streets of New York City, except in Brooklyn. Service on the lines of the New York Railways Company, the Third Avenue Railway Company, operating in Manhattan, and their various subsidiaries and smaller companies in other boroughs was crippled by strikes which,

originating in Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle on July 22, had gradually spread over the city till about 3000 New York motormen and conductors had left work.

There has been no such strike in Manhattan since 1905, when a hasty strike of subway and elevated employees, not fully backed by the national organizations, was soon broken. But now when times are good and the comparative absence of unemployment makes conditions favorable for a strike, the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America are making a vigorous attempt to unionize the traction employees of the metropolis.

The Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle lines, owned by the Third Avenue Company, of which Frederick W. Whitridge is president, have not been in use since July 22. Mr. Whitridge refused to arbitrate or grant the demands of these men for a third increase of pay within six months, and, after the Board of Directors had given him exclusive power to treat with the men, took himself to Europe. In refusing arbitration he seems to have repudiated a promise made in 1913, and the Public Service Commission condemned him for causing the series of strikes.

Four days after this strike began service was suspended on the Bronx lines, and on July 29 the strike entered Manhattan, where the same Third Avenue Company operates the important lines on Forty-second street, upper Broadway and others. By Saturday the men of the New York Railways Company—which runs most of the other Manhattan lines—and those in Queens Borough and Staten Island had walked out. Service was not entirely stopped; on Sunday almost the normal number of cars ran on some lines, but at night no cars were sent out. There were some accidents—one fatal—owing to the use of inexperienced motormen, and a good deal of disorder, but no serious violence.

The Mayor called representatives of both systems to meet union men at his office, but neither conference was successful. On Sunday, however, Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission and the Mayor succeeded in bringing the New York Railways management and the union into a ten-

tative agreement which it was hoped would lead to a settlement of all the strikes. The terms of this treaty gave the men the right to organize and to present grievances thru committees composed of bona fide employees, with a board of arbitration as a court of appeal, and provided either for a five per cent wage increase or for arbitration of this question. The strikers voted to accept the agreement, but the company had not done so by Monday night.

**The Issues** In the matter of wages the men seem to be justified in their demands, as according to their figures their pay—from 25 to 28 cents per hour for conductors and 26 to 29½ cents for motormen—is lower than that in many other cities, including Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Des Moines and San Francisco. They ask a wage of 30 cents an hour for the first year of service and 33 cents thereafter, for both motormen and conductors. On the essential issue—recognition of the union—neither side would consent to arbitration. President Shonts of the New York Railways Company, professed his willingness to meet employees as such, but refused to treat with the "alien" organization. As the men do not ask the closed shop (the Amalgamated Association's model agreement, recently signed in Boston, specifically pledges the union not to discriminate against nonunion employees), their demand appears to be no more than is necessary to make collective bargaining effective.

The union leaders, William D. Mahon, president, and William B. Fitzgerald, chief organizer, were enrolling subway and elevated employees. Altho these men were given wage increases of from ten to thirty cents an hour on August 2, and a temporary bonus of a dollar a day on August 6, in the hope of averting trouble, they were expected to join the other strikers if a settlement was not reached promptly. The police have been detailed to strike duty on cars and at barns, but under strict orders to remain neutral and to allow peaceful picketing and persuasion. The employees of all the lines already involved number 6500, and two and a half million people, it is estimated, use the cars every day.



Copyright International News

#### OFF TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AGAIN

The "Dentzeland" being towed out to the channel at the start of her homeward trip, late in the afternoon of August 1. She apparently succeeded in slipping thru the British guard outside the three-mile limit.



**Other Strikes** In Philadelphia, also, a street car tie-up was threatened. There the union is already organized, but the officials of the Rapid Transit Company claim that its membership is negligible. The men ask a flat wage of forty cents an hour as against the present graduated scale of twenty-six to thirty-one cents, recognition of the union, a union grievance committee, and other concessions. The company has refused to meet their committee and a strike was called at the beginning of the week.

The conference between representatives of 225 American railroads and the "Big Four" brotherhoods, which were broken off on June 14, were resumed on August 8 in New York. The four unions demand an eight hour day, with time and a half for overtime, and insist upon a flat concession without arbitration. The railroads made counter-proposals and urge that the dispute be submitted either to the

Board of Mediation and Conciliation (under the Newlands act) or to the Interstate Commerce Commission. No agreement was reached.

In the interval between the conferences, the 400,000 union men have voted in favor of allowing their officers to call a strike at their discretion. If this additional weapon fails to win sufficient concessions from the railroads, a strike which would paralyze the country's trade may be begun.

Several movements to prevent such a disaster are on foot. The railroads are advertising freely:

A \$100,000,000 wage increase for men in freight and yard service (less than one-fifth of all employees) is equal to a 5 per cent advance in all freight rates.

The managers of the railroads, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal speaking for you.

Shall a nation-wide strike or an investigation under the government determine this issue?

The National Chamber of Commerce has urged an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but a resolution providing for this has been tabled in committee in the Senate at the request of brotherhood officials, pending the outcome of the present conferences. President Wilson has completed the Newlands Act Board of Mediation and Conciliation by appointing G. W. W. Hangar, assistant commissioner of the board, to full membership.

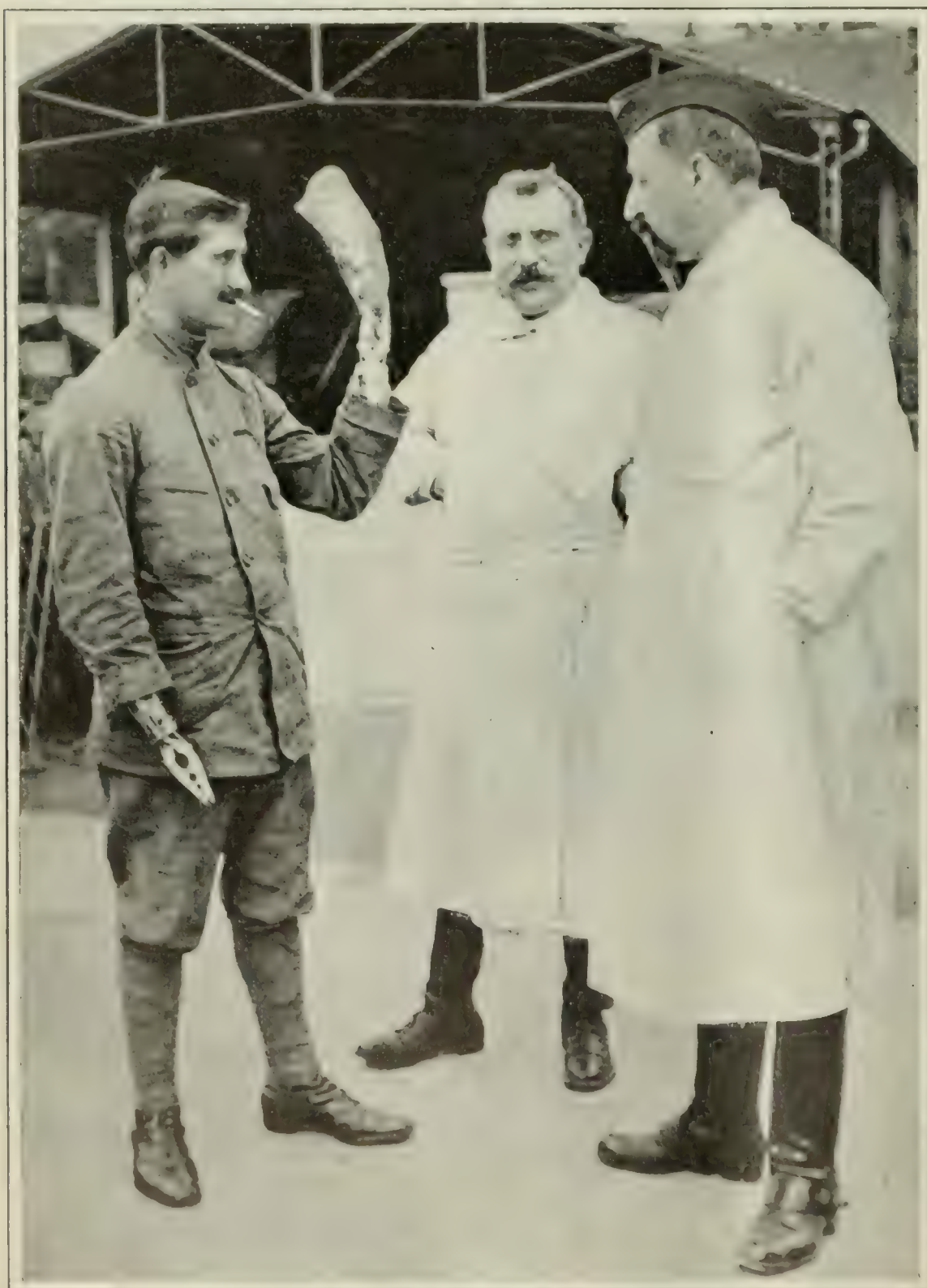
The "settlement" of the cloakmakers' strike on July 22, was repudiated by the union members after their officers had drawn up an agreement with the Manufacturers' Association, and not till August 3—just as a Board of Mediation, appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, was beginning work—did the strike actually come to an end with the ratification of a new treaty. Substantially the same as the earlier one, it included the contractors' shops in its provisions, pledged the Manufacturers' Association to discipline any shop which violated the agreement, and added minor concessions. The workers went back to their machines Monday with pomp and ceremony.

#### Filipinos Taking The policy of the Wilson Administration has been to advance Filipinos to high administrative positions whenever it was possible to do so, and recent appointments carry this program further than ever before.

An act of the last session of the Insular Legislature permits government employees, after a certain term of service, to retire with one year's full pay. Together with the growing uncertainty of American officeholders as to their tenure, in view of the Wilson policy, this has led to a number of resignations. Harry T. Edwards, fifteen years Director of Agriculture, has retired. Adriano Hernandez, an assistant director, has been promoted to take his place—the first Filipino to hold an administrative office of such rank. The resignation of Stephen Bonsal as member of the Board of Utility Commissioners, thru a series of promotions, makes room in the Bureau of Customs for Vicente Aldanese; and José Escaler becomes first assistant director of Education. Both appointments are new high-water marks in these departments. An especially interesting experiment is the placing of Joaquin de Luna in the governor's chair of the mountain province inhabited by the Igorrotes and other tribes just coming out of savagery. Under Governor Luna are American sub-governors.

#### The Drive at Kovel

The second anniversary of the beginning of the Great War was marked by increased intensity of fighting in almost every theater of war. The Entente Allies have everywhere assumed the initiative, but everywhere the determined attack has encountered an equally stubborn resistance. Their most important success was won on July 31 in the advance of the Russians



Paul Thompson

#### A SALUTE WITHOUT HANDS

A French soldier, leaving the Hospice St. Maurice in Paris, bows his adieu to the doctors who have given him these curiously efficient substitutes for hands.



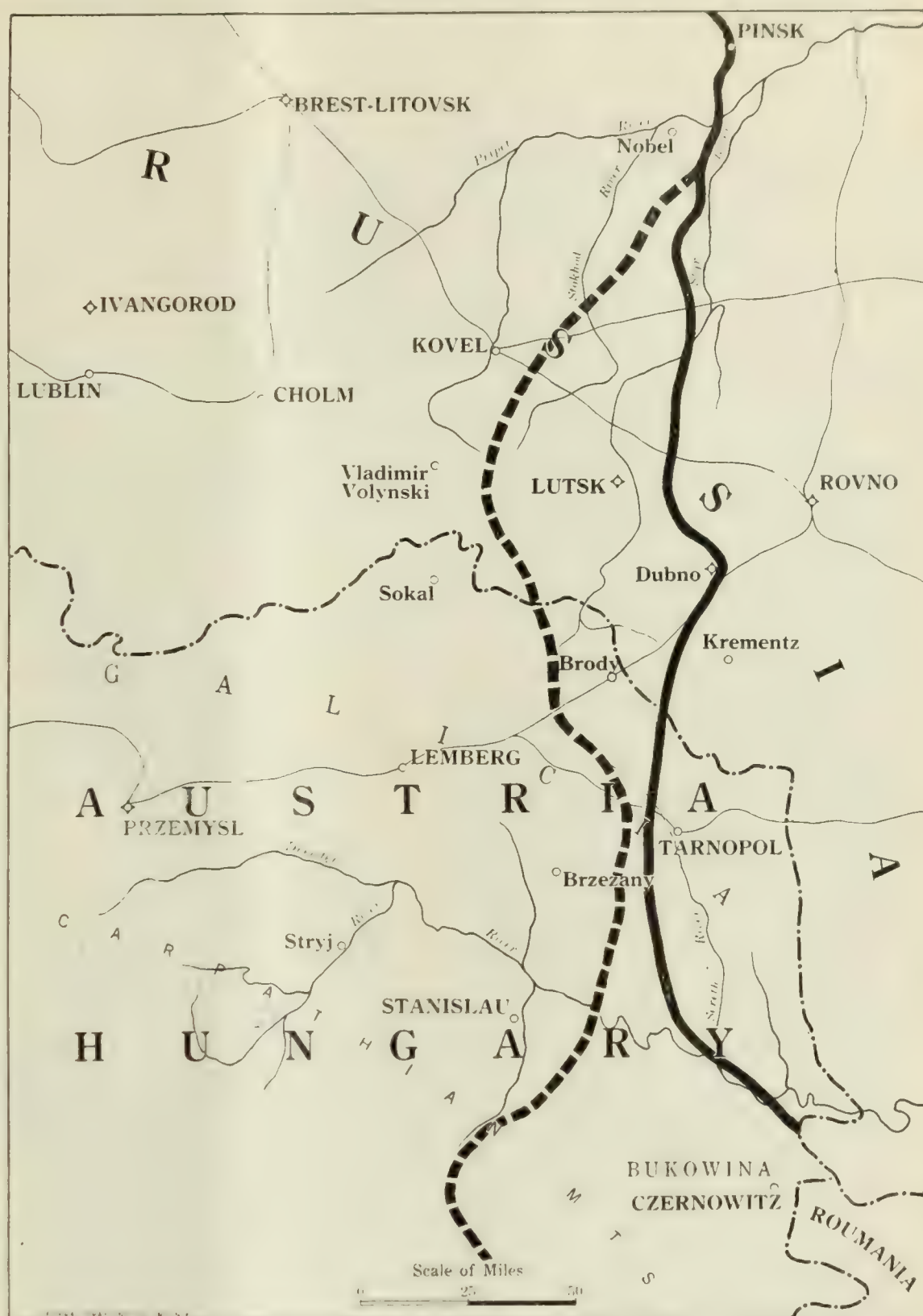
toward Kovel. The sharp bend of the Stokhod River to the east of that city has for some time halted the westward movement of the Russian army and created an inconvenient irregularity in the Russian line. The difficulty of crossing the Stokhod was greatly increased by the rainy weather which had turned the flat country about the river into a vast marsh. But General Kaledines advanced his army across the Stokhod and forced the Germans to abandon the salient formed by the bend of the river. The Russians followed up their victory and advanced to within ten miles of Kovel. The Germans made a vigorous counter-attack and on August 4 recaptured the village of Rudka-Miryanskaia on the Stavok River, a tributary of the Stokhod.

The capture of Kovel would probably force the entire Austro-German line back of the Bug River. Kovel is an important railroad center and the Russians have had the advantage in their westward drive of the railroads from Sarny and from Rovno which converge at Kovel. The Germans are alive to the seriousness of the eastern situation and have placed their most famous general, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in supreme command over all Austrian and German troops in the East. Germany has greeted the appointment with enthusiastic approval. In order to forestall any possible feeling of jealousy among the Austrian and Hungarian forces, Hindenburg at once appointed the Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, in command of the Austrian forces in the center, hitherto led by General Count von Bothmer. Berlin claims that the appointment of Von Hindenburg to supreme command was a decisive factor in Rumania's decision to remain neutral in spite of recent Russian successes.

In Galicia the Russian offensive has consisted in a continuous pressure to the southwest of Brody with the ultimate object of capturing Lemberg. The Russians are striving to gain complete control of the river Sereth and have already crossed it at several points. In this region also, the floods have acted as effective allies of the Austrians in halting the drive toward Lemberg. It is reported that Turkish soldiers are now being used to strengthen the Austrian defensive in Galicia.

#### The War in the West

Almost all the activity of the western front is concentrated in two sectors, the forts and trenches before Verdun and the region about the Somme where the French and British lines meet. In both of these areas the recent advantage has been with the Allies, tho their gains have been costly and the Germans are still unshaken. The Germans are estimated to have more than two million soldiers actively engaged in the west, and they have not dared to transfer any appreciable number of them to meet the new Russian offensive, because to do so might weaken their struggle against the already more numerous French and Brit-



THE ONWARD MARCH OF THE RUSSIANS

The solid line shows the Russian position before the present movement began. The broken line shows approximately their new front. The light lines are railroads

ish forces. Admitted British casualties on all fronts during the month of July totaled 7084 officers and 52,591 men. The Germans claim that the Somme offensive has cost the Allied armies 350,000 men.

For several days the further advance on the Somme was practically halted, perhaps to await a new accumulation of high explosive shells. The Germans took advantage of the brief respite to dig new trenches behind those which they had lost and to carry out several counter-attacks. During the last day of July and the first of August the Germans made no less than sixteen assaults on a French position at Hem Wood, just north of the Somme, and succeeded in driving the British from an advanced post in Fourceaux Wood. There was no important change in the situation, however, until Saturday, August 5, when the British captured

over two thousand yards of second line trenches to the north and west of Pozières. The attack was carried out with "Anzac" (Australian and New Zealander) veterans and soldiers of the new army from England. The victory not only enabled the British to straighten their line, but it gave them a fresh start on the road to Bapaume.

Even more important successes were won by the Allies at Verdun. On August 2 the French began a vigorous offensive, and on the following day they announced the capture of the village of Fleury. This position was speedily lost, but the French returned to the attack, reoccupied Fleury, and also took and held the entrenchments at Thiaumont. German defeats before Verdun are felt by both sides to be doubly important, since there is no other position in any theater of war which the Germans have sacrificed so much to win.



**The "Deutschland" Risks It** On August 1, the German submersible merchantman "Deutschland" escaped past the hostile warships waiting outside the three mile limit from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. It carried a small but extremely valuable cargo of nickel, rubber and gold. The submersible slipped past under cover of a moonless night with the additional advantage of "protective coloration," the ship being painted a sea-green with wavy white lines indistinguishable at a distance from water and foam. A crowd cheered the boat on its way when it left the docks at Baltimore. Whether the "Deutschland" has since been picked up by the British or has met with an accident under the high seas or is now nearing the German coast no one in this country knows. Equally unknown is the question of the whereabouts of its sister ship the "Bremen" which is supposed to be now on its way to the United States but which has not yet been located.

**Blockade and Trade War** During the week many vexatious problems concerning the rigorous Entente blockade of the territory occupied by the Central Powers have perplexed belligerents and neutrals. The most important of these concerns the relief which President Wilson is anxious to have extended to the famine-stricken districts in Poland. Great Britain and France are willing to permit the importation of foodstuffs into Poland, but only on condition that the occupying armies do not seize either the imported food or the native crops. Germany is willing to reserve the harvest for the inhabitants of the occupied districts and the policing forces of the army of occupation, but finds the full conditions of the Allies impossible to accept. It is doubtful, therefore, if any important quantity of relief will be permitted to enter Poland. Batocki, Germany's food dictator, laughs at the British threats to hold the German Government responsible for civilian lives lost thru famine as a

### THE GREAT WAR

*July 31*—Russians cross the Stokhod River between the Kovel Sarny and Kovel Rovno railroads. Socialist conference opens at The Hague. Arabs capture Yembo.

*August 1*—Germans make counter-attacks along the Somme. "Deutschland" escapes to sea.

*August 2*—Russians advance within ten miles of Kovel. French undertake offensive at Verdun.

*August 3*—Hindenburg assumes supreme command against Russians. French recapture Fleury. Roger Casement executed.

*August 4*—Germans recapture village west of the Stokhod. French take Thiaumont.

*August 5*—Russians take villages on the Sereth. British advance north of Pozieres.

*August 6*—British repulse Turks east of Suez.

consequence of German occupation. He declares that the Central Powers have an ample food supply both for the present and the future and that "England cannot starve Germany, nor Poland, nor Belgium, nor northern France either."

The British blacklist of firms with which British subjects are advised not to trade is reported to contain over 1500 business houses in about twenty-five different countries. The protest of the United States has not as yet received any reply, but it is generally approved in this country and among all other neutrals, and even in England a portion of the press admits the force of its arguments. Perhaps with a view to conciliating American opinion, the British Government has ordered the release of large consignments of securities sent from Germany to this country by way of Holland, which had been confiscated as contraband of war.

Premier Asquith has promised in the House of Commons to carry on a commercial war against Germany after the close of military operations. The chief aim of the measures adopted by the government would be to make the Brit-

ish Empire wholly independent of the Central Powers for any products that might be needed in time of war. He promised that every endeavor would be used to prevent neutrals from suffering the consequences of the economic campaign against Germany.

Germany is renewing the vigor of her submarine campaign. Many traders, belligerent and neutral, have been sunk, and many persons were killed on the Italian mail steamer "Letimbro," shelled by a submarine.

**Sir Roger Casement Executed** On the third of August Sir Roger Casement (to give him his old title) was hanged at Pentonville jail for high treason in having attempted to secure German aid for an Irish rebellion. He met death with the greatest calmness and courage. Every effort was made to save him, but the ministry rejected all petitions for commutation of sentence.

It was most unfortunate for the British Government that the execution occurred at a moment when the alliance between the official Irish Nationalist party and the coalition government was less secure than it had ever been before. On July 31, Henry Edward Duke, Unionist member for Parliament from Exeter, was appointed to be the new Chief Secretary for Ireland in place of Augustine Birrell who recently resigned as a consequence of his failure to prevent the Sinn Fein rebellion. Mr. Redmond protested against the appointment, declaring that it meant a purely Unionist government for Ireland. Mr. Duke is understood to favor Home Rule and he is in no way personally objectionable to the Irish, but the political party with which he has been associated owes its very name to its championship of the existing union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the Nationalists in their present suspicious mood fear that the appointment means that the government is determined to supplant the Home Rule bill by some compromise which will permanently exclude Ulster.



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THE BIGGEST OF ALL THE MUNITION DISASTERS—TWO VIEWS OF LAST WEEK'S GREAT EXPLOSION AT JERSEY CITY



# FOUNDATIONS OF NATIONAL POWER

BY FRANKLIN K. LANE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

THE world is teaching us that war is no longer a set contest between more or less mobile armed forces, but an enduring contest between all the life forces of the opposing parties, their financial strength, their industrial organization and adaptability, their crop yields, and their mineral resources, and that it ultimately comes to a test of the very genius of the peoples involved. For to mobilize an army is now no more than an idle evidence of a single form of strength if behind this army the nation is not organized. An army is no longer merely so many rifles and men, cartridges and horses; but chemists and inventors, mines and farms, automobiles and roads, airships and gasoline, barbed wire and turning lathes, railroads and weather prophets—indeed, the complete machinery of an industrial nation's life. Some months since I sought to learn what I could of the assets of this country; where we were in point of development, and what we had with which to meet the world. And from the reports certain facts stand out.

With the exception of one or two minor minerals, the United States produces every mineral that is needed in industry. This can be said of no other country. We can build a battleship, a railroad or a factory, entirely from the products of American mines and forests. To replenish the soil we have phosphorus; potash is known to exist in California; and nitrogen can be extracted from the air by cheap hydro-electric power. So we can feed the earth and keep it sustained. And to crown all these we have water power that can be made to generate perhaps as much as 60,000,000 horsepower.

When Benjamin Franklin caught the lightning on the tail of his kite, he did many strange things for this world, of which we are only beginning to learn. The old-fashioned water wheel, which was the motive power of our early industries, is now converted into a turbine which generates electricity. An added and peculiar value has been given to the ledges of granite which confine our western streams and turn them into dam sites, useful for the generation of power.

How many of these there are on public land not yet disposed of no one knows, but we have several hundred under withdrawal, which should be freed from withdrawal and turned into use just as quickly as possible, to pump millions of barrels of water to irrigate alfalfa farms or orchards,

for instance. This is now one of the most common uses of electric power in the West, and, in fact, in some of the eastern states where irrigation is of value. The waters that flow down our streams are only a small portion of the rain and snow which fall. There are streams that follow their courses underground just as clearly marked and as valuable, if once discovered, as the streams above ground. And to tap these is part of the task of making America. Cheap gasoline is doing it in some places; cheap coal in a few; but cheaper electricity is doing it in a large way.



Harro & Ewing

SECRETARY LANE

Then, too, there is that mystifying miracle of drawing nitrogen from the air for chemical use, which can be done only with great power, but is being done in Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, Switzerland, and elsewhere. Thru this process an inexhaustible substitute for the almost exhausted nitrates of Chile has been found. This is already a great industry in Europe, and will of necessity become greater in the United States than elsewhere, because of our size and need and opportunity. To increase the yield of our farms and to give us an independent and adequate supply of nitrogen for the explosives used in war, we must set water wheels at work that will fix nitrogen in lime. And there are still more intimate uses for this power: in places in Montana it is so cheap that it operates the churn, the sewing machine, and the vacuum cleaner, and supplies light to the house and fuel to the kitchen range. Indeed to the possible uses of electricity there is no limit.

Accompanying the general development bill in its passage thru the House of Representatives was a measure intended to promote hydro-electric development on public lands, named after the chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the House, Mr. Ferris. This bill was called for by the fact that existing legislation permitted only a revocable permit to be granted for such use, and this was regarded by engineers and financiers as too tentative and hazardous a tenure where millions of money were needed for the installation of the necessary plant.

The Ferris bill meets this difficulty by proposing a lease for these lands for a definite term of fifty years. The objection is made that the lands should be given outright. To this there are several answers; no enlightened government gives such a franchise. There is danger, too, of a complete monopolization of such power sites if the lands go forever from the people. The value of water power is not yet fully realized, and its full value cannot be known at this stage in our industrial life. The purpose of the government in transferring these lands is to secure their use, because it does not choose to use them itself, but the time may come when it may be most desirable, for the full development of our life, that they shall be operated by the nation or the states or the municipalities in the states. To transfer them forever would cast a burden upon the future



which would be unforgivable, and is, moreover, unnecessary. The people desire these lands used, *not held as a mere basis for speculation in stocks or bonds*. Where there is need for such a plant the lands should be available on most generous terms.

At the end of the fifty-year period, if the plant had been managed so as to serve the country well, there would be no reason why the holding company should not have a new lease. If it had not been so managed the plant should be bought at its value, the purchaser being the new lessee, or whoever took over the lands on which it was situated, the state, for instance.

The state owns the water, it is

said, and should therefore command the right to the use of the land. This line of reasoning leads to an *impasse*. We are not considering rights, but the wisest course. Quite evidently the state cannot command the use of the land and it is not proposed that the nation shall command the use of the water, for no one can have the land at all unless he first gain the right to use the water from the state. We have given no other land to the state except for the sustaining of schools and colleges or for reclamation. If a state wishes coal land, it must buy it. The traditional policy of the government has been to deal directly with the people in disposing of their domain.

With the passage of the general development bill providing for a practicable method of disposing of our oil, gas, coal, phosphate, and potash without danger of monopoly or misuse, and the water-power bill governing the use of public lands for hydro-electric development—which bills failed of passage in the Senate after having been successful in the House—there will be no land or resource that will not be at the full service of the people. And yet the romantic enterprise of revealing America will by no means be ended then. To get from all our resources their fullest use—this is our goal.

Washington, D. C.

## INFANTILE PARALYSIS

BY JOHN B. HUBER, M. D.

THE epidemic of infantile paralysis which is now afflicting New York is also spreading to other parts of the country—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana and Tennessee.

Physicians call this malady acute *anterior poliomyelitis*, because the inflammation invades mostly the anterior nerve roots (the telegraph stations, as it were) in the gray marrow or matter (polio, myel) of the spinal cord. It is from those roots or ganglia, that muscular movements, especially those of the extremities, are normally directed, controlled and coordinated. Besides the anterior nerve roots the gray matter of the brain may also be affected.

During several years past zealous and sympathetic physicians have been laying the chain by which the germ origin of infantile paralysis has become established. Dr. Simon Flexner and his associates of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, have now demonstrated that a virus is the essential specific cause of infantile paralysis. Blows, accidents, falls, previous weakening ailments are but predisposing, making the body susceptible to the inroads of the virus. This latter belongs to the class of well-nigh infinitely minute, filterable, ultra-microscopic viruses, akin to those of smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infections, the existence of which poisons are proven, in the main, only by their effects.

The virus, or germ, of infantile paralysis enters the body by way of the nose and throat, whence it traverses, in the blood and lymph channels, the honeycomb-like bony tissue at the base of the brain, thence to invade the anterior nerve roots. Some-

times also the inflammation ascends to the neck and the brain, producing respiratory paralyses and death.

And so an infant of perhaps no more than nine months may be put to bed seemingly well, to awake in the morning with a high fever, vomiting and convulsions. Or, if the child be old enough to tell of its sufferings it will complain of headache, of pain and tenderness in the neck and back, along the spine. It will be restless, irritable and sleepless; or it will be drowsy and stuporous. In from twelve hours to two or four days will ensue flaccid paralyses of one or more members, and in time wasting away of the affected muscles.

Children of from one to five years are most frequently attacked; but adults may suffer. And, as with diphtheria and other infections, there may be carriers of the infantile paralysis germ who do not themselves come down with the disease. The virus is communicated from the sick to the well either directly or thru a third person, by contact with the nasal, throat or buccal discharges of the sick, on handkerchiefs, towels, eating utensils, toys and the like, or by kissing, coughing or sneezing. The contagium is also no doubt excreted by the bowels and the kidneys; wherefore these must also be thoroly disinfected. The bites of insects appear to have nothing to do with the spread of infantile paralysis; but flies, bedbugs, lice, fleas, mosquitoes—all ideal germ sponges—may convey the virus on their bodies.

The mortality of infantile paralysis, may be anywhere from 5 to more than 20 per cent. In the present New York City epidemic, as we have noted, the latter figure has been exceed-

ed. The summer months are a favorable season for this disease. No anti-toxin serum, either preventive or curative, is as yet assured; nor is any cure, medicinal or otherwise, as yet perfected. The incubation period is from three to twenty-one days.

Much good is accomplished for the sufferer by rest in bed, diet, medicines address to the fever, the pain and other symptoms, with electricity and massage after the acute symptoms have subsided, and other means familiar to the physician. Much is accomplished to prevent the permanent crippling and deforming of children who do not die. Even so, more than half the survivors are likely to suffer afterward from paralyses. And in the recovered ones the affected muscles are likely to remain small, with retarded bone development, poor circulation and impaired constitution.

Obviously then, since there is no certain cure, our efforts are most wisely directed to preventive measures. The sick of infantile paralysis must be quarantined; Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York, has fixed the quarantine period at six weeks.

The disease must, in all respects, be managed as any infectious disease; and according to the directions of one's physician or health department. Especially must healthy children be debarred, during the period of the epidemic, from parties, picnics, movie shows, outings and the like; nor may they play with children in whose homes there is sickness. Here, as in disease prevention generally, the basic factor is personal hygiene.

New York City



# EDUCATING A NATION

BY PHILANDER P. CLAXTON

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

**T**WENTY-TWO MILLION persons in round numbers were enrolled in educational institutions in the United States in 1914. Of these more than 19,000,000 were in elementary schools, and the rest in secondary schools and in colleges and universities. The teachers for this educational army numbered 700,000. In point of rapid growth the public high school still presents the most impressive figures; the enrollment for last year is greater by nearly 100,000 than for the preceding year. The cost of education was, as nearly as can be estimated, \$750,000,000, a relatively small amount when compared with many items in the public expense; less than one-third the nation's expenditure for alcoholic liquors, and less by a hundred millions than the value of exports from the harbor of New York in 1913.

The average school attendance of the American citizen in 1800, according to Dr. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, was only 82 days. It is now 1057 days. A generation ago free education in most communities consisted of an elementary school course in which children were taught the three R's, together with a modicum of history and geography. Public high schools had, of course, begun to develop, but attendance there was small, and the majority of communities made no such provision for public education. Now we have reached the point where we consider that it requires twelve years to give an individual an education that fits for life and prepares for the duties of citizenship. Public education has become our greatest single social enterprise.

Great strides have been made in bettering our educational system during recent years. Education begins at birth, and the first years of life are the most important. American children are in school less than four per cent of their time from birth to their twenty-first year. Loss of life or health, arrest of development, the formation of vicious habits, or the acquirement of false ideas and

ideals in these years may render impossible or ineffective all efforts at education in later years. Realizing the supreme importance of the proper care of children in these earliest years, the Division of Home Education was formed to investigate means and methods of improving education in the home, to assist parents in directing the play of their young children, and above all to bring about a more intelligent coöperation between the home and the school, so that both may work together intelligently for the welfare of the children, and to extend the education of boys and girls who have quit school, by stimulating and directing their home reading and study.

The home, the primitive and primary institution for the education of children, is still the most important agency for education for life—mental, moral, physical, industrial, economic, social, civic. The school is still only supplementary. Any agency, therefore, that would promote right education most effectually must find some means of coöperating with the home and of helping parents, who are the most constant—and should be the most effective—teachers of their children.

Last year two new divisions were established in the Bureau of Education, the Division of Civic Education and the Division of Education of Immigrants; the first in coöperation with the National Municipal League, the second with the North American Civic League. The Division of Home Education, maintained in coöperation with the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations,

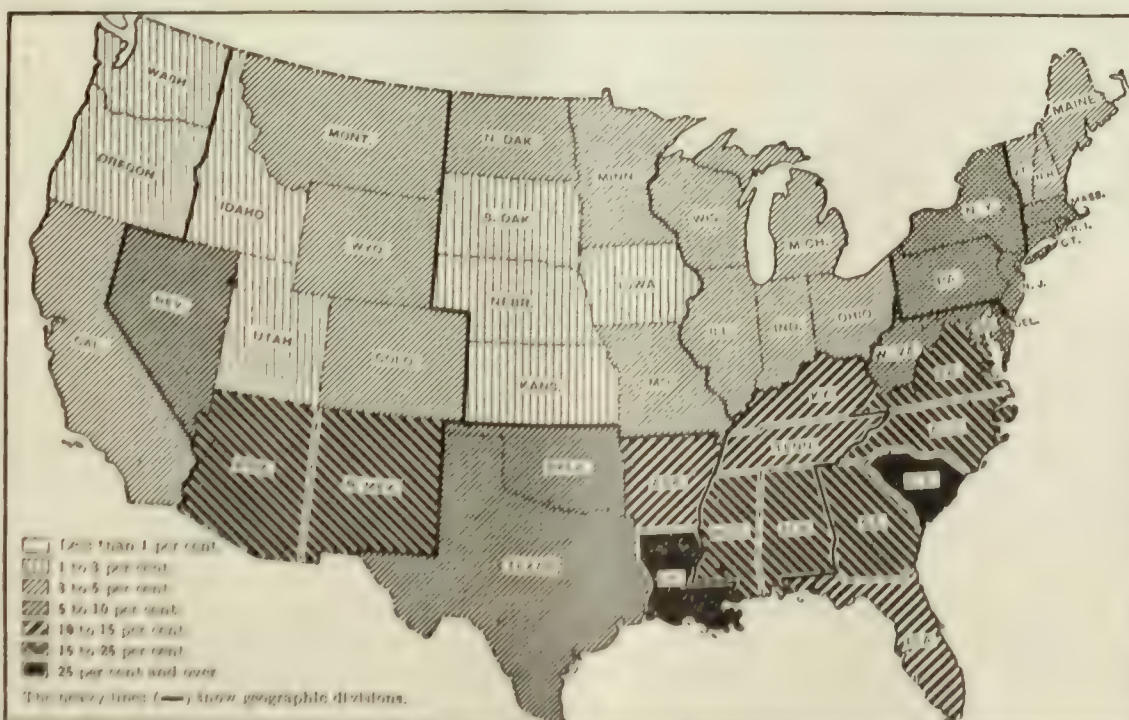
has been enlarged since its establishment two years ago. Other special divisions are that of Vocational Education, including trade and industries; School and Home Gardening in coöperation with the International Child Welfare League; Rural Education, and Higher Education.

The Kindergarten Division has already developed into an important agency for the promotion of the education of young children, altho it was established only in the spring of 1913. There are in the United States approximately 4,000,000 children between the ages of four and six years, which is ordinarily considered the kindergarten age. While some formal education in the kindergarten or elsewhere would be helpful for all or most of these, the home conditions of at least half of them are such as to make the demand for such education imperative. Only about 300,000 of these children are enrolled in the kindergarten. There is little hope of reaching this huge army of children except by making the kindergarten a part of the public school system in every city, town or village. By doing this, not only would two years be added to the period of education of millions of children whose educational life must at best be all too short, but a beginning in the formation of moral and social habits—not possible later—could be made, and much could be added to the individual development of the children in these very important years of their lives.

The Division of Civic Education aims to investigate methods of teaching, in the schools and elsewhere, those things that pertain directly to the duties and responsibilities of cit-

izenship in a democracy, and of membership in larger and smaller communities, and to foster the desire and will so to live and act as to promote the public welfare.

It is generally conceded that the methods now in common use for teaching the duties of citizenship are inadequate, and there is a strong demand for help in developing better methods. On the other hand, successful experi-



From the Abstract of the Census 1910

OUR PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES TEN YEARS OLD OR OVER



ments have been made here and there which seem to show the way to better results. To find and bring together the best thought and experience on this subject has been the first work of this division. Plans have also been begun and have since been continued for the development of more adequate methods of civic instruction for adult immigrants and for the stimulation and promotion of public discussion and debate of questions of general and local public interest in colleges, schools, clubs and social centers.

The problem of rural education continues to occupy the attention of our educators and school authorities. Its progress during the last year is seen not alone in the actual achievements of the year, but in the advanced position taken by leading educators relative to rural education and rural-life problems. Nearly four million illiterate persons in this country live in rural communities, in small towns, villages, and the open country. In some parts of the United States illiteracy in the rural population is from two to five times greater than in the urban population. Interest in consolidation of rural schools has greatly increased. The people are slowly but surely becoming convinced that the one-room, one-teacher rural school has, in the main, outlived its usefulness and that, wherever feasible and possible, the consolidated rural school must take its place. Progress in rural education is still slow, however. The states and the Government, meanwhile, are doing their best to eliminate the causes which may bring about illiteracy.

Education, as a national problem, has two fields: one the child, from the kindergarten age until the age of majority has been reached; the other, the illiterate adults.

The problem of adult illiteracy as it confronts us today is no longer one

of race or section. The importance of the task of eliminating illiteracy cannot be underestimated, when we consider that there are nearly 6,000,000 illiterates in the United States, nearly all of whom have reached their majority. The full meaning of these figures will be better understood if I say that in double line of march, at intervals of three feet, these illiterate persons would extend over a distance of about 1500 miles; that marching at the rate of twenty-five miles a day it would require more than two months for them to pass a given point. A mighty army is this, with banners of darkness inscribed with the legends of illiteracy and ignorance, helplessness and hopelessness—too large for the greatest degree of material prosperity and for the safety of our democratic institutions. The last census showed that there were more than two million illiterate males of voting age; in some states and in many counties the illiterate voters hold the balance of power in any closely contested election.

Illiteracy, as I have said, prevails to a greater extent in rural districts than in cities; the greatest number of illiterates is between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five years. In 1910 the total number of white illiterates was greater by nearly one million than the total of negro illiterates. Massachusetts had more illiterate men of voting age than Arkansas; Pennsylvania more than Tennessee and Kentucky combined. Boston had nearly 25,000 illiterates, Baltimore 20,000, New Orleans 19,000, Memphis 9000.

Sporadic efforts show us that there is a shorter way to the reduction and elimination of illiteracy than to wait for time to do away with it. These grown-ups can be taught in schools organized especially for them.

One of the most notable attempts recently made to teach these illit-

erates is that begun by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, superintendent of schools in Rowan County, Kentucky. After having studied the conditions of the county, Mrs. Stewart decided to open night schools for adults on moonlight nights in the public school houses. All the teachers of the neighborhood responded, and began by visiting the people thruout the county and explaining the plan.

More than 1200 men and women from eighteen to eighty-six years of age were enrolled the first evening! They came trooping over the hills and out of the hollows, some to add to the meager education received in the inadequate schools of their childhood, some to receive their first lessons in reading and writing. Among these pupils were not only illiterate farmers and their illiterate wives, sons, daughters, but also illiterate merchants, illiterate ministers and landowners. Think of the tragedy in these words, uttered by a woman of seventy: "Oh, to be able to read my Bible and to write to my grandchildren!" Other schools, of similar character, were established here and there in the United States. Pupils were willing and eager to enroll.

These scattered experiments and their success, even under very difficult circumstances, have been such as to inspire the hope that, with the coöperation of schools, churches, philanthropic societies, cities, counties, states and the Federal Government, the great majority of the five and one-half million illiterates in the United States may, in a few years, be taught reading, writing and something more; while millions of those whose school days were very few and who are little above the line of total illiteracy, may be helped to make good to some extent their deficiencies due to lack of opportunity in childhood.

*Washington, D. C.*

## A MIDSUMMER GARDEN

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

There is a little garden-close,  
Girdled by golden apple trees,  
That thru the long sweet summer hours  
Is haunted by the hum of bees.

The poppy tosses here its torch,  
And the tall bee-balm flaunts its fire,  
And regally the larkspur lifts  
The slender azure of its spire.

And from the phlox and mignonette  
Rich attars drift on every hand;  
And when star-vestured twilight comes  
The pale moths weave a saraband.

And crickets in the aisles of grass  
With their clear fifeing pierce the hush;  
And somewhere you may hear anear  
The passion of the hermit-thrush.

It is a place where dreams convene,  
Dreams of the dead years gone astray,  
Of love and loveliness borne back  
From some forgotten yesterday.

It is a memory-hallowed spot  
Where joy assumes its vernal guise,  
And two walk silent side by side,  
Youth's glory shining in their eyes.



# DO SCHOOLBOYS PLAY TOO MUCH?

BY GEORGE H. BROWNE

HEADMASTER OF THE BROWNE AND NICHOLS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

**T**HIRTY-SEVEN years ago this fall I took an active part in my first Teachers' Convention. Every year since I have attended at least three or four; and in a third of these years I have helped to prepare the programs of at least two each year. In all these years, no matter what the kind of meeting—general or departmental, classical or vocational, no matter what the topic of discussion, the type of school, or the educational theory involved, the only essentials invariably agreed upon as indispensable to educational success, have been (1) personality of the teacher; (2) individual initiative of the pupil; (3) concentration and imagination.

I have just finished my thirty-third year of teaching in the same school—a secondary school for boys, all of whom continue their education in higher institutions. They have therefore suffered less from the "traditional" course of study than the pupils who represent the other ninety-five per cent of the school population; but they have been, perhaps, no less affected by the rapidly changing social conditions and distractions of modern life. This long experience with so-called "favored" material has led me to convictions bearing on these educational essentials which apply equally to the other ninety-five per cent; let me briefly state seven of the most commonplace:

(1) The prizes of this life, in big things as well as in little, are generally won on a very, very small margin of superiority, which is chiefly mental.

(2) Mental discipline is a valid, not a make-believe purpose of education (the Assistant Secretary of the General Education Board to the contrary, notwithstanding). Abraham Flexner, author of "A Modern School," "Parents and Schools," writes that "Even if 'all intellectual gain is specific, and transferable only with great loss,' enough may carry over from one subject to another to ensure success, and thus pay for the training."

Professor M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconsin, says: "An hour's successful application to algebra can be transferred to Greek, but only in the habit of attack and in the concentration of the will." This admission seems to me to vitiate the whole case against "mental discipline"; for its most ardent rational advocates never believed that it could do more, or that it needed to.

(3) The best topic of success, at

any stage, is a feeling of achievement; but the abiding "usefulness" of any kind of achievement is to be gaged not merely by the individual student's pleasurable interest at the moment, but also by the accumulated experience of mankind in the same lines of thought or action.

(4) "There is no satisfactory substitute for knowledge." As your newspaper philosopher would say, you must not only put some p (pep) into your luck (pluck), but also kick up some dust in your try (industry.)

(5) There is no knowledge, the possession of which is of much value or the acquisition of which is of the slightest mental discipline, that can be acquired without some genuine individual initiative and some honest hard work sometime, somewhere.

(6) The "moving-picture mind" is no satisfactory substitute for an efficiently working, self-directed, "picture-moving" mind.

(7) It is still harder to go up the moral and intellectual stairway (in spite of the moving-picture escalator), because it is easier to go down than it was thirty-seven years ago, for at least seven reasons.

That is to say, pupils of today have at least seven things that pupils thirty-seven years ago—and less—did not have to weaken their initiative, blight their concentration, and impoverish their imagination. Don't misunderstand me. I am not an ostrich—yet. I would not have the "good old times" back again. I do not mean to imply that the seven things I am going to specify are not without great possibilities for good. We could not remove them if we would. They are here to stay. The problem is, what are we going to do with them? The perfected gasoline engine, the wireless telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the motion-picture, etc., are contributions of the last ten years of incalculable possibilities for education,—but they are just now complicating the educational situation in school as it has never been complicated before.

No matter what be the psychology which may properly determine the curriculum of your *Modern School* (A. Flexner), or the readjustment to the *School of Tomorrow* (J. Dewey), or the extension of *Public Education for National Service in a Democracy* (Pres. Vincent), the ubiquitous distractions must be met here and now with some concrete, specific, administrative efficiency. The world is so full of a number of things, all

good in their proper places and proportions, that the "elective system" must be adopted by parents from the very beginning of their babies' conscious life to this extent, at least, that some principles of choice must be inculcated that will enable their children as they grow up not only to choose the good from the bad, but also to choose from the many available good things the *few* that they can afford to indulge in at the various stages of their development. "One of the most fundamental works of reform," says the Federal Director of the Rural Organization Service, "is the persuading of men to like the right things." The choice of the wrong things has not only been helping to depopulate rural districts, but has been complicating the town life of young people as never before. Consider the following "seven deadly sins," then, merely in relation to these acknowledged educational essentials—the cultivation of individual initiative, concentration, and imagination:

(1) Cheap periodicals and magazines (written down to a taste that balks at the slightest mental exertion).

(2) Cheap theatrical shows (adapted to the tired business man's standard—no mental effort).

(3) Cheap (canned) music, which might be excellent and often is; but too often degenerates into the "empty singer of an idle day"—mere amusement and accompaniment to dancing.

(4) The apotheosis of amusement (the dancing craze, the exaggeration of athletics, the domination of play—Johnny must be out of doors *all* the afternoon, till he is too tired and sleepy to study in the evening).

(5) Premature assumption of the manners of club life (dependence upon the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of life—too many servants, no responsibilities; press the button, and somebody else does the rest).

(6) The automobile (the devil's own as a seductive time consumer).

(7) The moving-picture show (and the better the picture the cheaper the show, and vice versa).

The mere enumeration of these general distractions is sufficient to indicate that if "the modern school" is to cultivate the pupils' individual initiative in eliminating irrelevant interests and in concentrating on the abstract principles behind the usually interesting concrete details, where "lie difficult and involved intellectual processes," a kind of thinking never so necessary as now—but,



don't forget, just as uninteresting to *young* people in science and sociology as in language and mathematics—the school must have assistance from outside. No school under the conditions here brought to mind is adequate to solve the educational problem single-handed.

A school's most natural ally in combating these general distractions and its own special distractions is obviously home coöperation. This may be secured in at least four ways: united prohibition; adjustment (particularly of such special distractions as dentists' appointments, parties, theaters, outside lessons in music, dancing, skating, riding, etc.); regulation and control, especially of collections (stamps, insects, birds, etc.), scientific enthusiasms (wireless, motorboats, autos, etc.), sports, games, movies, etc.; substitution (science trips, original public speaking, regular pupil morning talks to the whole school, debates, Chautauqua, summer work, companionship of parents, mind-fertilization at home, etc.).

If the mind is stored early with profitable matter, tastes and standards, the antidote to these distractions is already partly secured; but if, as too often occurs, even in the homes of educated parents, the children's minds are void of seriousness, the wills weak, and the desires and passions ill-controlled, the results, no matter what the school, are inevitable. It is obvious, therefore, that the "modern school," to be efficient under present distracting conditions, must include something besides teachers of efficient personality and a course of study based on the psychology that "mental discipline is not a real purpose" and that modern education "includes nothing for which an affirmative case can not now be made out." Useful for what? Already one American generation educated (!) on this utilitarian abuse of the elective system has come to middle life; and there is no more pathetic despair than that of the affluent engineer or bridge-builder who tries to "retire and live," only to find that he cannot, by paying extra for the years that are passed, buy appreciation and enjoyment of those "useless" things which he scorned in school. To avoid his own hapless fate, he is now sending *his* boys to the classical school to prepare in these "useless" things first. Eighty-three per cent of the engineers of the United States of America who responded to a recent nation-wide investigation as to the essentials of preparation for their profession, put character and mental training first—special technical training, some of them, as low as eighth!

An educator, therefore, who thinks that the only "humanities" of today are "economics and sociology," and who offers other inadequate substitutes for the tried and genuine humanities, may well beware of becoming a foe to real civilization.

"A man educated in the modern sense," says Flexner, "will be trained to know, to care about, and to understand the world we live in, both the physical world and the social world." Good, as far as it goes; but there is a world of ideas and ideals and visions, of equal or even greater importance, in the spirit of which young people may be so intensely developed at home and in the right school, as to make it possible for them, to their everlasting profit, "to go thru the world never knowing what they have missed, and what kind of a world it actually is."

That the curriculum should "contain only what can be shown to serve a purpose," is a most commendable fundamental proposition; but to make "what is taught, when it is taught, and how it is taught, depend altogether on what is needed, when it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed"; and to determine those needs according to the tastes and inclinations of immature students from present-day city homes amid present-day city distractions—while it may avoid some vocational misfits, cannot fail to produce more vocational miscarriages.

But will not the "modern school" in the city take over some of the beneficent work that used to be done in the home, and supply the deplorable lack of home coöperation now, where there is no home life? Undoubtedly, and therefore all the more welcome. Waifs and foundlings in asylums and institutions, like incubator chickens, may have more intelligent care, and often do fare better than children in some homes favored by circumstance. I am old-fashioned enough, however, tho still a progressive, to believe that there is no satisfactory substitute for a good home and a good mother; and I am the more resigned to my apparent old-fogyism, because I remember hearing the high priest of the new psychology admit to the Headmasters' Association that "more depends upon the habit of concentration than on anything else," and that "the distractions of the last ten years have been disastrous."

These distractions no school can successfully meet without home coöperation. To be most successful, the fertilization of the child mind at home must be intensive and continuous—begun even before children go to school; and the coöperation should be taken up before the "dis-

aster" has been wrought. The modern doctrine of salvation, in practise under present conditions in education as well as in business and industry, is elimination of waste. Elimination of educational waste should be put into practise as soon as the child is born; and by right choice, reasonable apportionment, and continuous coöperative effort, kept up to the very end. What can be more wasteful than for the home to tolerate the premature and excessive indulgence in the distractions I have specified until there is often left for school so little interest and initiative, or power of concentration and intelligent imagination, on the part of the pupil, that no subject, traditional or modern, of itself, "can be *shown* to serve a purpose" in providing such minds with any pleasure or facility in abstract thinking? For the ability to think and to take pleasure in thinking is the most profitable result to be derived from any training whatsoever.

"The common run of school failures," says Dr. Flexner, "represents, not the defect of the children, but the resourcelessness of the schools." Often, too true. Oftener, it represents the shirking or the shifting of parental responsibilities. The pupils of day-schools, public and private, are under outside influences twice as many waking hours as they are in school; and outside influences today require seven times the vigilance of any other period. The home coöperation I have in mind involves no interference by parents that need impair the control of the school by expert professionals. Special daily or weekly, and regular monthly, individual reports to parents invite frequent afternoon and evening interviews; and several joint parents' meetings a year, conducted sometimes by the parents, sometimes by the teachers, provide opportunities for frank general discussion and wholesome mutual understanding. Of course, a live school "resembles a clinic." Of course, "parents have a right to be shown." Of course, "there is something the matter if a school principal or a school teacher cannot convince parents that there is a good reason 'why.'" But there is something equally, if not more, serious the matter if the school cannot be shown—if parents cannot convince the school that there is a reason "why" there should be so much waste, dissipation, inefficiency in home and society outside of school. "The matter" with secondary education today is less in the subjects taught in school than in the lack of home coöperation in meeting the multiplicity of distractions out of school.

Plymouth, New Hampshire



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustrating*

The men who made New York walk—William D. Mahon, president; Louis Tridiger, attorney; P. J. O'Brien, a vice-president, and William B. Fitzgerald, chief organizer, for the Amalgamated

*Paul Thompson*

Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Street car strikes and torrid weather have no terror for youngsters in New York who can do this.



*Paul Thompson*

Another cool picture in a touristless season—a Swiss neutrality patrol in sight of the Matterhorn and Gorner Grat.





Illustration

The war at sunset—an Anzac sentinel, probably a veteran of Gallipoli, patrolling the outworks on the Somme front.



The war at dawn—bringing in British wounded early in the morning after a day of stiff fighting along the Somme front.





*The war by night—shells from British batteries dropping a curtain in front of captured positions as the "push" began.*



*The war by night—the eyes of the British battleships off Saloniki keep close watch on the city while it is defended.*



# THINKING ON THE THIRD RAIL

BY DAVID LAMBUTH

NEWSPAPERS and college faculties have been bear-baiting the undergraduate. It is a safe sport, tho scarcely a graceful one. "The undergraduate doesn't think." "The undergraduate doesn't know anything about the contemporary world." "The undergraduate doesn't read." "The undergraduate, if he had anything to express—which he hasn't—could not express it in effective English."

Well, and who's to blame? Not the undergraduate, but we of the colleges, who haven't let him think. We have insisted on doing it for him. We have crammed him with our own pet ideas while he sat taking notes—or dozing. In the one course where he should have learned to think and to give his thoughts a vital expression—his "composition" course—we have surfeited him with the terminology of rhetoric, decked him out in borrowed styles of several generations ago, and set him to rehash stale criticism or discuss bygone matters for which he does not—and should not—care a fig.

This article, which is primarily concerned with writing as it affects thinking, is partly a record and partly a creed. The creed affirms that the undergraduate can think, and also that he can write, and write well, if we let him think. Literary style, after all, is only the way a man has of saying something he wants to say. But we must italicize the word *want*. A man does not *want* to write until his idea takes hold of him. The trouble with our college courses in writing has been that they have lived too long in a vacuum. They have prated learnedly of the form, but they have omitted the substance; they have spent more time searching for the suggestive word than for the living and useful idea. The colleges have been on the wrong track. Good writing is the product of the personality of the writer and a vitalizing idea, and a vitalizing idea is nothing less than one which genuinely concerns the present world of men and things. The undergraduate too often loses interest in his college work, not because he is inherently lazy or indifferent, but because his work seems academic and futile, getting nowhere, affecting nothing.

Hence it was that at Dartmouth College we tried an experiment in an elective course in composition. We threw over familiar essays and literary re-appreciations and word-pictures, because they were vapid and stale. We went instead to the daily and weekly records of men and events. Each student picked out the

*An enterprising young professor in Dartmouth has devised a new way of putting life into two college institutions that are very apt to become conventionalized and dull, the English course and the student magazine. How he did it or rather how he got his boys to do it, he tells below. His success is perhaps due to the fact that Mr. Lambuth has had a more varied experience than most teachers, for he has lived in Japan and Brazil as well as California, New Hampshire, Virginia and New York.—THE EDITOR.*

subject that to him meant most, and treated it in whatever style effectiveness and clarity demanded. We decided that grace, elegance, that indefinable thing called "style," grew out of lucidity and force and the man himself, and grew no otherwise. And let the "style" be what it might, we rejected every contribution—we no longer called it a "theme"—that did not seem humanly valuable. What is culture and what is literature, after all, but the product of the widest knowledge and human sympathy applied to the life of today?

In our attempt to vivify composition by approximating the conditions of the actual world the first problem had been that of subject matter. That settled, we were faced with the problem of grading. The college marking system as it stands is based on a fiction. Is there such a thing as a composition seventy-five per cent good? Did ever an editor return a "not quite good enough" contribution with a check for three-quarters of the amount he would have paid for an acceptable article? The answer to that question gave us the clue. Contributions were accepted if the subject was of genuine and timely interest and the handling effective, and a man's grade was based on the number of acceptances. All other contributions were rejected as worthless; figuratively they went into the editorial waste-basket. We reserved the editor's right to return a manuscript for revision, when it showed promise; but gave absolutely no credit for any article unless accepted. The motive thus furnished for careful and repeated revision—the novice's particular detestation—proved one of the most effective devices of the system.

The third problem in the adjustment of the course was the setting up of what should be, not a collegiate, but an outside world standard of judgment. What was an acceptable article? How good did it have to be? We concluded that it had to be good enough to print in a well edited week-

ly—The Independent, The Nation, The New Republic. In the attempt to maintain such a standard and to keep the standard before the class, we decided to simulate a magazine. We made up a dummy of the accepted articles for the month—editorials, special articles, stories, reviews—and the class dubbed it *The Third Rail*. Everybody crowded to see the copy and somebody whispered, "Why not print it?" We took the matter up in executive session of the class and decided to print. A small laboratory fee from the men, together with a little advertising, supports the publication and provides each man with five copies of each issue. This year there will be five issues, each consisting of twenty-four pages of The Independent size. An edition of 600, selling at ten cents a copy, is distributed among the undergraduates, the local community, and the friends and families of the contributors.

It was the actual publication of the magazine that made the system complete. To take college composition out of its vacuum two things were necessary: the subjects discussed had to be vital, subjects somehow commensurate with the time and effort put on them, and there had to be a genuine incentive to write. But the final and strongest incentive will always be lacking until the writer finds his audience. The desire to *express* is founded on the desire to *impress*. The writer wants to be read. Moreover, only as it fronts him on the printed page can the writer justly estimate the effectiveness of his work. The printed magazine furnished a practical criterion as well as the only real incentive to self-expression. It stimulated competition. It encouraged revision in the hope of getting into print. It became a circulating medium for what a man considered worth the saying.

That the system has brought out effective writing of a high grade is evidenced by the pages of *The Third Rail*. That it has encouraged clear thinking and an intelligent interest in the affairs of the nation and the world, affairs political, commercial, and literary, is equally apparent. That it is one solution of the composition question is suggested by the fact that the course, which is elective, and open to the three upper classes, has grown in a year and a half from twenty-two to just over a hundred men. And it is not a "lunch" course. Two required articles a week, with revisions, keep the men at work. But what is more to the point: they think. That is why they like it.

Dartmouth College



# THE NEW SCHOOLBOOKS

## THE SEASON'S OUTPUT OF EDUCATIONAL TEXTS REVIEWED

### HISTORY

THERE is nothing that changes so much as the past, at least that part of the past that gets written. Nowadays history has lengthened at both ends, and broadened, too, and includes all sorts of interesting things about Greek architecture, medieval municipal government, life on the feudal manor, the introduction of machinery, the whereabouts of Europe's coal mines, and social reform in distant British colonies. There is no question of the pedagogical superiority of the new style text-book to the old.

One of the best general surveys of the modern type is Professor James Harvey Robinson's *Medieval and Modern Times*, enlarged and much revised from his "History of Western Europe." Another attractive and lucid general history is Roscoe Lewis Ashley's *Early European Civilization*, a text-book for the secondary schools. Despite its title this covers the history of Europe as near to modern times as 1648. The latter half is also published separately under the title *Medieval Civilization*. Of a similar type and excellence is *A Short History of England*, by Professor Laurence M. Larson, of the University of Illinois. *A Social and Industrial History of England*, by F. W. Tickner, is an ambitious but fairly successful attempt to condense into a single manual the whole richness and fullness of the life of England. Literature, art, religion and education are given quite as much space as economic and industrial changes, and even political history is not neglected. Professor C. W. Oman's *England in the Nineteenth Century* is a very different sort of book. It is an orthodox political chronicle for general readers or college students, full of facts well and clearly presented, but with a very obvious conservative and imperialist bias, perhaps not unnatural in an Oxford scholar.

The shadow of the Great War has begun to fall across the schoolroom. *The Story of the Map of Europe*, by L. P. Benezet, superintendent of schools in La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a creditable, though rather superficial, attempt to explain the origins of the present war for children in the elementary schools by a review of European history. The last chapters of the book are devoted to an impassioned plea for peace and immediate disarmament. Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, and Professor Thomas F. Moran, of Purdue, have prepared an *Introduction to American History* for use in the elementary grades. This work is not an American history at all, but a history of the nations, ancient and modern, from which we have derived our civilization. It is lavishly illustrated and contains all the customary anecdotes about Diogenes, King Alfred, Sir

Walter Raleigh and the other heroes of history. *Our Ancestors in Europe*, by Jennie Hall, is a work of very similar scope and purpose. The book contains little narrative, but its full, detailed and vivid account of past civilizations from the early Greeks to the settlers of America is in every way admirable. Two very similar surveys of American history, well adapted for use in elementary schools, are *An American History*, by Eleanor Riggs, and *The Plain Story of American History*, by Professor John Spencer Bassett. For New York students who are as curious about the history of their native state as they are about that of the nation, Professor Charles F. Horne, of the College of the City of New York, has prepared a *History of the State of New York*. This book tells the story of the Empire State from the time of the earliest Dutch settlements to the present day, but it devotes fully three-fourths of its space to the colonial and revolutionary periods. *Elementary Civics* shows social history in the making. The topic is made broader and more interesting by a study of the growth of government and of present methods in other lands. The progress of legislation is illustrated by definite incidents which have awakened the people to the need of better laws.

*Medieval and Modern History*, by J. H. Robinson. Ginn. \$1.60. *Early European Civilization, Medieval Civilization*, by Roscoe Lewis Ashley. Macmillan. \$1.50, \$1.10. *Short History of England*, by L. M. Larson. Holt. \$1.40. *Social and Industrial History of England*, by F. W. Tickner. Longmans, Green. \$1. *England in the Nineteenth Century*, by C. W. Oman. Longmans, Green. \$1.25. *The Story of the Map of Europe*, by L. P. Benezet. Scott, Foresman. 60 cents. *Introduction to American History*, by J. A. Woodburn and T. F. Moran. Longmans, Green. 72 cents. *Our Ancestors in Europe*, by Jennie Hall. Silver, Burdett. 76 cents. *An American History*, by E. E. Riggs. Macmillan. \$1. *The Plain Story of American History*, by J. S. Bassett. Macmillan. \$1. *History of the State of New York*, by C. F. Horne. Heath. \$1.20. *An Elementary Civics*, by McCarthy, Swan and McMullen. Thompson, Brown. 85 cents.

### SPELLING AND GRAMMAR

TO careful training in phonetic spelling, the successful teacher must add a constant drill both in list form and in sentence use. For this work especially helpful in the first two grades would be *The Daily Speller*, with its attractive pictures. So thoro is the drill in correct form and in sentence use that almost every member of a class would master the whole list. While the *Modern Spellers I and II* furnish good phonetic training in the lower grades, and suitable lists for all classes, their strongest point is in dictation work.

For the lower grades the language work should be mostly composition, with a little technical grammar, and many drills on the correct use of verbs and pronouns; for the upper, thoro teaching in grammatical construction and in clear thinking and expression.

The interesting topics and helpful outlines found in the *Gate to English I and II* would draw his best from every child, while the practical exercises are an encouragement to correct usage. *Longmans' English Grammar*, a revision of a standard book, gives an unusual training in grammatical technique, and is an excellent preparation for the study of foreign languages.

*Constructive English* for upper grades presents an entirely new method of teaching oral and written English. The topics, taken wholly from the pupil's every day life or from nature, are developed by carefully planned outlines where several alternatives start the child thinking and give opportunity for his own individuality. A pupil trained by this somewhat heavy constructive method would have an excellent mastery of his mother tongue. The greatest difficulty with which the English teacher contends is the inability of the pupil to understand words. Such a definite study as that given in *English Derivatives*, with its five hundred root words, and their common derivatives, would clear many a fog in the child's mind as to a word's real meaning.

*The Daily Speller, I, II*, by M. L. Bartlett. Philadelphia. Lippincott. 16, 20 cents. *The Modern Speller, I, II*, by Van Wagenen. Macmillan. 20 and 24 cents. *Gate to English, I, II*, by Howe, O'Hair and Pritchard. Longmans, Green. 48 and 65 cents. *English Grammar*, by G. J. Smith. Longmans, Green. 65 cents. *Constructive English*, by I. C. Emery. Scribner. 80 cents. *English Derivatives*, by B. K. Benson. Heath. 44 cents.

### COLLEGE ENGLISH

AN excellent *English Literature*, in small compass, is prepared by J. W. Abernethy. It is comprehensive, without being too detailed or dry. Well and interestingly illustrated, it will serve as a reference book, while the lists for reading and topics for discussion following each chapter will prove practical and suggestive to teacher and student in class work. "I suspect that to teach a child to read and not what to read is to give him a loaded gun and not show him how to use it," writes Henry S. Pancoast in the preface to *English Prose and Verse*, a collection prepared for students of the history of English literature. His selection runs from Beowulf to Stevenson, his plan being to give with longer specimens from the greater writers many less known treasures. He has succeeded in making an uncommonly attractive and not heavy collection. Up to Chaucer, the selections are translated, mainly by Professor Spaight, while in the appendix is a series of examples showing the development of the language from the eighth to the sixteenth century. *A Book of English Literature* arranged by Professors Snyder and Martin of the Northwestern University begins with Chaucer, includes few of the lesser names, but gives much space to



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## THEIR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE

By *Gustavus Ohlinger*

With an introduction by OWEN WISTER.

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*These important little books are each fifty cents. The six including "Straight America" will be sent to you at once for three dollars.*

**The Macmillan Company, Publishers, New York**

each writer mentioned, thirty-four pages to Matthew Arnold, for instance. *English Prose and Poetry*, by J. M. Manly, of Chicago University, is a handier volume, printed on excellent thin paper. It contains fewer authors than Mr. Pancoast's book, shorter extracts than the Snyder and Martin. Its selection goes back to the eleventh century, the early English being printed beside Mr. Manly's translations.

To meet the growing demand for study of the drama Professors Tatlock and Martin have made a most useful selection of *Representative English Plays*. We have a survey from the Middle Ages to our contemporary dramatists. The book is in pleasant, clear type, two columns with the briefest footnotes. There is a helpful bibliography, and the short essays introducing each play are excellent.

Collections of *American Prose* often manage to be a bit dull, but W. C. Bronson, of Brown University, has made a selection always interesting, frequently entertaining, and especially successful in the Colonial period. The selections do not go beyond the Civil War, and complete orations, essays and tales are taken from the later writers.

It is when one takes up the special collections that one suspects the personal tastes of the collectors have sometimes had more to do with the production than the needs of the students. *The English Familiar Essay* is edited by two devout classicists. They have made an attractive volume to put in any handbag and one hopes it may lure some student away from the present frantic cult of the short story. An odd collection is *Essays for College English*, being especially prepared for the use of agricultural schools; this is mainly of present day papers, opening with one by C. M. Harger, reprinted from *The Independent*. Bailey, Plunkett and Bruère are some of the writers on economic and agricultural subjects. Another book, also for agricultural schools, is *The Promise of Country Life*. One doubts its value as a text-book, but it has a delightful miscellany, including Stevenson's "Will of the Mill" and Leigh Hunt's little known and inimitable "Graces and Anxieties of Pig Driving." One is at a loss to see precisely the reason for *Selections from Lanier* as a text-book. His boys' books hardly need to be introduced to the college student, and his poetry and criticism is so sadly little, that to serve him up in fragments seems a needless indignity. There will never be an end to the *Selections from Carlyle*, however, and with good reason. From such an output something must be chosen and much left. These selections by Professors Hemingway and Seymour are taken from "Sartor Resartus," "The French Revolution," and "Past and Present," and with the large amount from each book there is a very good critical and historical essay.

Many works on Robert Browning have proved to be more involved or difficult than the poems themselves, but Professor Harrington's *Browning Studies* give just the help one needs to sort out the real treasures from the



mass of poet's work, and the facts and clues necessary to their full enjoyment. The very class room plan of the volume adds to its usefulness and enough biographical, historical, and philological materials are given to form a complete introduction to Browning.

David Watson Rannie, of Winchester, in his *Elements of Style*, considers the subject from the simplicities of punctuation on to delicate analyses of fitness and of word use. It is hardly a class book, tho intended for the advanced student. *Methods and Aims in the Study of Literature*, by Lane Cooper, of Cornell, is for the already fairly erudite. It is largely a symposium drawn from great writers on the way in which they read books and wrote books, a matter rather curious than of intrinsic moment.

*English Literature*, by J. W. Abernethy. Merrill. \$1.35. *English Prose and Verse*, ed. by H. S. Pancoast. Holt. \$1.75. *A Book of English Literature*, ed. by Snyder and Martin. Macmillan. \$2.25. *English Prose and Poetry*, ed. by J. M. Manly. Ginn. \$2. *Representative English Plays*, ed. by Tatlock and Martin. Century. \$2. *American Prose*, by W. C. Bronson. Univ. of Chicago Press. \$1.50. *The English Familiar Essay*, ed. by Bryan and Crane. Ginn. \$1.25. *Essays for College English. The Promise of Country Life*, ed. by J. C. Bowman. Heath. \$1.25, \$1. *Selections from Lanier*, ed. by H. W. Lanier. Scribner. 50 cents. *Selections from Carlyle*, ed. by Hemingway and Seymour. Heath. 75 cents. *Browning Studies*, by V. C. Harrington. Badger. \$1.50. *Elements of Style*, by D. W. Rannie. Dutton. \$1.50. *Methods and Aims in the Study of Literature*, by Lane Cooper. Ginn. \$1.20.

## HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH

IN the grammar grades and high school the work of the English teacher becomes more and more the teaching of literary appreciation and of oral and written use of English. In the latter emphasis is justly put on practical oral work. *American Speech* deals largely with the vocal side of this work. The good illustrations of the position of the speech organs for each sound, the table of the common spellings of those sounds, and the drills on enunciation make it a practical book for class use with any teacher. In *Oral English* the student is trained in posture and enunciation, in the collecting and arranging of material, in the common phraseology used in the business world, and in parliamentary law and debate. The good training in speech making and parliamentary usage is given in *English for Business*, more stress is laid on written work. In Part I there are ample exercises in grammar and rhetoric, in Part II practice in newspaper work, advertising and similar business subjects.

*Business English* is a simpler book, dealing with letter writing on orders, claims, sales and similar topics. Only the essential principles of rhetoric and grammar are treated. *Practical English* is an effort to make English training apply closely to every day life. Its quotations are well adapted for imitation and for arousing the imagination. It suggests a recent experiment in one of our high schools where a special book for direct imitative work was given the freshman class. The gain in form, material and force was surprising. But the same work given to the older pupils produced little effect.

To many teachers it seems a waste

# SELECTED TEXTS

## For Elementary Schools

### Gate to English

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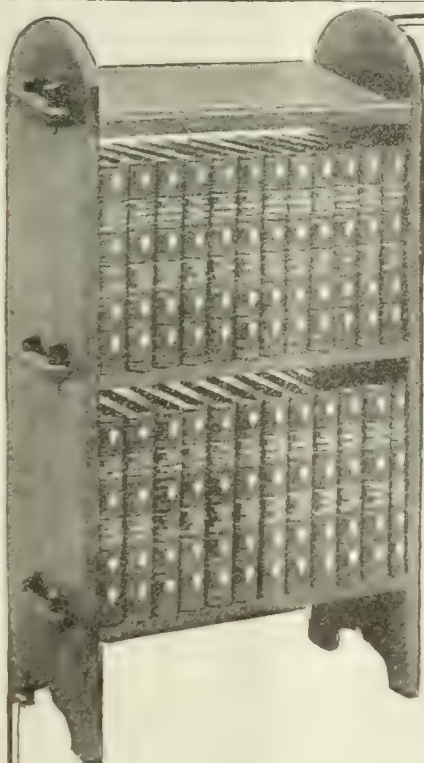
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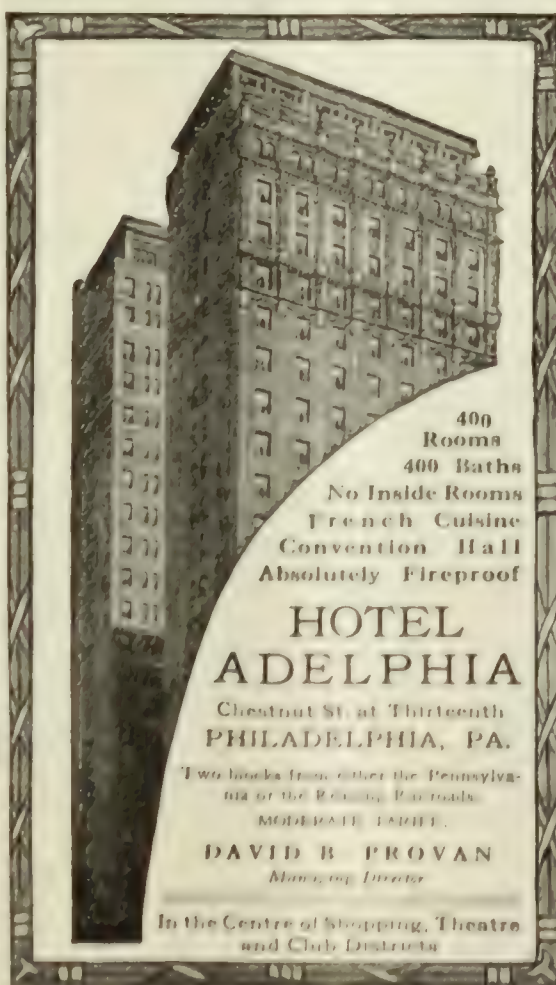
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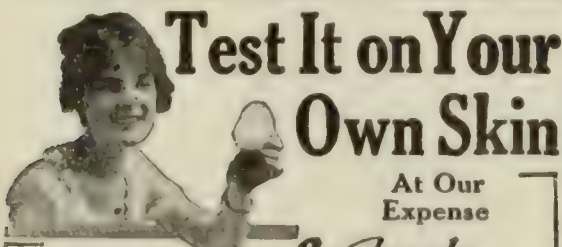
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Physiology and hygiene rank high in the output of scientific books for the schools. If Americans do not know the effects of cleanliness and fresh air, it is thru no fault of writer or publisher. *Physiology and Health*, I and II, by Dr. Conn, are for use in the grammar grades, and teach physiology in terms of health needs, and of the control relationships, once considered only in psychology. *Principles of Health Control* is a book for older students, treating of exercise, posture, chemical agencies, nervous conservation, effects of environment, and of social controls. Dr. Rettger's *Physiology and Sanitation* considers these topics in the light of "service values." *Community Hygiene* is an excellent and easily read manual of health for the home, school, and community. One of the valuable public health talks given at the Harvard Medical School was by Dr. Brackett on the *Care of the Teeth*. Here parent and teacher will find just what all should know of this central problem of hygiene.

To even an amateur in bird lore the name of Frank Chapman represents both knowledge and accuracy. In *Travels of Birds* he gives the child an interesting description of bird migrations with study questions at the end of each chapter. For the last two grammar grades *Notes on Plants*, one of the Cornell extension series, places in easy reach of the pupil the necessary facts for a study of plant life. The blank spaces for simple sketches of the plant add greatly to the value of the book.

The two volumes of *Essentials of Geography* meet completely the present requirement for fuller work in geography as related to industrial and commercial life. The illustrations, colored plates and smaller cuts are uncommonly stimulating to interest.

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*Physiology and Health, I, II*, by H. W. Conn. Silver, Burdett. 40, 66 cents. *Principles of Health Control*, by F. M. Walters. Heath. \$1.50. *Physiology and Sanitation*, by L. J. Rettger. Barnes. 80 cents. *Community Hygiene*, by Woods Hutchinson. Houghton, Mifflin. 60 cents. *Care of the Teeth*, by C. A. Brackett. Harvard Univ. Press. 50 cents. *General Science*, by L. Elhuff. Heath. \$1.20. *Travels of Birds*, by F. Chapman. Appleton. 40 cents. *Notes on Plants*. Comstock 30 cents. *Essentials of Geography, I, II*, by Brigham and McFarlane. Am. Bk. Co. 72 cents. \$1.24. *Present Day Geography*, by Mrs. R. E. Brown. Bardeen. *Geology*, by Cleland. Am. Bk. Co. \$3.50. *Cookery*, by Williams and Fisher. Macmillan. \$1. *Chemistry in the Home*, by H. T. Weed. Am. Bk. Co. \$1.20. *Outlines of Industrial Chemistry*, by F. L. Thorp. Macmillan. \$3.75.

## MATHEMATICS

IN recent years, in an endeavor to meet the demands of the business world, the motto of the mathematics teacher in the elementary schools has been "fundamentals automatic." Starting with the child's entrance into school, *Lippincott's Practical Primary Arithmetics* make slow progress for the first two years, but give thoro, attractive drill on the fundamentals, with special attention to the forty-five combinations. Plenty of problem work makes for a good start in reasoning, quite as essential as mere mechanical accuracy. Both books are well adapted for use by untrained teachers, or in one-room schools where the child must largely solve his own difficulties.

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It is interesting to note how the algebras of the year, all from western educators, meet the demand for the practical. From California comes the most radical of the four elementary books. *Practical Algebra for Beginners* is a carefully prepared treatise, applied and symbolic algebra alternating chapter by chapter. Assuming a large and comprehensive study of mensuration formulas and mechanical principles in the grades, the transition from arithmetic, arranged in the introduction, would be simple. Some of the usual difficulties are simplified by a thoro study of synthetic division and factoring, by square root tables, and by an excellent and complete development of graphs. Slaughter and Lennes' *Elementary Algebra* (from Montana and Illi-



nois) changes the old order of subjects only by an early study of proportion and the application of factoring at once to quadratics. Its clear explanations and large number of practical problems furnish excellent drill for the slow pupil. In the *Intermediate Algebra*, by the same authors, the thoro review, abundant problems, and clear work in quadratics and determinates meet easily the college requirements. Cajori and Odell's *Elementary Algebra*, this from Colorado, changes the usual order in that fractions and radicals are the last topics presented, the necessary rules for fractional coefficients and equations being given as required. Graphs are combined with proportion, and the problems are from business rather than mechanics. Milne's *Second Course in Algebra* has little advanced work and few applied problems. It seems rather a hard beginner's book than an advanced course. *School Algebra, First Course*, from Illinois, is admirably fitted to the study of either pure or applied algebra. The transition from arithmetic to algebra is so carefully planned that the student slips over the difficulties without conscious effort and a clear comprehension of algebra is won by simple drills on puzzling details; by comparisons of English and algebraic expressions; and by illustrations with rectangles and circles. By a skilful tabulation of business questions, the principle of graphs is used so constantly that the final plotting of points and lines presents no difficulties.

As a year or two generally intervenes between the use of the *First Course* and the *Second Course* of the *School Algebra* in the well-known Townsend series, the latter, following the best features of the first book, starts with a well-planned review. The problems in physics and geometry fully meet the demands of applied algebra, while the work in pure algebra is sufficient to satisfy college requirements.

As in the other two books of the Townsend series, *Plane Geometry* enables the student to pass easily the usual difficulties. With a thoro training in the theoretical part is found abundant work in designing and mechanics, and the simple trigonometric functions. The best of the old system is supplemented by the best of the new. *Plane Geometry*, by Palmer and Taylor, gives enough pure geometry for college entrance, but accompanies it with many every-day problems and excellent introductory work on simple constructions. By starting with a review of plane geometry and by a constant use of cardboard and wire models for upper grammar or first year high, *Constructive Geometry* furnishes a capital introduction to the theoretical side of the study. Its many examples train the student by practise to understand the fundamentals of the theoretical study and to apply those principles to simple designing. To the pupil who continues the study of mathematics it simplifies the advanced work; to the others it gives a practical conception of a difficult subject. *Solid Geometry*, by Betz and Webb, simplifies the projection of solids on to

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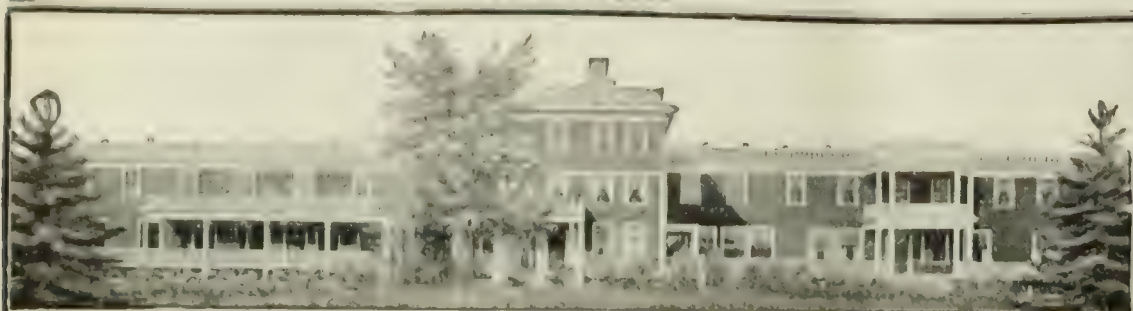
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*Practical Primary Arithmetic, I, II*, by Bruff, Hayden and Watkins. Lippincott. *Modern Business Arithmetic*, by Finney and Brown. Holt. *Community Arithmetic*, by B. Hunt. Am. Bk. Co. 60 cents. *A Practical Algebra for Beginners*, by T. A. Brookman. Scribner. \$1.12. *Elementary Algebra and Intermediate Algebra*, by Slaughter and Lennes. Allyn and Bacon. \$1 each. *Elementary Algebra*, by Cajori and Odell. Macmillan. 65 cents. *Second Course in Algebra*, by W. J. Milne. Am. Bk. Co. 88 cents. *School Algebra, I, II*, by Rietz, Crathorne and Taylor. Holt. \$1.75 cents. *Constructive Geometry*, by E. R. Hedrick. Macmillan. 40 cents. *Plane Geometry*, by Palmer and Taylor. Scott, Foresman. 80 cents. *Solid Geometry*, by Betz and Webb. Ginn. 75 cents. *Theory of Errors and Least Squares*, by L. D. Weld. Macmillan. \$1.25. *The Mathematical Theory of Probabilities*, by A. Fisher. Macmillan. \$2. *Historical Introduction to Mathematical Literature*, by G. A. Miller. Macmillan. \$1.60. *Principles of Accounting*, by S. Gilman. La Salle. Extension Univ.

## LATIN AND GREEK

THE high school with its vocational, industrial and commercial courses, now reaches a far larger number of pupils than was ever possible for the purely classical school. But to some of us the dropping of Latin brings regret. To us the study meant not only a knowledge of Latin literature but a more thoro mastery of English grammar and an appreciation of the full value of our English derivatives. Such should be the result of the study of every student of Latin today. Lewis' *Latin Dictionary* is unusual, being planned as is an English dictionary. The definitions are clear, with quotations from standard authors, and roots carefully marked so that the student may easily see the relations of words.

*Latin Plays* are planned for supplementary class reading or for acting. Here are found sketches of Caesar's camp life, the Helvetian home, Cicero's



outwitting of the conspirators and Perseus' meeting with his betrothed Andromeda, and more, all told with true historical appreciation and sufficient action to hold the pupil's interest. They furnish an excellent drill in expressive reading and a positive aid to the assimilation of the language.

Gunnison and Harley's *Latin for the First Year*, tho confusing modifiers and complements, aids the pupil by good review questions, by illustrations of Roman life and examples of the grammatical constructions of Cæsar. In Scott's *Elementary Latin* the explanations are clear and concise; suggestive drills are placed in each chapter, and emphasis is given to English derivatives. Early in the book short readings from Cæsar are begun and continued till the whole of the first two books of the Gallic wars has been read in easy Latin. From elementary books this year's publication jump to *The Germania of Tacitus*. Its well written introduction suggests the book's value today and the aim and style of its author. The historical explanations of the notes are full, with cross references to contemporary writers.

After all Greek is not dead yet and its friends will be glad of the *Greek Grammar* that comes from Harvard. It is planned to do away with a beginner's book. It is purely grammatical, but simple, with emphasis on phonetic changes. Its pages on verbs are especially good and remarkably full indices make the contents immediately accessible.

*Elementary Latin Dictionary*, by C. T. Lewis. Am. Bk. Co. \$2. *Latin Plays*, by J. J. Schlicher. Ginn. 75 cents. *Latin for the First Year*, by Gunnison and Harley. Silver, Burdett. \$1. *Elementary Latin*, by H. F. Scott. Scott, Foresman. \$1. *The Germania of Tacitus*, ed. by D. R. Stuart. Macmillan. 60 cents. *Greek Grammar*, by H. W. Smyth. Am. Bk. Co. \$1.50.

## GERMAN

BECAUSE at ten or twelve the memory power of the child is at its height, many schools now begin one modern language in the grades. Among books for children starting German early *Lese-Ubungen für Kinder* in English type and *Des Kindes Erstes Lesebuch* in German type both furnish good poems and songs whose rhythm will greatly appeal to the child. Excellent pictures, in one on home life, in the other on the experiences of the pupil, form the basis of reading and conversation lessons. Both are attractive, thoro, and adapted to the grade child, but the grammatical constructions of the latter book are simpler with a better drill on irregular verb forms.

Bacon's *New German Grammar* uses an excellent method in beginning with easy continuous readings and from these developing the grammar of the language. Only a small vocabulary is given in each lesson, the idioms are mastered by frequent repetition, while the pacing of many oral drills before the written exercises secures fewer mistakes in the latter. Story telling by the pupils is one of the many ways in which to relieve the monotony of the drill on pronunciation, vocabularies and

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# SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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idioms. *Deutsche Anekdoten* places within reach fifty anecdotes admirably fitted for class use. Deering's edition of *Wilhelm Tell* has good type, clarifying questions on each scene, and clear, pointed notes.

Goethe's wide range makes any study of his poems difficult. But the arrangement given in the Schütze edition, by which poems of the same type and rank, as we judge today, can be studied together, is an improvement on either of the more usual groupings. The best feature of this edition of *Goethe's Poems* is the special study of twelve lyrics which are loved by all German students.

Of the two modern books, *Asmus Sempers Jungenland* and *Der Wilddieb*, the first is the autobiography of the author's youth in story form. Though it portrays fairly the life of the child of the poorer class and charms by its quiet humor, it is not as attractive a tale as the second with its simple plot and clear picture of German village life in the past century. The composition exercises of the latter, both in German and English, based on the text, but grouped under grammatical topics, make the book better for younger pupils.

*Lese-Übungen für Kinder*, by M. Schmidhofer. Heath. 35 cents. *Des Kindes Erstes Lesebuch*, by K. M. Jones. Heath. 35 cents. *New German Grammar*, by P. V. Bacon. Allyn and Bacon. \$1.25. *Deutsche Anekdoten*, by L. L. Stroebe. Heath. 15 cents. *Schiller's Wilhelm Tell*, ed. by R. W. Deering. Heath. 75 cents. *Goethe's Poems*, ed. by M. Schütze. Ginn. 75 cents. *Asmus Sempers Jungenland*, ed. by C. Osthaus. Heath. 60 cents. *Gerstäcker's Der Wilddieb*, ed. by W. R. Myers. Heath. 60 cents.

## SPANISH AND FRENCH

THE study of Spanish has made amazing strides in this country in the last two years and is of increasing practical importance. All the textbooks reflect the purely business character of this interest. DeVitis' *Spanish Grammar* is a clear and thorough text-book beginning with the simple grammatical forms and exercises, but becoming a comprehensive reference book. The appendix on Spanish usage in social and business correspondence is important, and distinction is made between the usage in Spain itself and in South America. A shorter though not simpler book is Espinosa and Allen's *Elementary Spanish Grammar*. This has several maps, and conversations and exercises on mercantile topics. The *First Spanish Reader* is for beginners, short prose, a few poems and Spanish songs, all in the simplest wording. An up-to-date little reader, also very easy, is *A Trip to South America*, by S. M. Waxman. In lively monolog and dialog it gives much practical and entertaining information about our southern neighbors.

A new edition of the excellent Charbonnel's *Complete French Course* is altered slightly as to exercises, and by the addition to its selections for reading of clever anecdotes. Meras' *Primer* and *Second Livres* are combination grammars and readers. All the exercises of the first are woven about Malot's "Sans Famille," and those of



the second made from "Around the World in Eighty Days." The pictures by Kerr Eby, especially those of the second book, are most amusing. With the exception of Jules Verne, writers for French children seem still to belong to the Edgeworth period, so that our teachers are driven to writing a few children's books themselves. One of the best of these is *French Plays for Children*, by J. E. Spinx. Brittany customs, fables, and for the longest, the story of Jeanne d'Arc, are the foundations for these bright little plays.

Professor Fontaine of Columbia has sought to meet this need for children's literature by a book of travel, *En France*. This is attractively illustrated, but is amusingly reminiscent of Rollo and his Uncle Frank, whom, we grieve to admit, are not intimates of the coming generation. Professor Roux of the New York University in his *Elementary French Reader* has adapted into simple French an excellent and entertaining collection of anecdotes and short stories by the great French writers. The short stories of the *Conversational French Reader*, arranged by Bierman and Frank, of the New York high schools, are of one lesson length, and are planned to utilize the dramatic instinct of youngsters. In the first twenty lessons the sounded final consonants and the liason are indicated by the type, a helpful plan. For more advanced students and fitting with courses in French history, are *Lectures Historiques* arranged by Emma Moffett. These are taken from the French historians and essayists and deal with the period from Louis XIII thru the empire.

Among stories arranged with notes and vocabularies for class reading is a second edition of Merimée's *Colomba* arranged by J. A. Fontaine, of Bryn Mawr, and a new edition of the perennially popular *L'Abbé Constantin*. The list of irregular verbs, the full and intelligent notes, the exercises based on each chapter, make this in itself a surprisingly complete text-book. The cuts are from the original illustration by Lemaire. Less simple but not difficult and most interesting is Dumas' *La Tulipe Noire*, somewhat shortened and supplied with historical notes and vocabulary by O. B. Super. Professor Whittin of Harvard has prepared Loti's exquisite *Roman d'un Enfant* for class use. Altho its French is simple, the charm of the book will appeal to older students.

*Spanish Grammar*, by M. A. DeVitia, Allyn and Bacon, \$1.25. *Elementary Spanish Grammar*, by M. A. DeVitia, Allyn and Bacon, \$1.25. *First Spanish Reader*, by M. A. DeVitia, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents. *A Trip to South America*, by M. A. DeVitia, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents. *The New Cathedral*, by M. A. DeVitia, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents. *Le Premier and Le Second*, by A. A. and B. Morris, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents each. *French Plays for Children*, by J. E. Spinx, Heath, 35 cents. *En France*, by J. E. Spinx, Heath, 35 cents. *Elementary French Reader*, ed. by Roux, Macmillan, 50 cents. *Conversational French Reader*, ed. by Bierman and Frank, Allyn and Bacon, 25 cents. *Lectures Historiques*, ed. by Emma Moffett, Heath, 45 cents. *Colomba*, by Prosper Merimée, Heath, 50 cents. *L'Abbé Constantin*, by Louis Huet, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents. *La Tulipe Noire*, by Alexandre Dumas, Allyn and Bacon, 50 cents. *Roman d'un Enfant*, by Pierre Loti, Heath, 50 cents.

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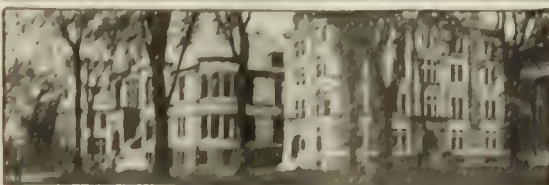
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(a) American Institute of Social Service, Bible House, New York; Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West, New York; Moody Institute, Northfield, Massachusetts; Temple College, Philadelphia; International Sunday School Association, Mollers Building, Chicago. (b) Annual Reports, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 612 United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. "World-Wide Sunday School Work," published by the World's Sunday School Association, Metropolitan Tower, New York; and you can secure their books from the Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York City; "The Church School," by Walter Athearn, the Pilgrim Press, Boston; "Christian Service and the Modern World," by Charles S. Macfarland, Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

294. Miss E. L. B., New Jersey. "I have had a course in Simmons College, Boston, and a training in the Massachusetts General Hospital; have been doing social service work for some time, but am interested in efficiency and scientific management, and desire a position along the newer lines of service. I know that large firms are doing much for the employees, and should like to act as welfare secretary and efficiency helper to the women in a large store, factory or other institution. How can I achieve success for my plan?"

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295. Mr. E. G. F., California. "I am a very busy young man who spends all his time and energy in his chosen profession, but is fond of the arts and sciences, and would like to keep posted on the interests germane to the well-rounded citizen of this planet. I read two hours a day, on the trolley and at bedtime. It is mostly trash. What magazines do you recommend, in business, art, general culture, science, and nonsense? Look upon my case as that of a 'tired business man' who wants to keep up with the procession tho in a sugar-coated manner."

We do not admire the tone of your letter. It sounds mawkish and insincere. A real man doesn't want to "keep up with the procession"—he is too far ahead of it to know what it looks like. Nor has he any use for the "sugar-coated" methods used on invalids and children.

You say you read "trash" for a long time each day. Why—when you know it is



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296. Miss J. F., Kansas. "How can I put my talent to account? I am a graduate reader, particularly good in children's pieces. Have done public speaking, am fond of children, would like to accomplish more with my gift than mere entertainment. How can I help children and at the same time earn my own living?"

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Ask the principal of the school that graduated you how other graduates have succeeded. Then apply the lessons to your own case.

297. A Reader from Pennsylvania. "My husband and myself are both twenty-four years of age. I taught school before marriage; but he has worked in the oil fields since fifteen, is now a blacksmith's helper, and hopes soon to become a blacksmith. He has mathematical ability and is a good, fast worker. I think we shall not be satisfied if he remains a blacksmith. Could you suggest any course of study or line of work that might be open to him?"

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298. Rev. R. L. L., Ohio. "As a young minister eager to render the most efficient service to my parish, I find calling upon the sick a perplexing problem. I want a layman's viewpoint, a few suggestions to start me on a method of my own, which will remove the sense of futility and failure to render a real service that now accompanies most of my calls on the sick."

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Ask advice of an experienced, kindly family physician. Study books like Bishop Samuel Falson's "Health and Happiness" learn how the minister can help the doctor. Master the science of mental suggestion.

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(CONTINUED)

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## OUR FOREIGN TRADE

The extraordinary growth of our exports in May and June pointed to a great total in the figures which were to show the extent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year. In February the exports in one month for the first time exceeded \$400,000,000. They were less than \$400,000,00 in April, but in May there was an upward leap to \$473,498,000, and June, with \$464,824,000, had a record showing only a slight recession. Our exports are now at the rate of more than \$5,500,000,000 a year. Six years ago they reached the \$2,000,000,000 mark for the first time.

An official statement covering the entire year has been published. It shows that our foreign trade amounted to the great total of \$6,531,683,445. To this sum have the figures risen from about \$1,000,000,000 in 1872 and less than \$3,000,000,000 in 1906. Last year the exports were \$4,333,698,604 and the imports \$2,197,984,842. The excess in our favor, \$2,135,713,762, was more than twice the excess of the preceding year, while the average excess for the four years beginning with 1911 was less than \$550,000,000. Our net gains of gold last year were \$404,000,000. This sum may be compared with only \$25,000,000 in 1915, and a net loss of \$45,000,000 in 1914. Much of the year's gain in exports was due, of course, to the sale of war supplies. The character of the growth is indicated by the increase of shipments of iron and steel from \$226,000,000 to \$618,000,000, while those of explosives advanced from \$41,000,000 to \$473,000,000.

## STILL BUYING MUNITIONS

New orders from the Allies for munitions have encouraged those who began some weeks ago to think that only a few more were to come. This "second wave" of orders, as it has been called, has checked the decline of war order share prices on the Stock Exchange, altho there has been no considerable upward movement. There had been large purchases of steel bars and rounds to be used by foreign manufacturers of munitions, but these were apparently overlooked by the inventors and traders, who were thinking only of contracts for ammunition ready to be used. Definite information as to all of the new orders is not yet available, but there is evidence that they exceed \$100,000,000. They include one for \$12,000,000 worth of shells, given to the Midvale Steel Company; three, of



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## DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on August 1, 1916, declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on August 15, 1916.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

## LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on September 1st, 1916, to Common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

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\$18,000,000 each, to three other companies; one of \$22,000,000 to a Western company that will erect two new factories, and a contract for 600,000 fuses. A steel manufacturer who knows much about the new movement predicts that similar orders amounting to \$300,000,000 will be placed here in the coming six months. Russia has ordered 28,000 steel axles for cars, and 56,000 car wheels. A trade authority asserts that new contracts for 1,000,000 large shells have been signed. The companies that are to make shells of this kind will need, it is said, 500,000 tons of steel. Owing to demand, present and prospective, \$2 a ton was added last week to the price of steel bars.

It should be noted that the new orders are for shells of large caliber, from 8 to 12 inches. The smaller ones are now produced in sufficient quantity by England and France in their own factories. England has 4,000 of these, almost all of them new, and it is asserted that they turn out in three weeks as much war material as was made in that country during the entire first year of the great conflict. But 60,000 of the employees are women. For this reason, because suitable machinery has not been provided, and also because the consumption of large shells in recent movements has greatly exceeded expectations, a supply of the big and heavy explosive missiles is sought in this country.

It can be seen that altho we may receive scarcely any additional orders for rifles or cartridges or small shells, the demand from abroad for large shells and crude steel will probably require the full capacity of our steel mills for several months to come. And our exports may be sustained by this demand.

#### WHEAT AND COTTON

The government's July report increased the indicated yield of wheat from 715,000,000 to 759,000,000 bushels. No one had expected that the preceding year's phenomenal crop of 1,012,000,000 would be equaled, but it was encouraging to see that official estimates were rising, from month to month. That report showed gains also for corn and oats. Within the last few days, however, all estimates have been sharply reduced by unfavorable reports from the fields. These were to the effect that the growing wheat in our north-western states and in Canada had been hurt by black rust.

There has been what is called a nervous market at Chicago, where the current prices of American wheat are determined by exchange trading. Beginning on the first day of the month, the price of wheat for September delivery rose in four days from \$1.21 to \$1.34 per bushel. Crop experts were saying that the yield of spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota would not exceed 120,000,000 bushels, altho the government's July report had indicated 294,000,000, and 285,000,000 were harvested last year. One of the experts, whose reports have much weight, estimated the entire wheat crop at 681,000,000 bushels, instead of the 759,000,000 promised a few weeks ago, and



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President of Cornell University, speaks for the Republicans

**Second Instalment Next Week**

This feature will appear every other week in The Independent until Election Day



## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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another's estimate was 672,000,000, a quantity that would permit the exportation of not more than 50,000,000 or 75,000,000. The first reports from Canada cut off more than one-third of the expected yield in the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Denials were published by officers of the Canadian Government, but they had little effect in the Chicago market. There seems to be convincing evidence that the crop in this country will be less than 700,000,000 bushels.

A large reduction of the preceding estimate of our crop of cotton was indicated by the government's August report. Condition had declined in thirty days from 81.1 to 72.8, the ten years' average having been 78.5. Therefore a yield of only 12,916,000 bales was indicated, against 14,266,000 promised a month earlier. It will be recalled that last year's crop was a small one, a little more than 11,000,000 bales, acreage having been reduced after the great yield of 16,134,000 bales in 1914, owing to the low prices obtained. An acreage increase of 12 per cent this year has had some effect, but the fields have suffered by reason of tropical storms, continuous rain, floods in the lowlands, and the boll weevil.

Owing to the official report and news confirming it, the price of cotton advanced to about 14 cents a pound, the addition in four days, for near deliveries, being about \$3 a bale. This movement was assisted by the annual report of the secretary of the New Orleans Exchange, showing that 14,813,000 bales of American cotton were consumed by our own and by foreign mills in the year that ended with July. This quantity exceeds the new crop by nearly 2,000,000 bales.

### GREAT STEEL EARNINGS

Even the most optimistic predictions were surpassed by the official figures, which showed that the Steel Corporation's net earnings for the quarter ending with June had been \$81,126,148. As the balance above all dividend and interest requirements was equivalent to nearly 12 per cent on the common stock for the quarter, there was ample warrant for the directors' declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent on this stock, which is \$508,302,500. Dividend payments, now at the rate of 6 per cent, were discontinued in 1914 and resumed in January of last year. The quarterly net has risen to \$81,000,000 from only \$12,500,000 in the first quarter of 1915, and \$28,000,000 in the second.

This exhibition of great profits, with an extra dividend, did not cause the price of shares to advance in the stock market. It remained in the neighborhood of 86. At the end of ten days it was 86½. Various explanations are given. One is that advance was prevented by the continuous sale here of shares sent by the British Government in accordance with its mobilization plan. Crop losses and the railroad labor controversy have affected the entire market for securities, and some say that the upward movement may be temporary because it is due to the war.



# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## BROKERS AND AGENTS

Under the heading "Startling News for Insurers," *The New York Times*, of a late date, commenting on an incident in the fire insurance business, has unwittingly misled the public and rendered an unfortunate disservice to the fire insurance companies.

The case was that of a person who for a series of years had secured his policy thru a broker. Everything connected with the service was satisfactory until this year, when the policyholder received a notice from the company that the policy had been in force several months, that the premium on it remained unpaid and that unless settlement was made, the policy would be canceled. Having paid the premium in due course to the broker, who had retired from business in the meantime and could not be located, the insured was astonished. He laid the matter before the Superintendent of Insurance, who informed him that payment to the broker was payment to his own agent and did not bind the company.

In discussing the matter *The Times* falls into one serious error and, necessarily, its conclusions are wrong. It states that the insured held a receipt from the company's agent.

Brokers are not agents of the companies, have no authority to act for them, and do not attempt to exercise any. An agent, on the other hand, is formally appointed by his company and holds a duly executed commission in writing. Under that commission, within the boundaries of the territory assigned him, the agent is the company. He may bind the company on any risk and, in so far as the insured is concerned, for any amount, his responsibility to the company, obedience to its instructions and the delivery of money due it being secured by a surety bond. Had the complainant in this case transacted his business with the company's agent, the latter would have issued the policy himself, and in doing so would have become responsible to the company for the premium. Payment of the premium to the agent would have been a settlement of the account with the company.

In confusing the respective relationships of brokers and agents to the companies, *The Times* has inadvertently placed the companies in a false position. As pointed out by the Superintendent of Insurance, the broker is a "free lance," securing and placing insurance of every kind wherever he can get a company to accept it; and for more than a generation the courts have continuously held that he is the agent of the insured and not of the company.

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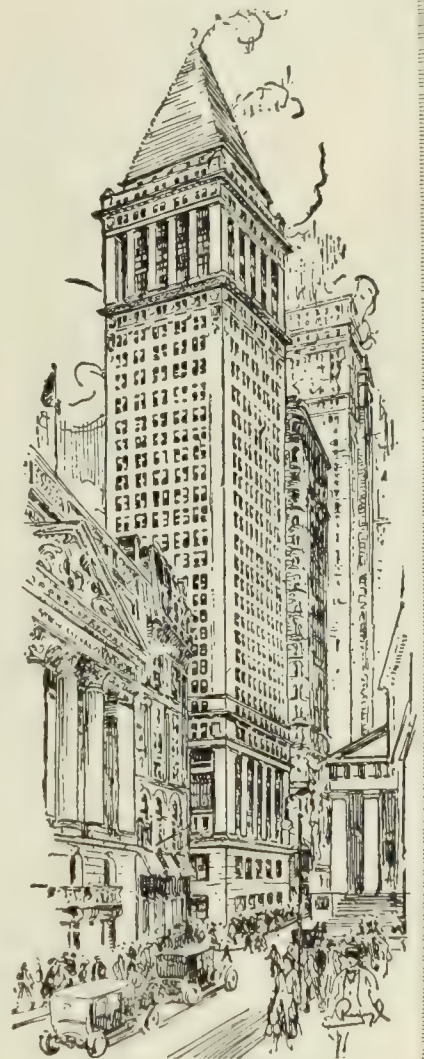
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# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA



**T**HAT something impels the same birds to come back year after year and build in the same thorn bush is of more than passing interest without regard to the particular thorn bush that may be so adhered to. That some influence draws human beings together, again and again, not only in pairs but in vast numbers, with a habit as persistent as life, to repeat familiar ceremonials in familiar places, with well remembered companions, is also of inexpressible interest, and its interest also owes little to locality. The place is but a tab for mental convenience, by aid of which the memory or actual repetition of the experience may be found. Whether the event occurs at Oberammergau or at some other village among the Alps, whether at Chautauqua or on the shores of some other beautiful American lake, does not profoundly matter.

Chautauqua and Oberammergau are mentioned together because last week at the annual celebration of "Old First Night" at Chautauqua, the Mary Magdalene of 1910 at Oberammergau expressed a feeling of reminiscence, a sense of being again—as six years ago in her Bavarian village—one of a group of the specially devoted, enacting a drama of solemn meaning, and as she looked out upon the sea of witnesses finding herself face to face with the idealism of the world.

It was forty-two years ago, on the first Tuesday evening in August, that the now venerable Bishop Vincent and a company of people enthusiastic about Sunday school work, having come together for two weeks of study, held their first vesper service. The same words with which that service was opened, "The day goeth away," were read again now in the mellow sonorous tones for which the Bishop has become famous, and when the antiphony rose from among the packed benches of the great, rude amphitheater, it would need a Homeric simile to describe the mighty hum of voices. The multiplied whiteness of many bits of white linen held aloft by and by was as if they had all been whitened on the shores of a Homeric sea. Drooping from uplifted hands, there were perhaps six thousand, a calculating reporter said; but the impression was of a number that could not be counted, all blossoming white for early Chautauquans who now come to these annual ceremonials no more. This was the Chautauqua salute, once seen never forgotten, whether all aflutter in a breeze of welcome as to the honored presiding officer, or thus drooping in the stillness of memory.

When Bishop Vincent later asked any who had read the service in 1874 to take special seats on the platform, twenty-five men and women responded. These same men and women will continue to come, year by year, till "on some tomorrow" not long ahead, they were charged to remember, their assembly will be in "the eternal realm."

Every part of the country was represented by these survivors from 1874. As for the general concourse, it was shown, by the testimony of rising as each state or section was called, to come from cities, towns, and hamlets in every state of the Union and from lands abroad. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which almost meet at a point near Chautauqua, were strongest in number; but after them Texas, Kentucky, and Alabama surpassed any other trio. Every class graduated in the Chautauqua Circle of home readers since the beginning had its delegation, and each group was applauded as it rose.

Speeches from those who remember gave way to challenging and compelling speeches from those who must look toward the future because the responsibility rests upon them. These laid stress upon what Chautauqua has become, no longer an "institute" for Sunday school workers alone, but a system of popular education attracting fifty thousand people each summer, enrolling three thousand of these for formal class room instruction in various departments of study, directing the home reading of ten thousand thruout the year, expounding everywhere the



Olman

HORATIO CONNELL

An American baritone who is favorably known in England and Germany as well as in this country for his lieder and oratorio singing. He has toured with the New York Symphony Orchestra and Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. He heads the vocal department of the Chautauqua summer schools.

value of vacation weeks and the spare moments of time. These speakers dwelt also on the needs of Chautauqua for coming years, insisting that now and always, like any worthy educational institution, it is poor, since the needs revealed to its managers are more than it can meet; and the audience listened to them. The one most attentively heard repeated over and over the assurance that the investments suggested would pay no dividends, and that the projects were all, in a business sense, impractical. The woman who last year presided over the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker; the man who has studied Americans in the making more, perhaps, than any other living person, E. A. Steiner; and one of the foremost educators in the country, Earl Barnes; all declared that a gift to Chautauqua is a contribution to the most significant enterprise for adult education in the world.

Without frenzy but with manifest oneness of impulse, when gifts were invited, some two thousand gave each a separate dollar, probably three thousand in all gave something, and the gifts ranged in value from a thousand dollars down to the small coin that a child put in. One of the largest came from a Canadian whose name is widely known, and who declared that in spite of war obligations and war burdens at home, he could not withhold this token that his mind turned with interest and longing toward Chautauqua. Those who had been awarded free scholarships in the Summer Schools made a collective offering to extend like advantages to others next year. State delegations gave in the name of their states, religious bodies in the name of their denominations, strangers gave anonymously.

When the gifts were all in, the people did not all sigh relief and go home. They stayed, reluctant to end an evening of so much meaning for them. When, after two or three more addresses prophesying good things for the Chautauqua of tomorrow, they were dismissed, the movement was very slow toward the circumference of the gigantic and formless unwallled shed and thence out into the night. Groups of two and three and a dozen could be seen halting in the half shadow to confirm one another in what they had thought or felt. Old First Night is one of those rare events that bring many minds together and fuse them into a composite social mind. Old First Night at Chautauqua is a spectacle and a phenomenon which a Buddhist philosopher or a migrant from some other world, if he came to visit among us, should be advised to witness at all costs. For there is no other ceremony that would so well exhibit to him one of the moods of America.



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## FOR GERMAN WIDOWS

While relief agencies for the help of the helpless in the Allied countries have multiplied in America, the isolation of the Central Powers has inevitably curbed to some extent similar services to the needy in Germany. The American Relief Committee, however, it at work, in coöperation with the committee organized by American residents in Berlin, to aid German war widows and orphans. Since goods cannot be sent, all help must be in the form of money. The members of the committee have themselves provided for the expenses of administration, and the money that is telegraphed to Germany is used entirely for the relief of want and suffering among these women and children who are victims of the war no less than those in Belgium or France. Contributions may be sent to the American Relief Committee, John D. Crimmins, treasurer, 13 Park Row, New York.

## ON THE BORDER

The Army and Navy Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations is carrying out comprehensive plans for work among the troops on the Mexican border. Army camps are always surrounded by a class of camp followers whose influences are for evil. George A. Reeder, the secretary of the Army and Navy Department, who is in charge of the border work, investigated the border conditions in June and reported that the moral risks of the troops are greater than the Association has ever faced before.

At least twenty-five fully equipped association branches are to be established at camps where there are brigades or single regiments of troops. The outfit for an Association branch comprizes a frame building of simple construction, in charge of a secretary and assistants. It is the business of the secretaries to make the Association building a social headquarters for the men and a cheerful spot in the tiresome monotony of camp life. Basket and volley ball will be organized as well as other outdoor games. Where the routine of the camp will permit, baseball nines will be formed and a league started, using teams out of various companies or regiments for the series of games. The religious feature will be provided for by a series of gospel meetings and by Bible classes. Every secretary is expected to conduct a steady program of personal work. Their instructions are to be a big brother to every man in the camp and to help them by counsel and advice. The average cost of the army branch building, including full equipment, is about \$2000.

Fresh supplies of reading matter are always needed. Relatives and friends of the troops who desire to coöperate in furnishing literature should forward it in large packages, charges prepaid, address to the Army and Navy Department, Y. M. C. A., 120 East 28th Street, New York.

## NOT REPORTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS

A small flower shop in the humbler quarters of a Southern city. A young hospital nurse, still in training, is asking the price of roses, her rounded cheek, itself a rose, half turned to the open door.

The daily tasks of the hospital training school are exhausting. But she has managed to embroider a workbag—a wedding present wrought by her own hands—and she seeks to adorn the package with a few buds.

To the question she puts there is no reply; only a thoughtful look.

Such voice as is "an excellent thing in woman" repeats it. Then the woman of the shop, quietly: "I heard you the first time, dear, and I've heard your voice before. You were good, so good, to my Alice at the hospital. How badly she was burned by that overturned lamp! And how patient to the end!" Then, turning to her boy, she bids him give the lady all the flowers she may need. And she herself pins a white rose on the young nurse's bosom.

T. M.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

HENRY FORD—Peace is a state of mind.  
ED. HOWE—I don't like a man with little feet.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—This is a war of equipment.

GENERAL HAIG—Our men only ask to keep on attacking.

REV. REGINALD J. CAMPBELL—We must exact a life for a life.

KAISER WILHELM—It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL—No "war baby" problem exists in Great Britain.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—There is not a particle of militarism in my composition.

WOODROW WILSON—America has raised up an extraordinary number of provincial thinkers.

MRS. ROBERT B. LIGGETT—The propagation of life should be confined to women of the lower type.

NAGAHISA UYESHIMA—The English gentleman is a peaceful Samurai and the Japanese Samurai is an armed gentleman.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Give me two submarines and I'll defend the port of Galveston against the combined navies of the world.

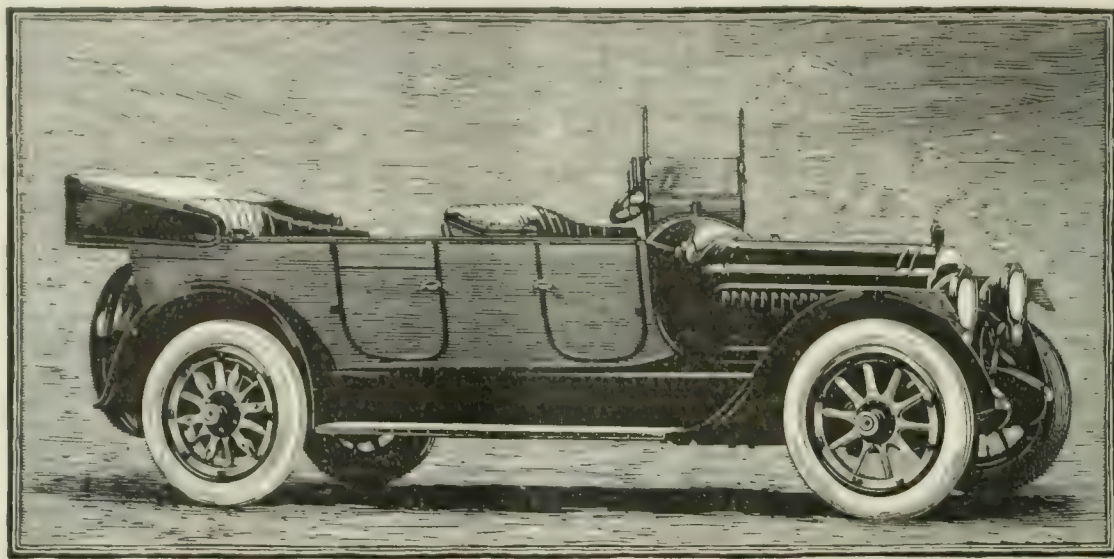
THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Unless we return to a protective tariff we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of the war.

SENATOR JOHN S. WILLIAMS—So far as I know Wilson is the only man in the world that ever made the Kaiser "too the mark."

DON MARQUIS—A great Chinese wall is not detrimental merely because it keeps new ideas out of a country. It keeps some old ones in.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—The time is fast coming when, like the duel between individuals, the international duel will be relegated to the museum of social curiosities.





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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*A Journal of Civilization*

## LABOR, CAPITAL AND THE COMMUNITY

**T**HERE are two ways to settle controversies between employers and workers. One way is by force, thru the strike, the lockout, the boycott. The other is by—some other way. As in the case of the disputes between nations, the way of war has become standardized; it is only the way of peace toward which our approach is experimental, tentative, step-at-a-time.

We know that the strike and the lockout must go. But we are not yet certain—or agreed—what should be put in their place. Nevertheless, every time a difficulty between capital and labor in an important industry is composed without the stopping of work there is a distinct gain to the cause of industrial justice, a definite contribution to the ultimate solution of the problem. It is almost as good when a strike is brought to a speedy end, not because one side is decisively defeated, but because both sides are brought together in a spirit of conciliation to effect a reasonable settlement.

The second of these things is what has just happened in the street railway strike in New York City. The first of them is what ought to happen in the threatened strike on the entire railway system of the United States.

The New York strike lasted but three days. It brought to the people of New York a minimum of inconvenience and annoyance. It was not only settled quickly; it was settled right and in a way to afford to one side in the controversy a maximum of satisfaction, to the other a maximum saving of its self-respect.

For these eminently desirable consummations the three parties in interest, traction managers, workers, public, are deeply indebted, in the first instance, to Mayor Mitchel, and in somewhat lesser degree to Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, who co-operated with the mayor to the full extent of the powers of his office. John Purroy Mitchel has once more shown himself a man of broad vision and high ability. By his successful intervention in this dispute he not only rendered a great service to his own community, but was the instrument thru which a valuable object lesson in industrial adjustment was offered to communities all over the country.

The employees on the New York traction lines had a good case. They suffered from insufficient wages, long hours, and other oppressive conditions. But what was vastly more important, they were unorganized and unprepared for any effective effort to secure justice by collective bargaining. The men, convinced in their own ex-

perience of the injustice of their working conditions, were easily aroused by the educative efforts of representatives of a national labor organization to the indispensability of cohesive organization. They quickly made, therefore, the recognition of the union the crucial point in their demands upon the companies that employed them. Of these companies there are several, but the Interborough (New York Railways), being the largest, was naturally the most important from the point of view of such a struggle as this. It was quickly recognized on all sides that what the Interborough did the other companies would have to do too.

Now, the Interborough officials are stanch believers in feudalism in industry. They conceive of their employees and themselves as, to use the phrase of Mr. Shonts, "a happy family," with themselves obviously and logically *in loco parentis*. The very thought of organization among their employees connected in any organic way with a larger organization extending beyond the confines of New York City, was anathema to them. They would deal with their own employees individually; but recognize a national union? Never!

So there the deadlock loomed—and the strike began. Most of their men were loyal, said Mr. Shonts; the company would run the cars, if only the city would give them police protection against violence and intimidation.

**H**ERE entered the mayor. He knew that it was his duty to prevent violence and disorder; but, being a man of vision far removed from the age of feudalism, he conceived his duty in larger terms. He believed the function of the chief magistrate of a great city to be not merely that of keeping peace on the city's streets, but that of working for peace and justice within an industry vital to the city's well being and much more than tinged with a public interest.

He put police upon the cars; but he asserted the indisputable right of the strikers peaceably to persuade the carmen still at work to quit, even tho the persuasion were offered on the cars themselves under the very noses of the police officers. He did more. He quietly investigated the claim of the company officials that most of their men were loyal, and found the exact opposite to be the fact. A majority of the men were on strike and the proportion was increasing every moment. Armed with this vital piece of information, he used the great influence of his position to bring employers and workers to-





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THEY THAT TAKE THE SWORD SHALL PERISH WITH THE SWORD



gether in agreement upon a plan of settlement. He succeeded.

The men obtained the substance of their demand: the right of unrestricted organization and of collective bargaining with their employers, and of being represented in such proceedings by any spokesmen or advisers they might select, without objection on the part of the company. The company was permitted to preserve the appearance of victory in its opposition to recognition of the union. But the victory is an empty one, for the employees are perfectly free to select as their representatives in any dispute with the company officials of the national union or indeed any spokesman or advisers they may choose, no matter where they come from.

The specific grievances at issue—wages and working conditions—are to be the subject of immediate arbitration.

An unusual and significant feature of the agreement is its final clause, which reads: "This agreement to be underwritten by Mayor Mitchel and by Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District."

This is a recognition that such a controversy as this is no private matter between two groups of individuals—employers and workers—but a public matter in which the community is concerned as a community. It establishes the right of public officials to have a real and influential part in the determination of the relations of capital and labor in an industry dedicated to the public service.

The outcome of this strike has thus had three results. It has brought the street railway industry in New York City out of the darkness of feudalism into the penumbra of the light of industrial coöperation. It has demonstrated the value of another way of settling labor difficulties than private war. It has brought about the recognition of the principle that to a dispute between labor and capital in a public service industry there are not two parties but three, employers, workers, the community. It demonstrates further that the right of the community is not merely the passive one of not being deprived of the service it needs, but the active one of using its influence to prevent the exploitation and oppression of any class in the community by any other.

A GREATER opportunity for the application of this broad principle confronts the whole country. Ninety-four per cent of the members of four great unions of railway operatives have voted for a general railway strike if their demand for an eight-hour day is not conceded. Railway managers and union leaders have consented to avail themselves of the services of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. But the efforts of the board have not been successful, and an opportunity like that of which Mayor Mitchel made such good use confronts President Wilson on a tremendously larger scale. He has been quick to seize it. That a general strike should be permitted on the railways of the United States is unthinkable. The destructive effect upon commerce and industry and daily life would be too appalling. But if the present attempt at mediation is of no avail, the President must act swiftly and decisively. He must use the influence and the power of his office on behalf not only of peace and good order, but of industrial justice. Not only must there be no strike; there must be no oppres-

sion by the might of capital, no bulldozing by the power of organized labor. Justice must be brought out of the conflict by the overmastering influence of the public interest.

## ARISTOCRACY AND RESPONSIBILITY

HAVE we a natural aristocracy in America? The answer depends on a number of things.

A natural aristocracy, as Harrington explained in the "Oceana," and as Aristotle before him explained in the "Politics," is an aristocracy of persons superior to the mass of men in qualities of mind, character, cultivation and knowledge. It may or may not be more or less closely identified with an aristocracy of birth or inherited privilege or with a wealthy class. A republic may have a natural aristocracy; indeed, it is an interesting question whether a stable and progressive republic without a natural aristocracy is a possibility.

Ability and character alone, however, do not make a natural aristocracy. There is no aristocracy unless the personally or otherwise superior group has a lively sense of social responsibility and of responsibility to civilization. It must live for other than personal ends, and for other than class ends. Aristocracies by birth and privilege, becoming class conscious and forgetting their social obligations, have invariably become objects of objugation to the masses, or of contempt to tyrants, and, in either case, they have come to violent ends.

We have men and women of great ability in America, and not a few of them are men and women of strong character. The question whether or not they constitute a natural aristocracy in our social order turns upon their sense of obligation to the nation and to civilization.

Attention has recently been called in the American press to an observation, many times made and printed since our Civil War, upon the difference between the American self-made rich man and the European self-made rich man. When the American who started with nothing has amassed wealth what does he do? Exceptions to the rule are plenty, but the rule is that he first of all employs his wealth to obtain some kind of power, industrial, financial or political, and to use the power to get more wealth. In the second place, he uses such part of his wealth as he is willing to spend non-productively, to pay bills incurred in the social struggles of his too often uncultivated and not well educated wife and daughters, and for club privileges, heavy cigars and high power cars for himself. When the self-made European gets wealth, what does he do with it? Again there are exceptions to the rule, but the rule is that before going further in business ventures, and, in particular, before attempting political ventures, he sets about improving himself. He has somehow or other caught and been caught by the idea that he must become a gentleman, and to become a gentleman according to the standards of the class that he wants to belong to, he must acquire good manners and a careful speech. Also he must know something—really know something and not merely talk—of music, art and history. If his ambition is beyond the ordinary, he will try as well to know something of science and philosophy.

Self-improvement does not necessarily awaken a sense of social obligation or of obligation to civilization. But again, as a rule, exceptions being recognized, the three



things are found together. You are more likely to find that the man who in middle life sets out seriously to improve his mind and his manners feels his responsibilities as a citizen, than to find a like feeling in the man who cannot stop for such things in his struggle to get more power and to drive faster.

It looks, then, as if we had not yet developed a natural aristocracy in America. And perhaps this is why so many things go wrong in our political life and in our public policy. Mr. Hughes is rendering an important public service in calling attention sharply to some of these wrong things. It is unhappily true that our government service is knowingly, deliberately and scandalously made a political almshouse and house of refuge for public deadbeats. Our Congress for more than one hundred years on end has contained a high percentage of men unfit for any occupation above manual labor or menial bookkeeping. And there has seldom been any difficulty in obtaining a majority vote in House and Senate to sacrifice the interest of civilization—moral, scientific, or humane—in a “pork” carving mêlée.

It is unthinkable that these things, which make our national disgrace, could go on generation after generation if we had a true natural aristocracy in America. If our men and women of character and ability who are developing our natural resources, organizing our industries, controlling our finances, manipulating our politics, cared adequately for the finer things of civilization, could they fail to feel a livelier sense of social responsibility? It is a nice question.

### EVERYBODY'S TAX

THE Democrats in the Senate have receded from their intention of lowering the limit of exemption in the income tax. Single taxpayers with incomes less than \$3000 and married couples with incomes less than \$4000 will continue to pay no tax.

This is a grave mistake. Everybody ought to pay income tax. The only limit of exemption ought to be the point at which it would cost more to collect the tax than the tax itself would amount to. The incidence of the income tax ought to be broad and indiscriminating.

It ought not to be a rich man's tax, tho it is perfectly fair that the rich man should pay a higher rate on his surplus income. It ought to be everybody's tax.

### CHARLES STIELOW

ON the morning of August 11 Charles Stielow sat in his cell in the “death house” in Sing Sing prison. He was ready for his last journey on earth—to the electric chair which would take his life in expiation of the death of two persons he had been convicted of murdering. Three times already he had been reprieved and each time the law had reaffirmed his guilt and commanded again his death. His last hope was gone.

In twenty-six minutes he would take up his march to the execution room. Suddenly the warden of the prison appeared at the grated door of the cell. For the fourth time he brought a reprieve, and this time something more. The real murderer had confest. Stielow's innocence had been discovered. The terrible death that day by day for a year had crept closer and closer till it stood on the very threshold of his cell had suddenly vanished away. He would be a free man again.

Stolid, insensitive, dull creature that he is, he only answered, “That's fine,” and turned to sit on his bed again. Then he was heard to murmur, “Thank God.”

But Charles Stielow is not the only one who should be giving thanks to a Divine Providence for this eleventh hour revelation.

The Law had once more been protected from its own bungling ineptitude. The People—that great sovereign conception whose name stands grim in every indictment in the courts of justice—had been snatched back from a disgraceful crime.

The case of Charles Stielow adds one more stern count to the indictment against capital punishment. In a short half hour the state would have taken the life of an innocent man. The state in its sovereignty has the power of life and death. But unless it can use that power with infallible justice, it ought to abstain from its use at all. Who can believe that human justice is infallible? Who can be blind to its grievous blunders? Who can find, in any benefits which flow to society from the general operation of the death penalty, a counterbalance for the possible murder in the name of justice of even so humble a unit of society as Charles Stielow?

### THE KEYS OF THE CARIBBEAN

THE Danish Rigsdag is hesitating whether to accept our offer of \$25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but there should be no hesitation on the part of our Senate in ratifying the treaty of purchase, for such a favorable opportunity for the acquisition of the islands is not likely to come again. Lincoln, Seward, Grant and Roosevelt were foiled in their efforts to get possession of the keys of the Caribbean, partly thru the supineness of the Senate, partly by the secret opposition of certain European powers. Before the war the Hamburg-American Company had become the dominant power in the harbor of Charlotte Amalia, and it seemed likely that in the course of time the islands would become virtually, if not actually, German territory. This would be a contravention of our latest authoritative expression of the Monroe Doctrine, the Lodge resolution, passed by the Senate in 1912, which was aimed directly at the acquisition by a foreign power “under the thin veil of a corporation” of any harbor commanding either entrance to the Panama Canal.

At the present moment Germany is too busily engaged elsewhere to pay much attention to the West Indies. Great Britain and France, who formerly opposed our acquisition of the islands, would now look with more favor upon it. Denmark, which in 1912 was under German influence, is now alienated from Germany. The islands bring neither profit nor prestige to Denmark, while in our hands they would add to the security of the United States and profit by American trade and tourism.

In our issue of December 27, 1915, we gave an account of the efforts of American diplomacy to secure these islands during the past fifty years. The price we offer now is much higher than ever before, but it must be remembered that tropical real estate has risen rapidly in recent years. If the islands in 1902 were worth the five millions that Roosevelt offered for them they are easily worth twenty-five millions now. The great powers are today fighting for tropical territory which thirty years ago they did not think worth the trouble of raising a flag



over. The reason for the amazing advance in values is very easy to see. It is due to the introduction of steam navigation and cold storage. In the old days the tropics could only furnish spices, sugar, hides, coffee, and other products that would not spoil on the way. Now we can get fruit and meat of all kinds from the fertile lands of the globe, even those near the equator. The Danish Islands are small and will add little to our territory, but the construction of the Panama Canal has given them a new value.

That the people of the Danish islands would prefer to come under the American flag is proved by the fact that they are constantly coming under the American flag. Hundreds of them have recently emigrated to the United States or to Porto Rico to share in the prosperity which our administration has brought to their nearest neighbor. Not long ago they threatened the Danish Government that unless certain grievances were removed they would move in mass to America.

Most of the inhabitants are colored, but since there are only 27,000 of them they would not appreciably add to our negro problem. They speak English and the efforts of the Danish Government to force them to learn the Danish language is one of the causes of their present dissatisfaction. Their commercial interests attach them to the United States rather than to Denmark, and if our duty on sugar is not to be removed they would have the strongest of inducements to come within the American tariff wall.

It has seemed to us that Mr. Wilson's policy in Mexico has been lacking in firmness and foresight, but in regard to other countries south of us he has shown himself alert to promote American interests and willing to assume American obligations. He has guaranteed to Hayti as well as to Santo Domingo internal peace and financial stability. He has helped Nicaragua out of her difficulties and secured an option on the only isthmian canal route likely to rival the Panama Canal. And if besides this he has obtained the cession of the three Danish islands, he will secure an honorable page in the history of American foreign relations.

#### WHAT CANADA IS FIGHTING FOR

THE other evening in this city a dinner was being given to a very distinguished visiting Englishman, by an equally distinguished group of Americans. After the more formal speeches were over some one asked the guest of the evening what would be Great Britain's attitude toward Canada, Australia and South Africa after the war was over. Would the British Empire become a great federation of self-governing sovereign and equal states, or would Great Britain refuse equal recognition to the overseas dominions? Sir Somebody did not give a very satisfactory answer, possibly under the circumstances he could not. Whereupon a Canadian arose and said: "I have four sons in Flanders—one a boy of sixteen who has already been a year in the trenches." Then turning directly to the distinguished guest he said: "What do you suppose we Canadians are fighting for? Why are we making these stupendous sacrifices? We don't hate the Germans. We have no particular feeling against them. No. Canada is fighting for recognition and a place in the Empire. Unless England gives us that when the war is over we shall join the United States." This may or may not represent an extreme Canadian

point of view. But this is certain: if a closer federation of the British Empire is to ensue at the close of the war, it will have to be democratic thru and thru. Such vigorous, lusty and downright democratic peoples as the Canadians, Australians and South Africans will be satisfied with nothing less.

#### RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DURING the educational conferences held in this city a number of sermons were preached in favor of religious teachings in the public schools. At St. Patrick's Cathedral Father John D. McCarthy was the preacher and he said:

In our public schools there is a place for everything except God. Tho Christian, they teach everything except Christ. If religion is worth while, it has a place in education. If it is not worth while, it has no place in the world.

The deterioration of the standards of our national life, the lowering of rules of probity and integrity in our business and civic life, too patent in recent times, are due in my opinion to the serious defect in our educational system, brought about thru the exclusion of religion from our public schools.

What is here said is mainly nonsense; it is doubtful if a public school can be found in the country from which God is excluded. Nor is it true that there is any such deterioration in the standards of national life. It would be quite as just to say that the uplift of our national integrity is due to the exclusion of religion from the public schools as to assume that the lack of religious teaching has lowered public integrity. It is a fair position to take that the church shall teach religion and the school teach reading and writing and the shop and the farm teach thrift.

#### HIS TESTS

IN a modest home in a quiet neighborhood in a great city not far from New York there lives a merchant who has amassed a fortune by treating his customers and employees with consideration and justice. But, not satisfied with being an exemplary business man and a generous employer, he has recently turned the management of his concern over to his employees and admitted them into its ownership upon a coöperative basis. He is thus enabled to devote practically all his time, talents and money to the public service.

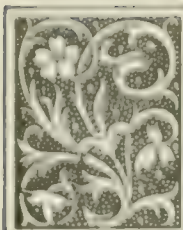
He was in New York last week attending a committee meeting where the principal business was the selection for employment of a group of men to carry on a very important public work. This is what he said as to the tests he has applied to men in the past and proposed to apply in the future:

When a merchant from a distant city comes to request me to open an account with him, I first ask him whether he is a member of his local chamber of commerce or board of trade. If he says "No," then I hesitate before proceeding further. I find that the man who exhibits no more public spirit than that is sure somehow and some way to fail when the crisis comes.

When this war is over, however, I am going to apply another test, not only to business men, but to others. If I am asked to pass upon the qualifications of a man, my first enquiry shall be how he has conducted himself, his household and his business during the war. If he has made no readjustments or sacrifices, but has continued to live his normal life, callous to the death of his brothers across the sea and the destruction of civilization, he shall never pass muster with me.

These are novel tests, but we wonder if there are many better ones.





# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



## Railway Strike Imminent

When the conferences between the officers of the four "brotherhoods" of railway employees and representatives of 225 American railway systems were resumed in New York on August 8, the unions announced that ninety-four per cent of their members had voted to strike at the discretion of the officers. The railways, however, declined to grant the union demands (for the eight-hour day, with "time and a half" for overtime work) and invited the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation to enter the controversy. Its three members, Judge William L. Chambers, Judge Martin A. Knapp and G. W. W. Hanger, were waiting in New York for this invitation, and began promptly to treat with both sides.

The board was created under the Newlands act, rushed thru Congress in July, 1913, to avert a strike of the conductors and trainmen of the eastern roads. It settled that dispute by persuading both parties to accept arbitration, and has since warded off forty-six other strikes, thirty-nine directly by mediation and seven by arbitration. It had just persuaded the switchmen's union, with 30,000 members, to refer its demands for the eight-hour day and increased wages to arbiters. Twelve eastern roads and terminals were threatened with a strike by this union.

But after three days of effort to bring the railways and the brotherhoods into agreement, the board announced that it had failed. It then asked the unions to arbitrate. The railways had already urged this, but the union leaders refused, on Sunday, to consent to arbitration of their case either with or without the "contingent proposals" of the railroads.

President Wilson acted promptly, calling the chairman of the National Railway Conference Committee, Elisha Lee, and the four brotherhood heads to Washington in order to make a final effort to prevent the strike.

## The Issues

The reluctance of the unions to accept arbitration has several grounds.

They claim that the award of a commission composed of other than railroad men is neither satisfactory nor decisive, because its terms are likely to be prejudiced or unscientific and liable to evasion, and that the railroads have actually deprived them of the full fruits of former arbitrations. They point out that no trade has won the eight-hour day except by striking.

Another obstacle is the injection into the situation of the railways' "contingent proposals." These center in the provision that no man shall be paid twice for the same time. This rule would abolish certain excess payments now given under the ten-hour wage

scale, and the men refused to sacrifice any of these established privileges, even to gain the eight-hour day. The railroads insist on arbitration of the whole situation—demands and counter-proposals—in which case a compromise which might take from the men some existing advantages would probably result. The unions especially object to this unrestricted arbitration.

The union program is analyzed by both sides as follows:

### By the brotherhoods—

To fix the pay of all freight train employees in the United States on a basis of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  miles per hour and to fix the day at 100 miles or less. The prevailing speed basis is 10 miles an hour, 100 miles or less, for a freight train day. This will mean that instead of giving ten hours for a typical day's work, freight trainmen will give eight hours.

One hundred miles or less, eight hours or less, means that the men will work eight hours if it is necessary to use that time to make 100 miles; if it takes more than eight hours they will go into overtime; if they can make 100 miles in less than eight hours they will demand the pay for the full period, for they will have given its full equivalent.

### By the railways—

The train service employees of all railroad lines in the United States have united in a demand for a new basis of pay for all men engaged in operating trains, except those in passenger service. At the present time they are paid on the basis of ten hours of time or 100 miles of distance, whichever gives them the higher pay; and every man receives a full day's pay, no matter how short a time he works.

The trainmen now demand that in all but passenger service, (1) the present ten hours' pay shall be given for eight hours, or less, with a guarantee of a full day's pay, no matter how little service is performed; (2) overtime to begin after eight hours, instead of after ten hours, and to be paid for at one and a half times the hourly rate.

These demands would increase the hourly rate of pay 25 per cent and the overtime rate  $87\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

They also insist that all special extra pay provisions in the ten-hour schedules shall be included in the proposed eight-hour schedule.

These special rules frequently give double pay for the same service, and enable the employee to earn two and three days' pay in a single day of ordinary working hours.

The railways make this statement in opposing the demands:

As the increase for all lines is estimated to amount to \$100,000,000 a year the railroads say that they cannot pay it unless they are allowed to increase passenger and freight rates.

The average wages of the men engaged in train service are already very much higher than those of other employees, and they receive 28 per cent of the total pay roll, altho constituting only 18 per cent of the whole number of railroad workers.

The unions deny that the increased expense would reach \$100,000,000, putting the figure at \$25,000,000, and declare that if the trains were shorter they could be run faster and thus make the standard day's run without overtime payments. The railways reply that the economy of operating

long, heavy trains makes low freight rates possible, and that such a change would work to the disadvantage of shippers.

Some of the eighty-two per cent of railway employees not included in the brotherhoods—which are composed only of the engineers, trainmen, conductors, firemen and enginemen—have petitioned Congress to forbid the strike. They protest that it is unjust for them to be thrown out of work in order that a minority may profit at their expense.

The date of the opening of the Democratic campaign has not yet been set. Mr. Wilson is still inclined to wait until Congress has adjourned before being notified of his nomination and making his speech of acceptance. He has decided to make a campaign trip to the Pacific coast, starting about the middle of September.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes goes on hammering at the record of the administration. Last week he spoke at Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Fargo, North Dakota, Helena and Butte, Montana—and way stations. He addressed large and enthusiastic crowds, made speeches long, short, and all the way between, shook hands, vigorously and sincerely, with thousands, and did a lot to overcome the reputation for coldness and lack of human responsiveness that had preceded him. In each speech he attacked the Wilson administration on grounds of waste, extravagance, "pork" legislation, sectionalism, unfit appointments, violations of sound, civil service principles, unstable and weak Mexican policy. The burden of his charges is to be found in succinct form in a little speech he made to a couple of hundred people at Mandan, Montana:

I propose, if elected, that men appointed to office shall be fit for the office to which they are appointed. I propose that the government shall be economically, not wastefully and extravagantly, administered, and I propose that the American name shall be honored thruout the world, because we stand firmly for every American right.

Mr. Hughes has begun to meet the criticisms of opponents that he offers no constructive program by suggesting some of the things he will do if elected. In relation to Mexico, he says:

We are going to have our platform understood—protection to American citizens, protection to the property of American citizens, protection to our border from incursions, the rights that we have as one nation relatively to another nation at our doors. We are going to insist that these obligations be performed; that we do not propose any meddlesome policy, that because we wish well for all in Mexico we do not propose to do anything that is contrary to their wishes, if they do what we are entitled to have done. Put that clearly before them, insist upon that, and we shall make some progress toward having it done at the earliest opportunity, and our policy should be to see that it is done, and that promptly.



For the prevention of waste and extravagance, he proposes a national budget:

We have today no conspectus, no examination in a critical and proper way of the demands upon the government, such as any corporation would expect. I am glad that the Republican platform put forth a keynote when it demanded a businesslike, responsible budget, and if I am elected President I propose to see, so far as executive authority will permit, that we get rid of this travesty of administration and have a businesslike budget by which we can understand what we ought to pay, what our comparative needs are, what our income is to satisfy them, and by which responsible administration can be secured. I am a lawyer, but I have grown up alongside of business men and I have respect for facts. I do not want any hot air in mine.

**Campaign Controversies** The vigorous and specific attacks of Mr. Hughes have aroused members of the administration to reply to his accusations. The Republican candidate, in support of his assertion that the appointing power had been used under President Wilson for partisan purposes in defiance of sound civil service principles, brought forward the case of Mr. E. Dana Durand, former head of the Census Bureau. Mr. Durand, Mr. Hughes declared, has been forced out because his place was wanted for a Democrat.

Secretary Redfield promptly denied the charge, and maintained that Mr. Durand had retired voluntarily. The next day, Mr. Hughes came back with a letter from Mr. Durand himself declaring that the charge was true: he had been forced to resign because the administration wanted "to create a vacancy" there.

Mr. Hughes further charged that the head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, an eminent scientist, had been displaced to make way for a stock breeder. To this assertion the reply was made that Dr. Tittman's retirement had been entirely voluntary and that his successor was promoted from the office of Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries and was in fact a very competent man.

To this Mr. Hughes retorted that even if the retirement of Dr. Tittman was voluntary, his successor was not a scientist or especially fitted for the post. In fact, he had been appointed to his first position in the Bureau of Fisheries directly from his stock farm by the Wilson Administration.

Another specific criticism of the administration's attitude toward the civil service Mr. Hughes made in relation to the office of Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New York. The holder of the position, Mr. H. N. Clapp, who had served twenty-five years in the department and possessed just the expert knowledge needed for the exacting duties of the place, was displaced to make way for a Democratic district leader. So much criticism was aroused by his displacement, said Mr. Hughes, that a few months later he was given another place in the customs service, at a much lower compensation than he had received before.

Now another point of attack upon

the administration was the famous letter of Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, in which he inquired about places for "deserving Democrats" in Santo Domingo. Mr. Bryan was evidently stung by Mr. Hughes's criticisms, for he retorted in an elaborate statement, in the course of which he attacked the candidate with vehemence:

But while I observed the Civil Service Law wherever it was in force, I felt myself free to aid in rewarding deserving Democrats wherever it could be done without detriment to the service. The "deserving Democrat" is not to be despised—he is as much entitled to recognition as a "deserving Republican."

When he was a candidate for Governor Mr. Hughes received the support of the railroads of New York, and he generously repaid the debt by vetoing the Two-cent Passenger Rate Bill. He did not describe that as shameful. When a candidate for Governor he received the support of the New York tax-dodgers, the owners of "swollen fortunes," and he paid his debt by sending a message to the Legislature protesting against the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. He does not describe that as shameful.

He is now being supported by the railroads of the United States, and he expects to pay them back by aiding them to escape state legislation and find a haven of security in "exclusive federal control" over the railroads. He is being supported by the Shipping Trust, and expects to pay them back by helping them to prevent government competition. He is supported by the trust magnates, and expects to pay them back by shielding them from punishment for the extortion which they desire to practise. He is supported by Wall Street, and expects to pay them back by spending American blood and squandering money raised by taxation in order to guarantee profits on speculative investments.

And yet, with the record which he has made in paying his political obligations at the expense of the public and with the pledges his speeches contain to those who are now aiding his ambitions, he has the impudence to hold up for criticism a legitimate effort to reward competent men for the service which they have rendered to the cause of reform.

Such wild criticism throws much more light, of an unpleasantly searching kind, upon its author than upon its subject. Mr. Wilson is to be congratulated that his cabinet no longer con-

tains such views on the proper use of the appointing power.

**Suffrage in the Campaign** The National Woman's Party is to work against Wilson. At a conference at Colorado Springs of delegates from the twelve suffrage states resolutions were adopted to this effect. The first resolution pledges the Woman's Party to work for the defeat of the Democratic candidate for President; the second congratulates the Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties on their indorsement of suffrage for women by national action; the third commends the position taken by Mr. Hughes in favor of the Anthony amendment.

Miss Anne Martin, the party's national chairman, at an open air meeting held after the conference, expressed the party's policy thus:

Our single plank is suffrage first, the political freedom of women before the interests of any national political party. We ask the women voters to know no party until all the women of this country are free. The record of the Democratic party is one of continued hostility and obstruction. President Wilson and the Democratic party must inevitably lose the West thru their unjust denials of freedom to half the people of this country.

President Wilson has written a letter to the Jane Jefferson Club of Denver, in which he declares again his belief in suffrage for women, but reiterates his inability to endorse the movement for an amendment to the Federal Constitution. In the letter he says:

One of the strongest forces behind the equal suffrage sentiment of the country is the now demonstrated fact that in the suffrage states women interest themselves in public questions, study them thoroly, form their opinions and divide as men do concerning them.

Those who believe in equal suffrage are divided into those who believe that each state should determine for itself when and in what direction to extend the suffrage and those who believe that it should be immediately extended by the action of the National Government by means of an amendment to the Federal Constitution. Both the great political parties of the nation have in their recent platforms favored the extension of the suffrage to women



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#### WHERE THE RAILROADS MET THEIR MEN

The auditorium of the Engineering Societies' Building in New York, on August 8, during one of the unproductive sessions of the railway conference. Here representatives of the railroad and the Brotherhoods tried without success to break down each other's defenses. The conference was adjourned *non die* after two days.



then state action, and I do not see how their conclusions can consistently disregard these official declarations. I shall endeavor to make the declaration of my own party in this matter effectual by every influence that I can properly and legitimately exercise.

As far as the two candidates for the presidency are concerned, therefore, the distinction remains as before. Both favor woman suffrage, Hughes by federal action, Wilson by state action.

**Marking Time in Mexico** Mexico has figured more largely in campaign speeches than in the news this week. President Wilson waited for his appointees to the joint commission to accept, so that he could announce their names and put them to work. Dr. Arredondo, Carranza's representative at Washington, cleared up the misapprehension caused by the First Chief's last note by explaining the word translated as "preferably." Carranza was willing to have the commission broaden its inquiry, he said, but wished it to discuss the punitive expedition first.

On the border the militia continues its drilling and maneuvering. The New York regiments, for instance, were planning a twelve-day hike thru the Texas deserts. The plan to reorganize the troops on the border by dividing the department into three commands, has been abandoned, and Major General Funston will remain in command. As the plan was prepared with a view to the possible invasion of Mexico from three bases, the change is regarded as an additional indication that the military crisis has passed. But it was thought that the militia would stay the year out.

The War Department has ordered to

the border 25,000 men who have been mobilized at their militia camps waiting till their units were recruited to minimum strength. It was explained that no international crisis prompted the order, but that recruiting would in all probability be stimulated by this completion of President Wilson's program. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia have so far sent no men to the border, and the National Guard of the entire Eastern Department is 48,000 short of war strength.

**Allies Make Gains in West** The fighting on the Somme is the greatest possible contrast to the struggle along the Dniester. The Russians, where they make any gains at all, are advancing at the rate of several miles a day, while the gains of the French and the British must still be measured in yards. The eastern offensive extends for hundreds of miles from the Pripet to the Rumanian frontier, while the western offensive is concentrated in a small sector of the front spanning the Somme valley. But, in spite of the difference in scale, the Franco-British drive is quite as successful and quite as important in its influence upon the fortunes of the war as the more striking advance in Galicia and Poland. Nearly every day has brought some slight advance and the most determined German counter-offensives have hitherto not been able to regain the lost positions.

The Germans endeavored especially to retake the trenches recently captured by the British north and west of Pozières. The general who ordered the attack is said to have threatened

to court-martial any officer who retreated from a position once won on the Pozières plateau "which, if it remains in the hands of the English would give them a precious advantage." The British held their own at most points, and attacking in their turn, captured a few yards of trenches at Guillemont and Pozières. The only gains of importance, however, were made by the French. A vigorous offensive continued for several days brought the French thru Hem Wood, and further north carried them as far as Maurepas. The extent of the advance was from a quarter to half a mile over a front of more than four miles. Fighting before Verdun continues incessantly but with little gain either for the French or for the Germans.

**Russians Capture Stanislaw** During the week there has been no decisive action before Kovel. The chief advance of the Russian troops has been along the Dniester in the drive toward Lemberg. North of the Dniester the Austrians have had the advantage of a parallel series of the river's branches, the Sereth, the Stripa, and the Zlota Lipa, which form successive lines of natural fortification to check the Russian advance. The main course of the Sereth and the Stripa are already in Russian hands, and on August 10 the Zlota Lipa was crossed at its junction with the Dniester. The capture of this river removed the last natural obstacle before Halicz, a railroad center, which has been called the key to Lemberg. All of the Austrian winter trenches between Tarnopol and Buczac have been taken, thus eliminating the salient west of Tarnopol and giving the Russians a tolerably straight line from the Brody-Lemberg railway to the Dniester.

South of the Dniester the Russian offensive was even more fortunate, since it has resulted in the capture of the important railroad town of Stanislaw. On Thursday evening, August 10, the Russian troops entered Stanislaw. The Austrians, realizing that the position was untenable, made no attempt to contest the occupation. General Count von Bothmer's lines are being pressed inward toward Lemberg from three directions, Brody, Tarnopol, and Stanislaw, and it is a question whether the city can be held. There are said to be fully 150,000 Turkish troops aiding the Austrian defense on the Galician front.

The recent appointment of Premier Sturmer as foreign minister in place of Sazonoff was thought by many to forecast a separate peace with Germany, since the new minister is one of the reactionary party which favors a pro-German policy and has done what it could to hinder the successful prosecution of the war. For that reason the appointment was very coldly received by the western Allies. But Foreign Minister Sturmer has made a most emphatic denial that there will be any relaxation of the present alliance so long as he holds office. It would certainly



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#### MEDIATORS WHOSE MEDIATION FAILED

The railroads, failing to make any progress in dealing with the demands of the brotherhoods, appealed to the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, Judge W. L. Chambers, Judge Martin A. Knapp and G. W. W. Hanger (left to right). They could not win concessions from either side.





#### THE FIRST ITALIAN SUCCESS

The capture of Görz, or Gorizia, is the first step in the campaign for Trieste. Since occupying the city on August 9 the Italians have pushed on toward their main objective

be strange if Russia were now to withdraw from the war after tasting the first fruits of victory.

**Italians Take Gorizia** The most important achievement of Italian arms thus far in the Great War was the capture on the 9th of August of the Austrian town of Görz, which will probably be known henceforth by the Italian form of its name, Gorizia. From the military point of view the importance of Gorizia is little more than that of a station on the road to Trieste, but its political importance is considerable, since it has been the main objective of the Italian forces ever since Italy entered the war. The fall of the city was the inevitable consequence of the capture on August 8 of the bridgehead on the Isonzo River. As in all other important offensive actions of this war, the victory was due to a superior artillery fire, which literally blasted away the opposing entrenchments and made possible an effective infantry attack. Either the mass of the heavy Austrian artillery had been removed to the Russian front or the Austrians are beginning to fall behind in munitionment, for the resistance was unexpectedly weak. The Italians claim the capture of over 12,000 prisoners in their offensive movement.

The Italian advance along the Isonzo was not confined to the capture of Gorizia. The Isonzo was crossed at several points below Gorizia, the offensive

beginning with an attack on Monfalcone. To the east of the lower reaches of the Isonzo are two desolate heights which the Austrians have turned into entrenched camps defending Trieste, the plateau of Doberdo and the Carso plateau. By August 11, the entire Doberdo plateau was in Italian hands. Then the Italian troops crossed the Valone River and advanced on the Carso plateau as far as Oppachiasella. At the same time, they pushed eastward in the Gorizia valley and occupied many small villages.

**Turkish Activities** The Turks are busy upon many battle fronts. News concerning their military operations has been reported within the last few days from Persia, Armenia, the Caucasus, Arabia, the Suez region and even Galicia. On July 31, a force of Arab rebels captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo and made prisoners of the garrison. Yembo is the Red Sea port of the holy city of Medina 125 miles distant. To counterbalance the success of the Arabian rebellion, the Turks claim important victories over the Russian troops in Persia. In Armenia and on the Caucasus front the Russians made several advances but lost Antuck mountain, near Mush, to a Turkish counter attack. The most important Turkish action of the week was the drive toward the Suez Canal. A force estimated at 14,000 advanced by caravan route from El Arish to the neighborhood of Romani where

they came into contact with the British troops. In the meantime, the Turks sent aeroplanes over the Suez Canal to bombard the shipping. Fighting continued for several days around Katia, ten miles from Romani, but the British held their own and by Sunday began to drive back the foe. There are said to be about a thousand German and Austrian soldiers in the Turkish expedition. Military experts surmise that the movement is directed less to the conquest of the canal, for which it is probably inadequate, than to preventing the British from sending aid to the Arabs before the Turkish Government had an opportunity to stamp out the rebellion.

The Turkish offensive against the Suez Canal which was checked at Romani ended in complete rout. The British pursued the retreating army for eighteen miles into the desert and made more than 3000 prisoners, including a number of German officers. Afterwards the fleeing Turks rallied and again attacked the British, having received the support of a fresh regiment which had not suffered during the engagement at Romani.

The Turks claim further victories against the Russians. On August 7, they occupied Bitlis and on the following day the town of Mush. The possession of these important places and of the heights and mountain passes about them seriously menaces both the Russian advance into Armenia and the position of the Allies in Persia. Coincident with the Turkish successes comes the report that Great Britain and Russia have concluded a new secret agreement with each other and with the Persian Government regulating the future status of Persia. The report, which comes from a semi-official Russian news agency, is so guardedly phrased that it is not easy to guess its exact tenor, but



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#### GENERAL CADORNA

The Italian success at Gorizia was due in large measure to his effective strategy in concealing from the Austrians the objective of his attack.





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#### DRAINING OFF AUSTRIA'S STRENGTH

A long line of prisoners taken by the Russians in their unchecked onset. The military resources of the Dual Monarchy are being seriously depleted apparently in a deliberate, concerted effort by the Allies to eliminate Austria from the war

it would seem to foreshadow a new arrangement of the British and Russian "spheres of influence" of that country.

**British Politics** The Irish question is as far as ever from satisfactory settlement, altho no new crisis has arisen. Last week's appointment of the Unionist, Henry Duke, to succeed Augustine Birrell as Chief Secretary for Ireland has been followed by the appointment of Baron Wimborne to succeed himself as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Baron Wimborne, like Mr. Birrell, resigned after the quelling of the Sinn Fein rebellion, but the Royal Commission which investigated the outbreak exonerated him from all personal responsibility on the ground that not he but Secretary Birrell was in actual charge of the situation. The refusal of John Redmond, as leader of the Irish Nationalists, to accept the Home Rule compromise agreed upon by the Liberal and Unionist leaders has caused the old system of "Castle government" to be revived, and so the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland will probably govern Ireland without regard to any scheme of Home Rule until the war is over and the whole question can be reopened.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had to encounter much criticism in the House of Commons for not covering the outstanding treasury bills with another war loan. In his reply, Chancellor McKenna estimated the total debt of Great Britain as about \$17,000,000,000. Deducting from this total the four billion dollars loaned to the British Dominions and to the other Allies left a sum no greater in his judgment than the annual income of the nation. A debt equal to a year's income was not a matter for concern.

The failure of the Mesopotamian expedition which led to the surrender of a British army of over 12,000, if we may accept the Turkish official statement, is still a subject of sharp debate in Parliament. The government yielded to the demand for a full investigation

and has conceded the appointment of a select committee with full power to carry out an inquiry. This step is hailed as a sign of renewed Parliamentary vigor, since the ministry was forced to grant the inquiry into its conduct of the war by pressure of opinion.

**The Last German Colony** German East Africa is now the only part of the world, except Asiatic Turkey, which the Central powers control outside of Europe. Here the German colonial army is still continuing an admittedly hopeless struggle in order to save the prestige of the German name. The British have at their command a considerable army under the sometime Boer general, Jan Christian Smuts, and they have the Portuguese and the Belgian colonial forces as allies. One town after another has been wrested from the Germans, but, owing to the immense territory to be occupied and the difficulties of campaigning in tropical Africa, all resistance is not ended yet.

One of the most remarkable features of the campaign is that it has enabled

the Belgians, who have no navy at all in the modern sense, to win a naval victory over the Germans, who, next to the British, are the greatest sea power in the world. On July 28, the Belgian gunboat "Netta," commanded by Lieutenant Lenaerts, engaged the German gunboat "Graf von Gotzen," on Lake Tanganyika, and sank the latter ship in fifteen minutes. The Belgians report that they suffered no losses in the fight.

The railroad lines and the chief ports along the coast of German East Africa are now in the hands of the British. The Belgians have taken the town of Ujiji, and defeated the Germans in a sharp battle in the Mariahili region on July 13 and 14. The German losses in killed and wounded exceeded 300, and ninety-six prisoners were taken. These recent Allied successes are regarded as the beginning of the end of Germany's last stand in Africa.

**Problems of Relief** The benevolent intentions of the United States are being frustrated in more than one quarter. The Germans have rejected absolutely the only terms which the British Government regarded as admissible for feeding the civilian population of Poland, and a new difficulty has arisen in regard to Syria. Here the Turks have been carrying on the same measures of terrorization that were used in Armenia, deporting the population of entire districts and killing all persons suspected of disloyalty. The forcible removals have intensified the suffering which would in any case be the lot of so poor a country as Syria in time of war. The Government of the United States requested that a neutral committee be permitted to undertake relief work in Syria, but the Turkish Government answered that such relief was unnecessary. The state department thereupon instructed the American chargé d'affaires at Constantinople to say that failure to heed the request would put a severe strain on the relations existing between the American and the Ottoman governments.

#### THE GREAT WAR

August 7—Russians take Austrian positions on the Sereth. Turkish army routed near Suez. Germans attempt to regain Pozieres plateau.

August 8—Italians take Gorizia bridgehead. Russians advance south of the Dniester.

August 9—Italians occupy city of Gorizia.

August 10—Austrians evacuate Stanislau. Russians cross the Zlota Lipa.

August 11—Anglo-French force attacks Bulgarians forty miles from Saloniki. Italians seize heights east of the Isonzo. French advance north of the Somme.

August 12—French reach Maurepas in big drive. Austrians abandon Stripa River defenses. Italians occupy new positions on the Carso plateau.

August 13—British renew drive northwest of Pozieres. French repel German attacks at Maurepas.



# LET THE IRISH WORK IT OUT

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

**I**N all politics one has to allow for a difference between appearances and realities. But in no politics is that difference so profound as in Irish politics. To get to the truth that lies behind the animated surface of Irish affairs is always a supremely difficult task and often an impossible one. The average man in London is pretty completely in the dark as to what it was that wrecked the Lloyd George settlement. He classes its failure among the many incomprehensible mysteries of Irish politics. The average man in New York must be floundering still more hopelessly for an explanation that will really explain. It is such an explanation that I propose to attempt now.

**A**MONG the causes of the breakdown some give the first place to the secrecy in which the negotiations were conducted. Others put it down to the delay in throwing the agreement that had been reached into the form of a bill. Still others hold that the Prime Minister's hesitancy in the face of Lord Lansdowne's opposition was the fatal turning point. And others again declare that the differences between the settlement that Sir E. Carson and Mr. Redmond had assented to and the provisions of the bill that was supposed to embody the terms of that settlement were what really brought the scheme to the ground. Undoubtedly all these factors helped. It was a mistake not to publish the agreement as soon as it had been arrived at and so enlist as much public opinion as possible on its side. It was a not less serious error to allow a whole month to go by without putting the agreement into legislative shape and submitting it to Parliament. It was a blunder, but a very characteristic one, on Mr. Asquith's part not to stretch his authority to the utmost, summon up all his driving power and insist on the Unionist opposition either accepting the proposals or leaving the Cabinet. And it was a grave misfortune that the draft bill departed in one or two not unimportant particulars from the terms of the settlement to which Mr. Lloyd George had won the reluctant assent of the Irish Nationalist and the Irish Unionist leaders.

But while each and all of these factors contributed to the ultimate fiasco they were not the determining factors. They were much less potent, both singly and collectively, than another factor, the existence

of which is still almost unrealized in Great Britain and very possibly is not even suspected in the United States—I mean the intense and universal unpopularity of the Lloyd George settlement in Ireland itself. It had no friends. About two Irish papers apologized for it; the rest busily and without difficulty tore it to pieces. You could not have got a free public meeting in any of the four provinces to endorse it. That is the fundamental thing to be understood in the whole wretched business. It was not a case of England refusing Home Rule to Ireland. It was a case of Ireland declining to accept Home Rule on the terms on which it was offered to her.

**B**UT how, it may be urged, can that possibly be the case? Were not the terms of the Lloyd George settlement accepted by Sir E. Carson and ratified at a convention of Ulster Unionists? Were they not equally accepted by the official representatives of the Irish Nationalists and also endorsed by a party convention? They were. And in that fact lies the mystery which the ordinary Englishman finds insoluble. But it ought not to be insoluble by Americans. Americans know what preposterous authority such gatherings throw into the hands of the political machine and how very far the machine leaders may be from representing the views of their professed followers. They know all this. But Englishmen do not. Conventions are not a device of English politics. Similarly, Englishmen have next to no experience in their own country of the realities of machine politics. There exist, of course, political organizations in England, but they are infinitely less rigid and mechanical than similar bodies in Ireland and the United States. There is nothing in England that at all corresponds to that common phenomenon of Irish and American affairs—the spectacle of a compact and disciplined group of politicians, with their hands on every lever of the party machine and claiming to speak for “the people” when they are really only speaking for themselves. When Englishmen heard that, as the result of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts, Sir E. Carson and Mr. Redmond had reached an agreement, they regarded the whole question as settled. It never occurred to them to ask how far these leaders were actually entitled to commit their followers or whether Irish opinion was behind them.

Irish opinion, as a matter of fact, very largely diagnosed the Lloyd George scheme as an attempt to save the face of the Nationalist party; and Irish opinion, and especially Irish Nationalist opinion, has no particular affection just now for the Nationalist party. The root causes of the Easter Monday rising in Dublin were at least as much anti-Redmond as they were anti-British. The Sinn Féin element, the remnants of the old Fenian element and the new syndicalist labor element were united by a common antagonism to the Nationalist organization. The insurrection that they engineered brought down Dublin Castle, but it also severely damaged the Parliamentarians. Something had happened, a very dramatic something, which they had said would never happen. The rebellion was conceived without their knowledge; it was aimed directly at their policies and their authority; on their advice all the signs that it was coming had been disregarded; they believed the storm would never burst; and when it did burst their influence and standing were the first to suffer.

**T**HE government made nearly every possible mistake in dealing with the aftermath of the revolt. It courtmartialed and shot about a dozen of the leaders without publishing either the charge against them or the evidence on which they were convicted. It then plunged into a policy of indiscriminate arrests all over the country, filled the prisons with pretty nearly all against whom the police cared to lay information, and is now releasing them by scores and hundreds to carry back to their villages tales of their sufferings in “British dungeons” and so pose as the victims of “British tyranny.” I do not know for certain what the great mass of the Irish people thought of the rebellion. But there is no doubt that the actions of the government have driven them into a tumult of sympathy with the rebels and that Ireland at this moment is a seething pot of passions unknown since the agrarian troubles and only restrained by Sir John Maxwell's 40,000 troops. Neither do I know for certain whether the “golden opportunity,” which the Prime Minister during his visit to Dublin thought he detected, for a settlement of the Irish problem, had any real existence. But there can be little question that, even assuming it to have been a



thing of substance and not a mirage, he went about the business of grasping it in the wrong way.

The wrong way, because if anything has been underscored time and again of recent years in Ireland, and especially by the disturbances of Easter Monday, it is the failure of the Nationalist party to reflect or even to understand the true sentiments of Nationalist Ireland. The same disability applies to some extent to the Irish Unionist party, but it is conspicuous and undeniable in the case of the Nationalists; and there are large bodies of Irish opinion that find no expression in either party. When, therefore, the Prime Minister entrusted the settlement solely to the Nationalist and Unionist organizations, with Mr. Lloyd George as the mediator between them, it meant that he was seeking a purely political and Parliamentary solution and had no intention of consulting or eliciting the genuine opinion of Ireland. The moral of the Councils Bill fiasco of 1907—a bill accepted by the Nationalist leaders at Westminster and heatedly rejected by Nationalist opinion in Ireland—was something he clean forgot.

**B**UT if his method of approach was faulty, still more so was the scheme that was evolved from the negotiations. It had in the eyes of all Nationalists in Ireland, of all the moderate men, and, I should say of nearly all Ulster, two fatal defects. The first was that it dismembered Ireland. It placed three-fourths of the country under Home Rule and it left six counties in Ulster under the Imperial Parliament. Now the whole claim of the Nationalist party to Home Rule is based upon the argument that Ireland is a nation. Yet here was this same party agreeing to a scheme that flatly contradicted the very idea of nationality. They did it, of course, because there was no other way of getting round the Ulster difficulty, and they probably had little idea of how vehemently their followers in the country would resent this sacrilege offered to the ideal of a united Ireland. The second defect of the Lloyd George scheme was that it proposed to set up in Dublin without an election, without in any way consulting the Irish people, a parliament that was to be mainly nominated from the ranks of the present Nationalist M. P.'s at Westminster—of men, that is to say, who were chosen some years ago on dead and forgotten issues to represent Nationalist Ireland in the British Parliament, who had just proved how signally they were out of touch with

the Irish mind and Irish activities, who were in many instances not at all the sort of men whom Irishmen would think of sending to a parliament of their own, and who none the less were to be imposed upon their disgusted fellow-countrymen and put in complete possession of the patronage that would enable them to build up an indestructible machine.

But why, it may be asked, could not an election have been specially held to inaugurate the new Home Rule parliament? For many reasons, two of which were final. The first was that in the present temper of Ireland it was doubtful how many of the existing Nationalist M. P.'s stood any chance of being returned to the Dublin legislature. The second was that to keep the peace among the innumerable factions that would at once have jumped into the arena, the British Government would have had to double and perhaps more than double Sir John Maxwell's force.

**A**GAINST these features of the settlement popular feeling throughout Ireland was not merely arrayed but inflamed. Had it been otherwise, had the scheme been received with even tolerable favor, had it been possible to pretend that it was anything but nauseating to Irish instincts, would Mr. Redmond have thrown it overboard on a clearly minor pretext?

Yet this is what he did. It is clear, from the debates in Parliament, that the position of Ulster was settled in fact if not in words between the parties. But Mr. Redmond had asked for an undiminished representation of the Irish members at Westminster for the term of the agreement—that is, for the duration of the war, for twelve months afterward, and possibly for considerably longer. Sir E. Carson and Mr. Lloyd George had both agreed to this, but the British Unionists in the cabinet took alarm at it. They pointed out that the Home Rule act provided that when Home Rule was in operation the Irish members in the Parliament at Westminster should be cut down from 103 to 42; and they refused to assent to the proposal that the Irish, while governing three-fourths of Ireland from Dublin, should also govern, or very largely govern, Great Britain from Westminster by continuing to send 103 members to the Imperial Legislature. What, therefore, Mr. Redmond was ultimately offered was (1) an undiminished representation until the next general election; (2) after that the smaller contingent of 42 provided in the Home Rule act; and (3) a full representation of 103 whenever Parlia-

ment took in hand the permanent settlement of the form of Irish government. A difference certainly. But not a difference big enough to warrant the abandonment of any scheme on which Ireland had really set its heart. It was because on this scheme Ireland had set not its heart but its boot, that the Nationalist leader could not merely afford to make a mountain out of a molehill but found it politically expedient to do so.

**T**HE unqualified hostility of Irish opinion in Ireland was thus what killed the Lloyd George settlement. Whether the Home Rule act has also died with it remains to be seen. From all the turmoil of the last few weeks there do, at any rate, seem to emerge two established facts. One is that Ulster must be excluded from the scope of Home Rule. The other is that Home Rule without Ulster is unacceptable to Nationalist feeling in Ireland. I see no chance yet awhile of persuading Ulster to abandon her opposition and the idea of coercing her has been given up, even if it were ever entertained, by common consent. Nor do I see a much better chance of educating Nationalist feeling into the belief that half a loaf is better than no bread and that a Home Rule parliament, once established in Dublin, would sooner or later, providing it conducted itself with good sense, attract within its orbit the men of the "black North."

Is there then no way out? I believe there is if only we British, who have just added one more to our numberless blunders in Irish affairs, would now confess our incapacity and turn over to the Irish themselves the problem of deciding how Ireland is to be governed during the war and the first crucial year of peace. The land question, remember, a far older and more contentious question, was settled by a round-table and really representative conference of Irishmen only. If a similar gathering were summoned today a solution of the problem of Irish government would, I think, be forthcoming. I doubt whether any solution is possible at Westminster. A solution can come only from Ireland as the handiwork of Irish statesmanship. An authoritative conference of Irishmen only, including the politicians but not confined to them, and expressive of genuine Irish thought and sentiment, is in my judgment the only agency that can work out a satisfactory scheme of Irish government. But both Great Britain and Ireland may have to go thru some distressing times before that fact becomes universally recognized and acted upon.

*London, July 29*



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Central News*

*The speediest quarter-mile swimmer in America, Lady Langer, of Los Angeles, who beat the best Easterners last week.*





Paul Thompson

*The guard at the border. First Massachusetts Artillery on the march  
storms, but while they wait they are being made into rec  
to Carranza of the determination of the U*





So far the guardsmen have had little to do but fight heat and rain-  
diers, and their presence is the best possible reminder  
of States to see the thing thru this time





Copyright Underwood

Mr. Hughes has been welcomed warmly on his first campaign tour thru the north and west. Here he is talking to over 15,000 workmen at an automobile plant in Detroit. He has not forgotten how to campaign since his speechmaking days in New York State.



Central News

The late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court fraternizing in Detroit with the somewhat more popular group of citizens who play ball. He was photographed with Ty Cobb and behaved in every way like the 100 per cent candidate he claims to be. His western trip is destroying the popular impression that he is cold and reserved, and his speeches are full of "pop."



# SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS

BY CHESTER T. CROWELL

EDITOR OF THE AUSTIN "STATESMAN"

"SOMEWHERE in Texas" there was the thunder and pounding of a long train of mixt passenger and box cars and long steel flat cars on which field artillery reposed grimly. The people of the town of Blank gathered near the station as the train stopt a few minutes for orders. Farm wagons drew near and busy lads under broad straw hats passed watermelons in thru the windows as fast as the soldier boys could bargain for them.

On the station platform was a woman whose husband fought in Hood's famous Texas Brigade. Her face was stern, but not sad—expressive of a sort of grim patriotic fervor—until the train stopt and heads popped out to view those watermelons. Then tears came into her eyes.

"They are so pretty," she whimpered. "Just like girls." This seemed rather a doubtful compliment for fighting men, but on second look my own impression was the same. They are pretty—to southwest Texas folks—because they have complexions like those our more favored women manage to maintain. Nearly all the men hereabouts get sunburned to a leathery brown. These boys were from a part of the country where clear complexions and rosy checks are the rule.

This train, like every other one that has passed thru Texas, was most elaborately decorated by the budding artists on board. One car was painted up with chalk in imitation of the way a circus car is adorned. Another car announced quite soberly: "Going to quiet Mexico."

An amusing fact in connection with these billboard effects was that nearly every train carried the names of the units aboard in very conspicuous places, together with the destination of the soldiers.

Newspapers in Texas were requested not to print anything about the passing of troop trains and especially not to mention destinations or specific units. But the specific units were going forward about as silently and secretly as Barnum and Bailey.

Even if these youngsters never save their country the mobilization has already had a most wholesome effect upon their lives and given them a broadening experience that many would otherwise have lacked. They have managed to maintain most gentlemanly deportment. The border district is accustomed to reg-

ulars and doesn't expect to find them at prayer meeting every evening. Supposing the militia would be a lot of youngsters on a lark, it expected them to be a bit wild. Some of them may be, but the impression they have made as a whole is that they are a gentlemanly gathering of young men who are fully entitled to every bit of the enthusiastic and hospitable welcome that has been showered upon them. When thousands of mere boys go far from home without taking their "women folks" along and then behave themselves those who observe the feat take off their hats. San Antonio is a tourist town and San Antonio knows that it isn't generally done either this season or any other season.

Most of the boys are having the time of their lives. They find their own clowns in their several companies and the whole thing is a delightful vacation. They are also learning things at every puff of the engine. They have discovered that the millions of acres of string beans along the railroads in Texas are cotton and that the thousands of native born Mexicans in southwest Texas are not prisoners of war captured by Pershing. Austin, Texas, is still laughing because one militiaman with a head poked out of the car window of a passing train yelled to another peering from the adjoining window: "Hey, Bill, looky, a Packard

car 'way down here!" If there are any cars any Texas city doesn't boast they have never been advertised and are as yet undiscovered.

The militiamen are also learning with interest something about the distances in the noble country they have come to defend. It is a shock to them when they arrive in San Antonio to discover that the very straightest line to "the front" leads to Laredo and that they still have 150 miles to go to get there, while it is considerably further to Brownsville and 620 miles to El Paso.

Army officers are not very communicative persons, but there are a few facts one can get hold of by persistent effort. The officers regard the militiamen as excellent material, a little lacking in training, but not fatally lacking by any means. The militia is far below regular army standards but still by no means valueless. The militiamen cannot shoot as well as they should, but they can shoot better than any Mexican army that ever carried rifles. The mobilization is being better handled than when President Taft tried to place 20,000 regulars on the border. It lacks much of being a rapid movement of a great military force, but it is a vast improvement and encouraging for the future.

The army officers doubt that there will be war with Mexico and they have doubted it for a long time. Their logic is perfectly simple. They study international law and they figure that (according to precedent) an unavoidable casus belli has turned up and died so frequently that there is no use expecting the next crisis to be any more effective than the one which just passed. Nor are they bitter about it. Being soldiers they would like to do a little fighting. It is the nature of the men.

But they are just a little bit higher class men than the person who thinks they hate Mr. Woodrow Wilson would suppose. They don't waste time discussing such matters. They are very efficient, very busy and very ethical. Whatever Mr. Wilson tells them to do or not to do is going to be done or not done without question. Coming in touch with that sort of discipline will be excellent for the militiamen. It will introduce them to military men in whom there is no militarism. It is an inspiration to meet persons who practise so devoutly the ethics of their profession even tho that profession be the much criticized one of arms.

*Austin, Texas*

## THE BORDER

BY ROSE HENDERSON

Stretches of yellow, glaring sand,  
Gray dust smarting with alkali,  
Mesquite huddled on either hand,  
And a beaming, sun-drenched sky.

Creak of leather and clank of steel,  
Khaki village and sun-burned men,  
Rising clouds when the horses wheel  
Back to the camp again.

Mess and gossip and drill and rest,  
Night with the white stars thickly sown,  
Moonrise over the ragged crest,  
And the coyote's dreary moan.

Hot gray rocks where the lizard runs,  
Skulking greasers in haggard bands,  
Swift brown horsemen, the click of guns,  
And a splash of blood on the sands.



## IS HUGHES GOING DOWN HILL?

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

FORMER EDITOR OF HARPER'S WEEKLY

**S**PEAKING of the Wilson government's record in Mexico, Charles E. Hughes said in Detroit: "We showed our disposition to favor any bandit in the land."

Think of it. The man who descends to this political tone is the man with the halo; the apostle of holiness; the leader and judge who once seemed far above the mean and petty things of politics. Such lowering is often seen in the minds of those who start out to belittle for the sake of making a case.

A few escape it. Lincoln's tone toward his political opponents was never a note that his followers need be ashamed of. But Lincoln had great issues to defend. Mr. Wilson's campaign for election in 1912 was based on a program, not on attacking Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. It is sad to be in a situation where all you can do is to pick what flaws you can in the labors of that President who has carried the heaviest burden since Lincoln. Not yet, as this paper goes to press, has it been unmistakably stated by Mr. Hughes that if President he would have intervened in Mexico; broken off relations with Germany; ordered Americans to keep off the Lusitania; put an embargo on arms to the Allies; kept the old currency system instead of the new Federal reserve act; vetoed the rural credits act; vetoed the Seamen's act; vetoed the labor clauses of the Clayton act. The nearest to an issue is created when Mr. Hughes recommends a return to the tariff system of Mark Hanna, and to the whole industrial system of Mark Hanna.

## LINCOLN ON MEXICO.

**I**T will interest the public, more than any speeches Mr. Hughes has yet made, if he will point out the difference between Lincoln's view of Mexico and Wilson's. Among other things he will find these words addressed by Lincoln to President Polk:

I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already--that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to Heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive . . . to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory, that attractive rainbow that arises in showers of blood . . . he plunged into it.

Is Polk's example the one Mr. Hughes would have had Wilson fol-

low? Is it the example he would have followed himself? "Well-meaning" and "incompetent" were two of the favorite words hurled at Lincoln when he was President, by much the same kind of an opposition that confronts Wilson now. Caution and patience were exactly the qualities for which Lincoln was most frequently attacked. As a matter of fact, the theoretical cock-sureness being shown by Mr. Hughes would be the very worst quality to carry us thru a situation so delicate as the Mexican or the European. My friend Raymond Robins spoke the truth when he said:

The most skillful, the most courageous, the greatest statesmanship of the last two years in this world was the manner in which Wilson averted war between this country and Mexico. The reason that the blood of American men—sons of our homes—is not today reddening the hot sands of Mexico, to serve the interests of a few corporation magnates and speculators, is due more to the courage and constancy of Woodrow Wilson than to any other factor in American life. I would count myself poor and small, indeed, if I were not able to recognize wisdom, courage and public service, even if it had been shown by the chief of an opposing party.

## PATRIOTISM

**W**HAT is meant by the saying that partizanship should stop at the water's edge? The meaning is that criticism of foreign diplomacy, especially in pending questions, most of all in crises, shall be sparing; the citizen should support his President where possible, not seek to blacken his every move because he happens to belong to another party. It means that in our present difficult task of being friendly with Mexico, gaining the confidence of the Mexican people, likewise of all Latin America, thus establishing stable relations, a candidate should not say we favored every bandit unless he thinks we did. Our present ambassador to China, Paul S. Reinsch, in his book on "World Politics," says: "Questions of international relations, of measures undertaken against foreign nations or in concert with them, cannot effectively be made the subject of party controversies." Mr. Hughes should not ask us to treat Mexico as if it were England or Germany. Mr. Hughes should not, for his own glory, continue to talk as if Carranza had the ability but not the will to do everything smoothly.

Mr. Hughes should think less of how he can hold the German vote

without losing the American vote than he should think of the truth. If we must have tricks and insincerities in our politics, let us distort about home affairs, not about as complicated a set of foreign negotiations as any President could be burdened with. Being "100 per cent a candidate" drags down any man.

## EFFICIENCY

**A**NOTHER example of unexpectedly low-class campaigning by Mr. Hughes is the inaccuracy of his attack on the administration's record of appointments. Some of his concrete misstatements have already been pointed out. The Herrick case is one instance of misrepresentation. Herrick had resigned and his successor had accepted before the war broke out. Moreover, if Herrick should have been kept in office because of the crisis, why does Mr. Hughes try to have President Wilson thrown out in a crisis? I shall take up the record more fully in my next Independent article, for it is important to realize just how far Mr. Hughes can be swung by his partisan environment. It is absurd to suppose that a President who has accomplished much more than any other President since the war could do all that work if he did not have strong men around him. One of the things he has to be most proud of is the presence in his Cabinet of such men as Lansing, Baker, Houston, Lane, McAdoo, Wilson and Gregory. Can Mr. Hughes name any administration that has retained as many men in the diplomatic service as Mr. Wilson's administration—and this in spite of the temporary difficulty caused by Mr. Bryan's belief in the spoils system? Can he name any administration that has made fewer changes, even when one Republican administration has followed another Republican administration? Mr. Wilson could not have put his first year's program thru without Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan made great and generous sacrifices for the President. What the President yielded in return was insignificant in comparison. It is extremely doubtful if in mere detailed efficiency any administration can be pointed out that equals this one. Its greatest weakness is in its ignorance of advertising.

Has Mr. Hughes any issue, any program, or has he nothing but a lawyer's criticism of detail?



## THE WEAKNESS OF MR. WILSON

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

IN the presidential campaign of 1908 Governor Hughes, in his great "keynote" speech at Youngstown, Ohio, pointed out that the business in hand was not primarily one of adopting party platforms or endorsing legislative records, but "electing a President, the executive of the nation." And he went on to specify that

the character of our diplomacy, the concerns of our insular possessions, the management of our vast internal business, and the many intricate questions which lie within the range of executive discretion are in the hands of the President for the weal or woe of the nation.

How has President Wilson performed these executive duties? That is the question Mr. Hughes has been discussing in his formal address of acceptance in New York and in his subsequent speeches.

## THE SPOILS SYSTEM AT WORK

HIS first indictment of the administration is that it has put "incompetent men into important positions." It was the first duty of the Chief Executive "to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department and our representation abroad." But this high national obligation was not performed. The interests of the nation were sacrificed to the exigencies of partizan politics. Let one example suffice. The Secretary of State himself wrote to the American representative in San Domingo instructing him to report "what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats." This policy, tho peculiarly disastrous in its effects on the diplomatic service, was not limited to appointments in that field. It has been equally conspicuous, says Mr. Hughes, "in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service." Even in the technical bureaus scientists have been driven out and supplanted by politicians. Nor have the barriers of the civil service laws protected worthy officials, while statutes creating hosts of new offices have specifically exempted them from the operation of the merit system.

It used to be said of Mr. Hughes, when he was Governor of New York, that no party worker need apply for office! So inexorable was he in demanding fitness as the sole qualification for a position in the public service.

This brings out a fundamental difference between the two candidates

for the presidency. Both are men of great intellect, of high character and of marked, tho different, power of speech. But Mr. Wilson is in addition a man of imagination and sentiment, capable also of strong passion, and liable to become what Dr. Johnson used to call a "good hater." He is naturally a party man, and a strong partizan. He was born to be a propagandist, and his mind responds promptly to the appeal both of reform programs and humanitarian ideals. He is in his element in leading such movements, whether conceived in the interest of the Democratic party, or America, or humanity. And having as he himself said four years ago a "one-track mind," when a reformatory cause takes possession of him all other concerns are apt to be subordinated to it if not completely ignored.

Now this is not the mental outfit of a good executive or administrator. What is *his* function? Surely to conduct the business of his firm, company, institution, department, state or nation. For the successful performance of that work his first duty is the selection of competent subordinates, his second duty the encouragement and stimulation of those officials, and his third duty the promotion of the most competent and the elimination of the incompetent. Furthermore, it is essential to success that the chief executive of any business should be capable of estimating existing facts and making forecasts of future developments. Only by such sagacity and prevision will he be able to formulate wise policies. And these policies, finally, must be executed by prompt and vigorous action.

## A POOR EXECUTIVE

MR. HUGHES' detailed criticisms of the administration point to fundamental defects in President Wilson's capacity as an executive. Take Mexico, for example. Did President Wilson select capable experts to advise him? Did he grasp and truly assess the facts of the situation? Did he then formulate a sound Mexican policy? Did he recognize his duty to protect the lives and property of American citizens? Did he announce that however deeply and sincerely his fellow-citizens sympathized with the democratic movement in Mexico the American Government could not interfere with the domestic concerns of that country? Or did he, in the words of Mr. Hughes, "take Vera

Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our citizens out of peril?"

A good administrator would have maintained a firm, vigorous and consistent policy in Mexico. But the President has tried everything from unwarranted interference and actual war to doing nothing and washing his hands of the entire business. This policy he calls Watchful Waiting: all the world knows it is a policy of Woeful Wobbling.

## BEHIND TIME

PRESIDENT WILSON'S administration gives at many vital points the impression of belatedness, due to a lack not of extraordinary, but merely of reasonable sagacity and foresight. Action has been too slow, vision too confused, prevision too rare. Many admirable notes and despatches have been written from the State Department about deplorable events, but it seems to have been overlooked that the real business of the department was by prompt and wise anticipatory action to have prevented those occurrences. "The chief function of diplomacy," says Mr. Hughes very truly, "is prevention."

The President was too late in recognizing the necessity of the policy of preparedness. The time to have begun preparations for the national defense was in 1914 when the world-war started. But the President opposed it till this year, tho every argument he has since used in support of it was sound and pertinent in 1914. A prompt increase of the military and naval forces of the country would have put something besides paper and ink behind the diplomatic arm of our government. And can any one who knows how the business of governments is carried on doubt that under those circumstances belligerents would have hesitated to violate American rights?

Without such force the administration trusted to strong language. But ambassadors got the impression that the words were not to be taken seriously. "Had this government," says Mr. Hughes, "by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability,' we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania."



## “MURALS” FOR ALL

**I**F the number of art students now “going in” for interior decorating be any indication, it would seem that people generally are becoming dissatisfied with the haphazard arrangement of their homes and are calling in expert advice. The result of this trend must be a more orderly type of home that, while reflecting the true individuality of its inmates, will not be perpetually littered with all their personal vagaries and transitory belongings.

The photograph is doomed, and the autotype must soon follow it into the brown limbo of stained oak invented by the last century. The movement of things now is all toward more and better color; which is being rendered possible by our chemists of today. There seems to be a general feeling that the domestic wall-painting will come into vogue before long as a democratic possibility, especially for porches and the more public parts of the house, for it lends to a room rather more than anything else that desirable sense of having been lived in and loved—connecting the architecture with the more intimate details of the house and with the people who live in it.

Hitherto it has seemed that the cost of mural work has been so great that few have been able to have it. It is probably as true to say, however, that so few people have wished to have it that the artist has been obliged to charge a high price for the work. A mural painting, too, has been thought of too much as a rather pompous and very large group of people centering in Napoleon, Washington or some one of that kind in extremely unbecoming clothes; a composition that would weigh rather heavily upon a family at supper.

The modern young man (or more often woman) who is out to decorate our houses for us will scarcely advise this sort of thing. She will probably tell us that there is no necessity for figures at all, and that a basket of flowers or a decoration of landscape motive is much more suitable and much less expensive. There is no reason whatever why the mural part of an ordinary apartment room should not be quite effectively done in a simple way for a sum within reach of almost every one. There is no expensive framing and glazing to consider, for one thing, and the work ought to be quickly done when it is planned well.

And surely the business person will not be left much longer to his bare and vacuous cell. It has occurred

to some renters of offices in New York that the time has come for consideration of this vital matter. They remind clients that, as they spend most of their waking hours in their office, it is scarcely wise to live in airless or dingy rooms of appalling bareness. We shall next begin to doubt the wisdom of living in unlovely conditions, and especially of keeping visitors waiting in them. There would seem to be no valid reason why an office wall should not be a perpetual source of rest and refreshment. One's work would surely gain from an occasional glance at green leaves, dancing waves, or the solemn bulk of some gigantic mountain whose very outline seemed to speak of quiet and the cool stillness of high places.

And there is no doubt that mural decoration gives quite a different feeling from that obtained by hanging up pictures in frames, that always have somewhat the air of *objets d'art*. In this kind of work, with a few simple tones of well-chosen

color, or a small panel filled with gay hues, a room may be given the restfulness of far horizons and still waters, or the gaiety and animation of a flower garden. The reason is that the pictures are designed for specific conditions and the artist takes the whole room into consideration. In this way everything is made as far as possible to help the effect he wishes to produce, whereas in the case of inconsequent pictures in frames everything else is too apt to hinder their message. Nothing is quite so satisfactory as a true fresco, painted while the plaster of the wall is still wet. Nothing short of breaking the plaster can interfere with its color; it can be washed, and it has the air of being what it is—an integral part of the wall itself. Panels of all sorts may be made movable, but as time goes on we shall take intelligent interest in the decoration of rooms apart from the idea of possessing them, making them as beautiful as we can for the subsequent tenant, and rejoicing in the prospect of handling different conditions in new surroundings.

## CHOOSE YOUR SERMON

**W**HAT the average layman wants to hear about in church has been determined in an interesting manner by a California clergyman, the Rev. Bryant C. Preston, who submitted lists of suggested sermon topics to several hundred business men, professional men and educators of the town.

Since the subjects suggested were for Sunday evening treatment, it was not a little surprising that much attention was devoted to devotional and doctrinal subjects as opposed to historical, travel and literary subjects. Leading the list was the subject, “Are the Objections to Worldly Amusements Reasonable?” Closely following this came, “The Good in Bad People—and the Bad in Good People.” A social and political subject was third in popular favor, “Wanted? A More Powerful Navy and a Larger Army! By Whom?” Fourth came the topic, “Are Secret Societies a Blessing or a Curse?” Fifth in favor was a general subject, “The Best Medicine—A Merry Heart,” especially favored by the doctors.

The seven next popular subjects, in the order of their selection were, “The Christian Science of Prayer,” “Thomas the Doubter and His Present Prototype” tied with “Judas Iscariot, An Illustration of Spiritual Gravitation,” “The Narrowness of

Orthodoxy,” “Does the Open Shop Mean the Closed Heart?” “Kipling, the Poet-Prophet of the Strenuous Life,” “The Will to Believe,” and “The Eternal Question” (“Whom say, ye that I am?”).

To get the referendum started, twenty-five men of the church congregation submitted fifty names each, to which letters were sent. A number was written on an inconspicuous corner of the return blank and the corresponding number set down opposite the name of the man addrest on the list. Thus, when the answers and suggestions came in, the pastor could tell, even from unsigned letters, what classification the writer belonged to—doctor, lawyer, craftsman or business man.

The lists of names were then turned over to the original twenty-five men, who are responsible for notifying the men on their list of the date on which the pastor will speak on their respectively chosen topics.

More than seventy per cent of the men answered the letter. About two hundred of the five hundred addrest were not church members.

Many ministers have tried a referendum before but have failed because the “follow-up” system was incomplete. The entire success of such a plan depends upon the thoroughness with which it is put into operation.



# SAVE YOUR NERVES

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HE great American folly is hurry. We do everything in a hurry. We work, play, eat, sleep, talk, walk, think, read, write, pray, love and marry—all in a hurry. We are the greatest hurriers—and the greatest worriers—on the globe.

The end of hurry is worry; since hurry makes blunders and blunders breed confusion. Whether we know it or not, half of worry is hurry. When a man does his best and takes his time doing it, he instinctively trusts God to crown his work with happiness.

As a nation, we are tense without being intense—a psychological waste and physiological menace. The great worrier is tense without being intense—the great worker intense without being tense. A common trait of the captains of industry and the leaders of science is their nerve poise; whether it be Rodin carving a statue, or Burbank evolving a plant, or Edison moulding an invention, or Morgan building a railroad, or Kitchener calling five million men to the colors—the mark of the man is calm, a supreme certainty born of a supreme skill. He who frets fears failure.

More and more do our nerves become the channels of our destiny. Thru them pours the energy, by them grows the courage, in them lies the health to achieve great things. Of all the portions and functions of the body, the nerves are the most difficult of repair. And the greatest waste in American life is waste of nerve force.

## HOW WE WASTE NERVE FORCE

**W**E eat too much, too fast and too often. We talk with the reserve, sweetness and composure of a boiler factory. We live and work amid countless and needless noises. We measure our neighbor by his speed-record and his bank-book. We put the clock where the altar used to be. We entertain too frequently, gaudily and politely. We read bales of trash, and wonder why our thought scatters and our memory fades out. We tie ourselves to a schedule as we tie a dog to his post, then we cannot see why we lack initiative, courage, magnetism. We dress to enrich the fashion-mongers, not to ennoble ourselves. We roam where the bright lights dazzle, but never look at the darkness ahead. We buy more and more tonics, and habit-forming drugs. Millions of us go to the moving pictures every day—and a three-

hour focus of the mind on the film play and vaudeville wastes enough energy to start a man well toward a better job. We batter our nerves this way and that for no reason except that we follow the crowd, and refuse to listen to ourselves.

I know of many a speed-maniac and efficiency fanatic who rather takes pride in the fact that he keeps going all the time. So does an empty hogshead, going down hill. The quickest way to run down is to be always speeding up. When you watch your watch and not yourself, watch out!

A regular duty of an efficient man is to forget to be efficient. The time to observe this duty is every Sunday, two or three evenings a week, and three or four weeks a year. Otherwise, efficiency becomes an obsession; and the more moral an obsession is, the more dangerous it is. Very earnest souls often ask me if the loss of time does not worry me fearfully? I tell them "Surely—I don't lose enough!" No system is complete without a system to forget system. First lesson in achievement—how to work; second lesson—how to stop working. The productive mind is creative; and essential to the finest creations are the long relaxations between.

Fifty years ago about two-thirds of the people of the United States lived in the country. Now, only about one-third live there; the rest have moved business or home, or both, to the city centers of noise, congestion, irritation, competition and worry. No such rapid and complete change of national environment was ever known before in the history of the nations of the world.

We have not become properly adjusted to the new conditions. Our grandfathers needed health of muscle—and they got it on the farm. We need health of nerve—and we get it nowhere. The subject is not taught or even understood, by parents or physicians or college professors. We are never trained in the function, use and care of the nerves until the nerves break down and we are laid on the shelf. Moreover, it is the people of fine talents and great possibilities who are subject to nerve disorders; human kine don't get nervous prostration—human lions do. This fact makes nerve protection a vital study and urgent need in the conservation of our best national resources—the men and women who might do great things.

Now relaxation is the key to the

nerve problem. The final efficiency test of a great worker is that he knows how to rest. This knowledge, rightly used, will add five or ten years to his life, will save him future sanitarium bills and loss of time when most needed, will augment the quality and quantity of his yearly brain output by fifteen to thirty per cent, and will help him to be an example of sane living to all his friends.

By "relaxation" I do not mean play, diversion or amusement. Play is merely change of motion. Relaxation is cessation of motion, and solitude. Make your mind a perfect blank, let your nerves and muscles hang as limp as tho you had lost control of them, blur all consciousness of time, care and responsibility, close your eyes and ears to all sensation, feel nothing, want nothing, remember nothing, hold nothing, revel softly in a dreamy haze of oblivion while the hours slip away unmarked and unmeasured, be as calm and inert as a moss-grown log in a shady dell where the soothing willows gently wave and flowers breathe content beside a sleepy brook.

## POWER THRU RELAXATION

**T**HE power to relax is the source of the power to concentrate. The human soul is like a mountain reservoir. Quietly and slowly, away from the multitude, it fills and renews itself with strength, purpose, faith, courage, energy, speed, initiative. Then it pours down thru the world and moves the mills of trade like a Niagara! But first, in relaxation, the power must accumulate. A man can no more be efficient without a proper mode of relaxation than a system of electric light or motion could be without a fully charged battery. When we are dull, tired, cross, perplexed, discouraged, we should simply remember the nerves are electric wires, needing a new life. We must learn to relax, for the sake of our health, work, prosperity, influence, growth.

Our health demands relaxation. In the United States child mortality is decreasing, but middle-age mortality increasing—we have more cases, annually, of heart disease, apoplexy, nervous prostration, exhaustion, pre-senility and insanity. Cause? Too rapid living, candle burnt at both ends, light goes out. Cure? Knowledge and habit of relaxation, in early life. The only sure cure is prevention.

Our work demands relaxation. The



great work is done by the genius, who forgets to eat and sleep while he hammers his dream into shape, melted with divine fire and molded at the forge of concentration. But, his work done, the genius grows lax, idle, care-free as a child. The ebb and flow of spirit, like the ebb and flow of the sea, must be regarded. While we are machines we are bound to routine; but as we learn to create, we must counterbalance creation with relaxation. I know a man who, after a long stress of powerful creative work, slept an average of fourteen hours a day for a month. Then he was ready for a new feat of empire building. To be alert be inert before and after. To do more, do nothing between times.

Our prosperity demands relaxation. The money-making ideas come to the man who is mentally and physically fresh and vigorous. Capacity measures opportunity, and our chance is as great as our power to seize it with all the grip of our magnetic forces. A friend of mine, starting on nothing, has built up a huge business, from which he has taken several fortunes. His secret, you ask? He answers "Money is productivity, productivity is energy and I have learned how to *renew my energy*, pouring a flood of it into my

business whenever the finances threaten to be low."

Our influence demands relaxation. Our neighbors like us, listen to us, follow us, when we are strong, keen, sure, bright and sunny. A fag in a man is a drag on all his friends. To restore cheeriness, cure fatigue. And to be a leader of men, be a follower of Nature; draw from earth and air and water, sun and sky, the magnetic forces to rejuvenate you, and others thru you.

Our growth demands relaxation. We are citizens of Cosmos, dwellers in Eternity, heirs of Infinity. Why then hurry? Why fret and grieve at delay or disappointment? Everything must come right when *we* are right. We cannot sow a panic and reap a destiny. Moral vision, even more than physical vitality, must be conserved and refreshed by wholesome, normal periods of seclusion, meditation, relaxation, reunion with God and Nature.

We are industrial pragmatists. Our answer is to every business theory: "Does it *work*?" Has the regular observance of the need to relax produced results to justify our claim? It has. We cite cases.

One of the world's richest men finds that his afternoon work is greatly improved by a siesta follow-

ing lunch. A famous captain of industry keeps a lounge in his office, and when the cares and duties of his strenuous life press too close, he resorts to silence, locks the door, muffles the telephone, draws the blinds, forgets business, lies limp and relaxed for ten or fifteen minutes—and speeds back to his desk, a new man! Certain large factories have reduced their working hours from ten to nine, or nine and a half, or even eight hours, without diminishing their output—the workers move faster when less tired, and feel better, mentally and physically. New York department stores have tried the experiment of closing all day Saturday in summer, to give their employees more chance to relax; and they have noted an actual increase of business in some cases, by having one business day less in the week. So slight a rest period as a fifteen minute recess in the middle of the afternoon for mill and factory workers has materially reduced the number of errors and accidents, most of which, due to fatigue, have been found to occur late in the afternoon. It pays financially to learn to relax.

The interested reader may ask when, where and how? We offer brief suggestions, particularly for the hard-working, fast-thinking

# EFFICIENCY NERVE TEST

FOR INDICATING PROBABLE CONDITIONS OF STRESS AND STRAIN OF THE KEEN BRAIN WORKER, AND SUGGESTING RELAXATION METHODS FOR HEALTH, POISE AND PRODUCTIVITY

**DIRECTIONS.** Read first the accompanying article by Mr. Purinton for a general view of the subject. Where answer to question is Yes, write numeral 5 in black space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Add column for your approximate percentage in efficient nerve action. If your percentage is below 80, you need to study and practise the art of relaxation. Queries will be answered if address to Mr. Purinton, care of The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

1. Can you relax perfectly as described in the article herewith? .....
2. Are you entirely free from hurry, worry, headache, nervousness, mental depression? .....
3. Do you know how to relieve pain, exhaustion or depletion of the nerves? .....
4. Is your doctor a nerve specialist? .....
5. Are you informed on the foods, baths and exercises to build and renew the nerves? .....
6. Have you made a study of personal conservation of energy? .....
7. Do you forget business on Sunday, and most of the evenings of the week? .....
8. Can you smile in the face of panic, epidemic, failure, grief and disappointment? .....
9. Is your daily schedule planned so as to avoid haste, waste, fatigue? .....
10. Do you rest fifteen to thirty minutes after each meal?.....
11. Are you a sound sleeper, and in bed sixty hours a week? .....
12. Are you thoroly rested when you get up in the morning? .....
13. Would you rather be alone than "in society"? .....
14. Are your best friends the great philosophers of the past and present? .....
15. Have you studied a book on nerve control, and do you take a psychological journal? .....
16. Is cathedral music more pleasing to you than dance music? .....
17. Do you feel younger every year, and look much younger than you are? .....
18. Are you two different people—one at home and another at work? .....
19. Is the future a treasure-house of hopes, dreams, plans and purposes? .....
20. Do people, when in trouble, come to you for help and advice? .....





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## Have You Left School?

with a diploma, or without it? In either case, you of course do not wish to leave off being educated. When education ends, life ends.

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man or woman who is highly organized, ambitious and intense.

Be on your guard against the hurry habit. Systematize your day and plan your work ahead, so you never need to hurry. When you have appointments to keep, always give yourself a leeway of five or ten minutes to provide for unexpected hindrances and prevent last-moment rushes. Move slowly, speak slowly, think and feel slowly, outside of office hours. Finish every piece of work before you start another. Change the stress and strain of your daily routine from your nerves to your muscles—you can do it by the proper system of mental and physical exercise. Learn to like slow, phlegmatic people, and be much in their company; you will irritate them as much as they do you, and the combined friction should wear away some of the eccentricities of you both. Cultivate the friendship of day-laborers, and spend an evening often with them; people who work their brains only are about as restful, for constant companions, as a roomful of clocks in perfect health.

Study books on nerve-control. Read regularly one hygienic and one psychological magazine; but not more, please, than one each, lest you become a hopeless health crank and sicker than would otherwise be possible. Choose for your doctor one who is a trained psychologist—as every doctor should be—the physical troubles of a keen brain-worker are likely to be mostly nervous in origin, therefore, amenable to psychic treatment only.

Wear soft, loose clothing—no stiff hats or corsets. No high collars, no tight shoes, no wool next the skin. Get the Blucher form of shoe, preferably of vici kid, and have rubber heels on every pair. At home use moccasins or sandals, or a patent cushion slipper, even more restful than these, and obtainable at almost any shoe store. Let all your colors of your dress and your room be quiet, peaceful, harmonizing with your

taste and temperament. Choose plain, simple furniture of the mission or similar type; avoid rocking chairs, but have a reclining steamer or camp chair in your room, to conform to the body and give the perfect relaxation that a hammock does.

Have your only room lamp a powerful desk portable, fully shaded. Find a spot in your room where all the window light will strike your back and none your face. Then put your writing desk or reading table there. Get a miniature clock that ticks almost without being heard, or hang your watch on the wall; a loud ticking timepiece is hard on the nerves. Let your pictures be few and far between and your trinkets and ornaments even less. The proverbial calm of the nun is due partly to the wide spaces in her cloistered cell, and her vision is thus kept clear and tranquil.

#### RELAX RESOLUTELY

**B**E alone some time each day, and suffer motion to yield to meditation. Learn to speak seldom and slowly. When you read books omit the sensational novel of the present day and relax with Emerson, Carlyle, Whitman, Thoreau, Confucius, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius. And prefer old-fashioned music to the ragtime of the modern cabaret. The chant of the cathedral organ is a clear invitation to repose. Take long walks when time is abundant. Make friends with night; commune with the stars, let them soothe away your cares.

Develop your will and dominate your wishes. Think great thoughts, and sweep away trifles. Plan a daily schedule with the right baths, foods and exercises to keep your nerves ready, steady, strong. Leave the "nerve tonic" sold in a bottle strictly alone, as it merely tones up the pocket-nerve of the maker. Test the regenerating power of slow, calm, deep rhythmic breathing as a life-habit. Experience the wonderful results on the nervous system of the air, light, sun and earth baths, now so popular in Europe.

Investigate the action of heat on the nerves, whether in a hot water bottle at spine or feet, a vapor bath, a prolonged submergence in very hot water, a cabinet for electric-light baths, or a hand thermal device for local use. (But first consult your physician.) When the nerves grow tense from overwork or anxiety have an expert apply massage to the head, spine and nerve branches.

Sleep sixty hours a week or more, and as nearly out doors as possible. Have your bed, springs, mattress, coverlets hygienic and scientific—here economy is out of place. Be asleep at ten o'clock half the nights in the week. Don't be ashamed to rest in the daytime—many a business man, otherwise sane, has gone to pieces and his business with him because when tired and worried he failed to rest by day—he thought he might look foolish, womanish or sickish if he lay down before dark! Always rest a few minutes before and after meals. Relax on the street-car, going to and from business. Lock your work in the office and play with the children, or putter in the garden, or even lead the dog out for an airing, to clear your brain of business cobwebs in advance of dinner. Learn to change your consciousness as you change your coat, and make your home self utterly different from your business self.

A man's work lives to the extent that he lives for his work. To live for your work you must first live wholly in it—then wholly away from it. The force in concentration is the rebound from relaxation.

More work is good, better work is better, greater work is best. The man who does great work is so much greater than his work that he looks on all work as child's play; so he can smile at himself for working, when he is not working, and relax, and let go, and cease to think and do, in order just to be. The crown of achievement is attainment; and the measure of attainment is silent self-command.

## CHAIRS TO COLLECT

Chairs were an evolution from the forms and stools used for seats in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

In England, when the chair was first used, and even wealthy men only owned one or two, it was the seat of honor, given to a guest as a special mark of favor. The American colonists followed this custom during the first part of the seventeenth century.

Two of the earliest types of chairs were "thrown" or turned chairs and Wainscot, sometimes described as "scrowled" or carved chairs. Both these styles lacked upholstery. Later, chairs were covered with leather or "Turkey Work" and other materials.

The most famous "turned" chair in the United States is the "President's Chair" at Harvard University. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written of it in his "Parson Turell's Legacy."

High chairs of many sorts were provided for the youngest children in Colonial days. One such was brought to America in 1635 by Richard Mather. It was subsequently used by Samuel, Increase, Cotton, and the rest of the family. This chair is now a show piece at the American Antiquarian Society's rooms at Worcester, Massachusetts.

The so called Jacobean furniture came into vogue in America during the latter part of the seventeenth century. It in-

cluded chairs which are unknown to the Elizabethan period. The Jacobean chairs were often inlaid with colored woods. The arm chairs of this period followed a fashion introduced from Venice and had the legs in a curved X shape across the front. A loose cushion was often introduced which made for comfort. Carving was often used on these chairs, the lines of which were generally graceful.

Queen Anne chairs, with their rush bottoms, sometimes also had Spanish feet. The Dutch splat, as used in these chairs, was afterward developed and elaborated by Chippendale and others. These chairs were contemporaneous with the hoopskirt and the arms were spread to accommodate the gowns.



## PEBBLES

What Mexico needs is the little rift within the loot.—*Wall Street Journal*.

The problem is not licking the Russians but keeping them licked.—*New York Evening Sun*.

Great Britain probably considers the submarine merchantman a D— boat.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

"Mother, I cinched the prize in English compo and had the rest of the bunch skinned a mile."—*Life*.

As we understand it, "pork" is the money expended on public improvements in some other town.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

She—You know, Mr. Jones, I thought you much older than you are.

He—Oh, no; not a bit, I assure you.—*Boston Transcript*.

"By gorry, I'm tired!"

"There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day an' you wurkin' in a nice cool sewer!"—*Masses*.

"How much is thim plums?"

"Ten cents a peck."

"Shure, pwhat do yez think I am, a burrd?"—*Lampoon*.

Wife—I've changed icemen.

Hubby—Why so?

Wife—He says he will give me colder ice for the same money.—*Hartford Gazette*.

"Miserly offered the man who saved his life half a dollar."

"Did the man accept it?"

"Yes, but he handed Miserly twenty cents change."—*Christian Register*.

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."

"Good thing!"

"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for ten cents, but now he wants a quarter."—*Life*.

Grad.—This university certainly takes an interest in a fellow, doesn't it?

Tad—How's that?

Grad.—Well, I read that they will be very glad to hear of the death of any of their alumni.—*Siren*.

"I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton.

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."—*Kansas City Star*.

"If a man called me a liar," asserted a braggart, "I'd sail in and lick him, if he weighed three hundred pounds."

"Well, you big bluff," answered one who was tired of listening. "I call you that here and now. You're a liar."

"Bluff yourself," came back the artist, without a minute's hesitation. "You don't weigh more than a hundred and fifty, and you know what I said."—*Tid-Bits*.

A London wholesale provision house, which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a provincial customer recently, complaining bitterly of the very poor quality of the last two lots of eggs supplied.

The reputation of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

"Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our consignment did not suit you; there was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order, and find that it reads as follows: Rush fifty boxes eggs. We want them bad."—*Tid-Bits*.

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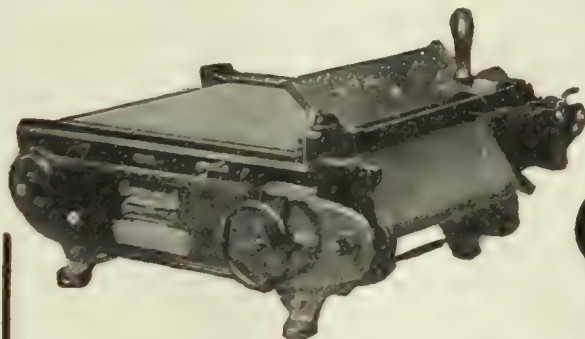
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# THE NEW BOOKS

## SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

As the war news "beat" probably "the man who dined with the Kaiser" is entitled to the first prize. This not alone because of that much discussed imperial dinner at Nish, but for the Turkish situation as presented in *My Secret Service*. That Germany was in control of the Turkish Government we have gathered, but not to the extent now brought to light, nor that her plans for making Turkey a main theater of war were so vigorously and comprehensively undertaken. The only check upon them would seem to be the food problem, but the author warns the Entente powers, in whose interest he took his perilous trip, that German designs upon the East and Egypt are likely to develop, at any time, into one of the greatest offensives.

Certainly the best picture map we have to hand of Verdun, its curious rock citadel, its detached forts constructed on the principles of Brialmont, but after the fall of Liège and Namur discarded in favor of outlying trenches, is to be found in *They Shall Not Pass*, by Frank H. Simonds, who was granted the exceptional privilege of visiting Verdun during the present German attack. He gathered that the holding of Verdun was regarded as of greater sentimental than strategic value. Another view holds that the French base at Verdun threatens the most important German iron ore deposits lying between that fortress and Metz. The loss of this by a French offensive from Verdun would deal a severe blow at German manufacture of armaments and munitions.

It might be inferred from Mr. Ellery Sedgwick's preface to Edward Morlae's *A Soldier of the Legion* that there is something finer about a "beloved pirate" than the "sweet placidity which wraps the Grand Army of the Republic." We were under the impression that the Grand Army of the Republic fought bravely and honorably at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; that for so doing its aged veterans were entitled to the respect of a younger generation. In reality a "beloved" or any other kind of pirate would find military discipline an unhealthy atmosphere for the practise of swashbuckling propensities. Granted the French Foreign Legion was composed chiefly of men who found it convenient to take refuge therein from the process of criminal law, does it necessarily follow they were devoid of higher instincts? Evidently the President of the French Republic did not think so, otherwise he would hardly have placed the Legion on an equal footing with the regiments of the Line, and finally ordered their colors, decorated with the Legion of Honor, deposited in the Invalides, where repose Napoleon's standards. In fact Sergeant Morlae gives the key-

note to the underlying spirit of the men with whom he served when referring to one among the slain: "He was a good comrade and a good soldier." In a military sense that term is far removed from the swashbuckler.

*Passed by the Censor* is both a vivid record of tremendous events and a revelation of the change these events wrought in the author. In the opening chapters Wythe Williams and the American Ambassador seem to be directing everything in complete harmony, and what the Ambassador does not quite grasp Mr. Williams is on hand to elucidate! If we lay aside the book here a great injustice is done Mr. Williams. As we read his growingly impressive war scenes, the enforced discipline he underwent by the French military authorities, and the voluntary discipline undertaken as a Red Cross assistant, the reader becomes conscious of another personality in the author, a man stirred to the depths by the heroism and suffering everywhere around him. Frigid indeed would be the nature that could not experience a touch of emotion at his portrayal of Chenal singing the "Marseillaise." That picture is a masterpiece.

A more forceful argument for the total abolishment of alcoholic liquors could hardly be discovered than in *German Atrocities*, by J. H. Morgan. In Belgium, and especially in northern France, were unlimited stores of wines and spirits. What, therefore, was likely to happen when those regions were invaded by temporarily unrestrained soldiers? An orgy of drunkenness followed and from drunkenness to atrocity is but a single downward step. Otherwise, while the evidence in this volume contributes to what we have already learned, we are not convinced that the whole German people are comprehensively guilty.

*My Secret Service*, by The Man Who Dined With the Kaiser. Doran. \$1. *They Shall Not Pass*, by Frank H. Simonds. Doubleday Page. \$1. *A Soldier of the Legion*, by Edward Morlae. Houghton, Mifflin \$1. *Passed by the Censor*, by Wythe Williams. Dutton. \$1.50. *German Atrocities*, by J. H. Morgan. Dutton. \$1.

## IT PAYS TO BE HAPPY

Much trash has been written on happiness and optimism. Quack psychology has too often foisted itself upon unsuspecting readers. But in his study of *The Influence of Joy*, Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn has given us a book that is different. It is based on sound knowledge and genuine experimental data. It has enough "cold facts" to satisfy the average "scientific" reader, and enough popular treatment to please the most rabid optimist.

Dr. Dearborn briefly explains the mechanism and the significance of the "basic emotion of joy." He discusses its influence upon nutrition, upon circulation, upon the nervous system, upon work and play, and upon personality.

His conclusions confirm the belief—which has been exploited by the New Thought movement—that joy has a tonic or stimulating effect upon the human organism. If you are joyful, hopeful, optimistic, alert, and active you work better, play better, sleep better, digest better, worry less, and accomplish much more. Thus Dr. Dearborn, with all the restraint of a physiologist and psychologist, gives a firm foundation for the "gospel of joy" and "cult of optimism." But he is not fanatical or platitudinous. His first allegiance is to facts.

*The Influence of Joy*, by Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn. Boston. Little, Brown. \$1.

## WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Characterized as scientific, this book, *The Socialism of Today*, is a careful compilation of original documents, editorials, addresses, reports, etc., that are calculated to give an objective picture of what the Socialist and labor movements actually mean at the present time. The first part of the book is historical, its sections dealing with the various countries, from Germany to China, in which the socialist movement has taken root, with a chapter on the International. In the second part, the treatment is topical, chapters being devoted to labor unions, social legislation, unemployment, militarism, etc. The book is edited by a committee of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and is said to be the first comprehensive source-book dealing with the movement. It is a valuable handbook not only to propagandists for or against socialism, but to students of politics, economics and sociology.

*Socialism of Today*. Holt. \$1.60.

## CHAOTIC VERSE

Chaos is the distinguishing feature of *On the Overland and Other Poems*, by Frederick Mortimer Clapp. The verse has all the beauty of chaos—the challenge of disarray and the passion of turmoil, but it also has the confusion, the vagueness, and the seeming lack of purpose.

In the short, graphic pictures of rough-hewn life, Mr. Clapp is at his best, as when he is shot through space *In the Cab of No. 3303*:

. . . ; far our head-light hurls its white sword through the darkness; earth unfurls reelingly fence and field; the blue rails ring; the black ties scream up under us and fling time back where night, black-eddy, streams and swirls. . . .

The longer poems have many of the characteristics of "Spoon River Anthology," but they lack the compactness, the knife-like clearness, of Masters. All have the typographical eccentricities of the most violent vers libre. Usually they have no rhyme, and sometimes, when the poet lets adjectives run away with him, little reason

*On the Overland and Other Poems*, by F. M. Clapp. Yale Univ. Press. \$1.





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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to children. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than a policy with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. This a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 37 would provide an annual income of \$618.35, absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

# The Market Place

## ALL THIS FROM ALASKA

When we bought Alaska, few expected that the investment would yield a good return, in a commercial way. But we received from that ice-bound territory in the year that ended with June about \$67,000,000 worth of products. Copper, valued at \$26,500,000, stood first in the list, and canned salmon, \$18,000,000, second. Shipments of copper were four times the annual average for the three years immediately preceding, and the gain of salmon in one year was 22 per cent. The total, gold and silver excluded, was twice the annual average since 1912.

We received \$16,200,000 worth of gold from Alaska's mines, an increase of \$1,000,000 in one year, and silver valued at \$760,000, or \$500,000 more than was sent to us in 1915. And our imports from Alaska are growing.

## GRAIN CROPS REDUCED

Those who had been encouraged by the government's July crop report, which increased the indicated yield of wheat from 715,000,000 to 759,000,000 bushels, could find nothing in the August report to sustain their hopes. The new and greatly reduced estimates had been foreshadowed by news from the fields which already had affected the markets. Unfavorable weather and injury caused by black rust had led one prominent expert to predict that there would be only 681,000,000 bushels of wheat, while another could expect only 672,000,000. They had not fully measured the effect of the prevailing unfavorable conditions, for the government's estimate was only 654,000,000 bushels, a quantity equivalent to 64 per cent of last year's extraordinary yield of 1,012,000,000, and much less than the average (728,000,000) for the five years immediately preceding 1915. The condition of spring wheat had declined in one month from 89 to 63½, and the quantity to be harvested had been cut down from 270,000,000 bushels to 199,000,000. On the day when the report was published all the grain markets were excited, and there was an advance of 11 cents a bushel at Chicago. Additions since that date have raised the price to \$1.44 for September delivery and \$1.52 for May.

As Canada's wheat crop has been reduced by similar conditions, and the yield in foreign fields is below that of last year, high prices for some time to come can easily be foreseen. Our exports were 333,000,000 bushels in 1914

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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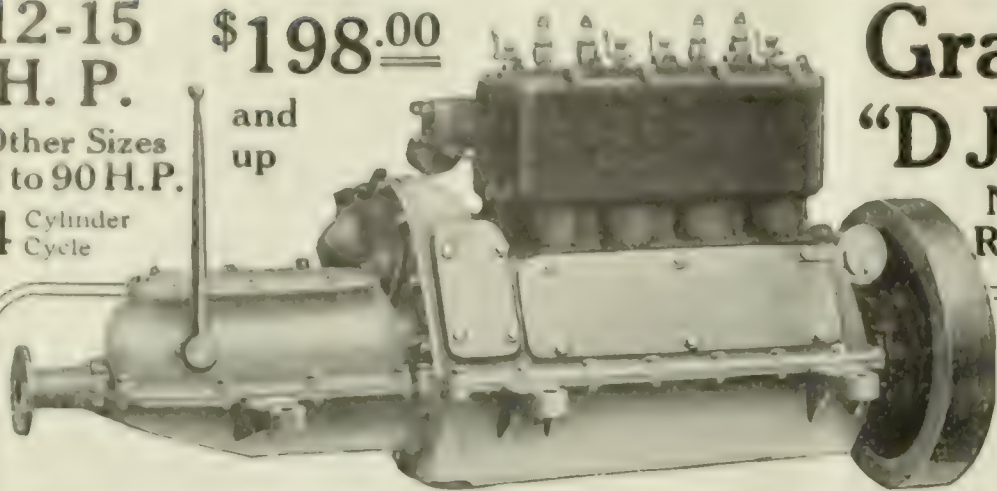
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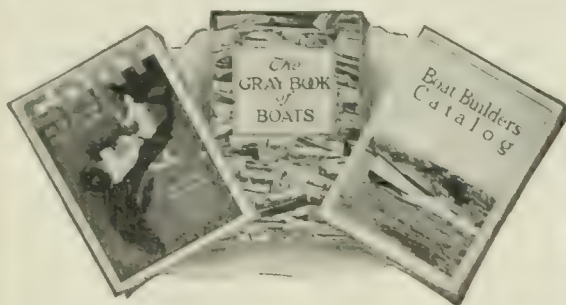
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and 250,000,000 last year, against an average of about 125,000,000 for several years preceding the war. As 620,000,000 are required for home consumption and seeding, we can spare only 34,000,000 from the new crop. From last year's, however, we are carrying over 160,000,000. Therefore, with some allowance for reserves, the quantity that can be sold to foreign buyers during the crop year may be 120,000,000 bushels, or, at most, 150,000,000.

The official estimate of the corn crop was reduced by 90,000,000 bushels to 2,277,000,000, but this exceeds by 45,000,000 the average for five years before 1915. A reduction for oats leaves a yield of 1,274,000,000, against last year's 1,540,000,000. For barley and rye there are losses since the beginning of July, but the rice and flax estimates are substantially without change. Slight gains for tobacco indicate the greatest yield, 1,197,000,000 pounds, ever reported. The crops of potatoes and hay will be above recent averages. There will not be so many apples or peaches as there were last year.

### SALES HERE FROM ABROAD

For a long time the movement of prices in our open market for securities has been affected by the British Government's continuous sale here of American stocks and bonds heretofore owned in Great Britain and recently brought under the government's control or into its possession by its mobilization plan. Almost every week a shipment of from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth of these securities has been received in New York. France sent \$43,000,000 worth about two weeks ago. These securities, however, are not to be sold but will be used as the basis of a credit. While a stream of the securities from England has been running into our Stock Exchange market, large sales have also been made outside of the Exchange privately.

The British Government buys or borrows the securities. Those which are purchased the government can sell; the borrowed stocks or bonds can be used as collateral security for credits or loans. Recently there have been about 200 additions to the list of the American securities affected by the mobilization plan. It is a long one, including more than 1,000 issues. A special income tax of ten per cent, in addition to the general income tax, was designed to stimulate the sale, or the loaning, of them to the government by owners, and it has had that effect.

It is now reported that there is to be here a new British credit or loan secured by collateral consisting of the stocks and bonds which the government has borrowed, as well as by some of those which it is free to sell. The amount, it is said, will be \$200,000,000. If the continuous sale of these stocks and bonds should cease, and if the securities—those owned as well as those borrowed—should be used as collateral, this would give much relief to our market, in which prices would then be determined in a normal way, mainly by domestic conditions.

## The Independent Investor's Service

*The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.*



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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per share on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable September 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 18th, 1916. Books will not close.

SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

#### NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

Preferred Dividend No. 68.

New York, August 9th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable August 15th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 9th, 1916, and will re-open at 10 A. M. August 16th, 1916.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

#### NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

Common Dividend No. 57.

New York, August 9th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT upon the COMMON STOCK of the Company, payable September 20th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 9th, 1916, and will re-open at 10 A. M. September 21st, 1916.

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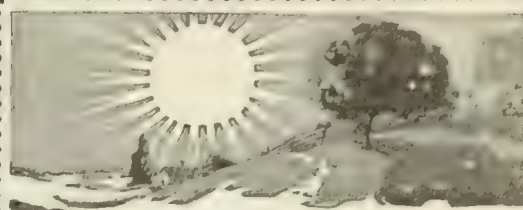
L. A. E., Orland, Ind.—None of the insurance hand-books available by me contain the name of the Capitol Casualty Company of Indianapolis. Address your inquiry to Hon. Dale J. Crittenger, Auditor of State, Indianapolis, Ind.

G. H. T., Humboldt, Iowa.—The National Temperance Life Insurance Society of New York is classed as a fraternal association transacting business under the assessment system. It maintains no reserve. In 1915 its total income was \$17,028; total disbursements, \$16,724, consisting of death loss, \$1000, and expenses, \$15,724. The society wrote \$67,000 new insurance in 1915 and ended the year with \$418,000 in force. The assets December 31, 1915, were \$5456; liabilities, \$4157.

H. C., Chicago, Ill.—On December 31, 1915, the financial condition of the Missouri State Life was: admitted assets, \$12,000,808; total liabilities (including capital stock of \$1,000,000), \$11,186,683; net surplus, \$814,125. The company is satisfactorily managed, its funds are properly invested, the expense of doing business and the mortality rate are moderate and death claims are promptly paid. I regard it as inferior to many companies because the amount of its capital is unnecessarily large; because the rate of dividends to stockholders on the capital is not restricted; because it writes deferred dividend policies; and because it issues both participating and non-participating policies.

R. D. B., Rouseville, Pa.—The post-office address of the Postal Life Insurance Company is 35 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. The annual report of the New York Insurance Department shows the financial condition of that company on December 31, 1915, to be as follows: admitted assets, \$9,487,942; total liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$9,196,813; surplus, including capital, \$291,129. As compared with companies doing business thru agents, the amount of new insurance granted yearly is small. The company employs no agents, relying mainly on magazine advertising to attract applications and by making small discounts on premiums. The management is of good average quality. The company's effort to reduce the net cost of insurance below that of the best dividend paying agency companies has not been realized.

G. E. B., Indiana.—The Farmers National Life Insurance Company of America, located at East Chicago, Indiana, with executive offices at Chicago, Illinois, was incorporated under the laws of Indiana in January, 1912, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. During 1912 and 1913 the organizers collected from subscribers to the stock \$150,643 in cash and \$49,357 in promissory notes and a further sum, for use as surplus, of \$116,649 cash and \$83,351 in notes. In 1913 the authorized capital was increased to \$500,000. During 1915 \$79,200 in cash and notes was collected on capital account and \$82,907 on surplus account. At the end of 1914 the company's financial statement showed that its capital was impaired \$3375. At the end of 1915 the paid up capital consisted of \$148,163 cash and \$101,217 stockholders' notes, a total of \$252,380. The notes figure as an asset. Allowing the item (and it is not properly allowable) the net surplus is \$5771. As nearly as I can make out, more than \$300,000 in cash has been received from stockholders in four years. Its assets are \$306,915. In 1915 the total income was \$165,776 and the total outgo was \$262,933.



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### A MONOGRAPH AND ITS READERS

A cordial reception is being accorded the first of the Monographs of Efficiency, just published by the National Institute of Efficiency, and the series, launched with such immediately satisfactory results, seems likely to attain a steadily increasing usefulness. Issued, in the first place, for the benefit of members of the Institute, the monograph—which is entitled “Efficiency and Life,” and written by Mr. Edward Earle Purinton—has already found many “outside” admirers, and the officials have had the pleasure of meeting a big demand from members who have taken advantage of the offer of extra copies. “No man,” says Mr. Melvil Dewey, a member of the Board of Governors, in a brief introduction, “can read this monograph in a fair spirit, willing to assimilate what will best help him, without getting many ideas and practical suggestions that will enable him to improve himself”—a view which is finding ready confirmation among people of widely diverse occupations and interests. Thus Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole and one of the Institute Governors, writes: “The Monograph is effective in appearance and ‘meaty’ in contents. I congratulate the Institute.” Hon. Herbert W. Rice, of Providence, another member of the Board, says: “I have read the Monograph carefully and was very much pleased with it. It should have a very wide circulation. It is forceful and tho long, held my interest, and I believe that means that it will hold the interest of the average man clear thru.” “I think both you and the National Institute of Efficiency are to be congratulated upon the first of the monographs,” writes Mr. R. B. Price, vice-president of the U. S. Rubber Company. “I have passed mine around to several people, who all commented favorably, and I am ordering twenty-five for distribution to some of my people.” Representing women readers, Miss N. H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls, says: “I have already begun to apply some of Mr. Purinton’s practical suggestions.” All such letters which have reached the office of the Institute have the added value of being entirely spontaneous tribute to the Monograph’s timeliness, and it is significant that the public libraries—notably the Free Library of Philadelphia and the State Library of Rhode Island at Providence—are taking up the Institute’s publications, present and prospective.

### TIGHTENING THE UNION

A remarkable plan for developing America’s road system is being put forward by Mr. Henry B. Joy, president of the Lincoln Highway and one of the governors of the National Institute of Efficiency, who advocates the building by the government of a highway, be-

ginning at and returning to New York, which would virtually encircle the United States. It would be so laid as to connect in the most efficient manner with the Lincoln, Dixie, Jefferson, and Columbia River Highways and the Santa Fé Trail and furnish an elastic system of transportation facilities between all the states in the Union. In its commercial aspect the scheme would provide a basis, Mr. Joy believes, for a federal spiderweb system of hard-surfaced highways that would vastly reduce the cost of transportation. In time of war it would make possible the rapid mobilization and concentration of troops at whatever point was threatened.

### AMERICA EFFICIENT

That Mr. Hughes should stake his chance of occupying the presidential chair upon the principle of “America first and America efficient” is a significant tribute to the growing movement for putting the national house in order and keeping it going on an orderly, scientific, businesslike basis. Mr. Hughes’s election slogan might easily have been that of the National Institute of Efficiency, which does not mean that the Institute is in any sense a partizan organization, but simply that Mr. Hughes’s idea transcends politics to the extent that it embodies the simple, enormous and still neglected truth that the country will be better for knowing how to do things in the quickest and best way, and doing them that way. If Mr. Wilson were also to include national efficiency in his program and urge the need of “expert knowledge and thoro organization,” we should welcome the fact equally. Any and every agency thru which its objects may be legitimately gained has the hopeful attention of the Institute, and the fact that the efficiency note is being sounded in high places would seem to ensure its being heard far and near.

### AN AID TO CITIZENSHIP

A thoro understanding of the government under which a man lives would seem the first step toward efficient citizenship. For this reason the “A B C of the Government of the United States,” written by Mr. Perley Morse, a widely-known New York accountant, and published at seventy-five cents by Perley Morse and Company, 61 Broadway, should prove of real value in spreading intelligent Americanism. Its title exactly reflects the book’s contents. The explanations are lucid, compact, and yet adequate for the purpose of a clear, progressive understanding of the citizen’s relation to society, as represented by the village, township, county, state, and federal authority. The “A B C” is an ably arranged statement of

facts, and should be especially welcome to those who have had too often to sort the facts from the mass of philosophy and theory that overlays many of the books that have been written on this subject.

### FROM FAR AND NEAR

States whose territories stretch from coast to coast are contributing to the rapidly expanding and strikingly comprehensive membership roll of the National Institute of Efficiency, in whose ranks Canada is now to be found. Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia are at present represented in the Institute, which recently has been honored by acceptances of membership from many eminent people. Among these are Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice-President; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Bishop W. J. O’Connell, of Richmond, Virginia; Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale; Dr. George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Social and Economic Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; President Robert J. Aley, of the University of Maine; President W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce (Ohio) University; Hon. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary Department of Labor; Hon. Robert F. Broussard, United States Representative from Louisiana; Hon. Henry T. Rainey, United States Representative from Illinois; Professor G. L. Macintosh, President of Wabash (Crawfordsville, Indiana) College; Mr. F. A. Seiberling, President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and Miss N. H. Burroughs, President of the National Training School for Women and Girls. The frank approval, good wishes and prospective coöperation offered on every hand would seem to assure the future effectiveness and prosperity of the organization.

### THE MAN AND THE METHOD

On the face of it, it would seem that fishing is a province far beyond the reach of efficiency; like, say, the weather, or a woman’s temper, or Congress. Mr. John A. Stewart, a member of the Board of Governors of the National Institute of Efficiency, has proved the contrary, and ably supported the implications of his office, by catching a 7½ pound brook trout at Isle Royale—one of the biggest fish of its kind ever taken in the Northwest. He used a 3½ ounce fly rod, a silver doctor, and, presumably, lots of efficiency. Hooking and landing the monster showed only part of Mr. Stewart’s piscatorial wakefulness. Some doubt arose as to the authenticity of the fish—the doubters fancied it might be a mere shark—whereupon the nearest taxidermist was sought, and he pronounced it a genuine brook trout. It was equally efficient to have the fish photographed—as Mr. Stewart did—thus permanently guarding a big piece of fishy history from the encroachments of cold skepticism.



# The Independent

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JUST A WORD

Owing to an unfortunate error, we included among the portraits of the appointees to the Farm Loan Board, on August 14, that of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska in place of Mr. George W. Norris of Philadelphia, the banker, who was correctly described in the caption.

The poem entitled "James Whitcomb Riley," by Herbert Kaufman, which The Independent was privileged to reprint in its issue of August 14 by special permission of the author and of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, failed to carry a notice to the effect that it was copyrighted material, being part of Herbert Kaufman's Weekly Page, which appears in a syndicate of newspapers.

THE ALLIED "PUSH"

The Allied "push"—the correspondents are beginning to tire of "drives" that fail to arrive and are trying a new word—is a tremendous spectacle as well as a military event of the greatest significance. In the *New York Times* an eyewitness describes one of its phases:

While we were visiting the exterminated town the artillery fire had been growing heavier. We went back to a vantage point on the plateau. From the extreme right, where the chateau was still blazing in toward the center, a distance of several kilometers, the French were concentrating their fire for an infantry attack. It was the famous curtain of iron in full action—the first time it was ever seen by any correspondent.

The general bombardment seemed like rolling thunder that never stopped completely, but when it was apparently to die away into silence it would again spring up and reverberate over another portion of the valley. But now before us there was just a constant unending roar, thru which one seemed to feel a sense of heaving and pounding. If one could imagine a giant stable in which a thousand mad horses were all kicking against the walls, while in the rafters overhead were a thousand spitting, fighting cats, one might get some realization how the rideau de fer sounds. But this illustration is inadequate, for it is one's inner sensibility rather than the ear that is affected most; this concentrated pounding seems to act directly on the brain and I could easily understand why men in the trenches go mad.

A welcome relief to the roar of the heavy guns were the rapid cracks of the nearby mitrailleuses and the sharp barks of the seventy-fives, which arose above all the tumult, and, as before, all along the line we could see the spurt of their fire in an unbroken flame.

What had just commenced on that sector was the same as had happened to the village behind us. The order had been given to destroy everything. So as we watched the human sacrifice was going up in the roll of smoke and the roar of guns. And it would continue so for hours.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

GENERAL HAIG—The tide has turned. ED. HOWE—Poetry and painting have disappeared as real forces.

W. J. BRYAN—I notice the Republicans can find no place of attack.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—The stage is the mirror of fashion as of life.

SAMUEL UNTERMAYER—The influence of the lawyer is waning and justly so.

ARTURO GIOVANNITTI—Red visions are in the eyes of all men, everywhere.

E. H. SOTHERN—It is generally difficult to determine the origin of nicknames.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE—Hughes was not the choice of the reactionary element.

WOODROW WILSON—I know that rhetoric does not get to the heart of things.

THE MIKADO—The indomitable armies of the Allies are now marching forward.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN—Every nation will fight till the last rattling of the throat.

DR. PAUL CARUS—England has become accustomed to the idea of owning the world.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY—May we not hope that neither of the candidates be likened to Lincoln.

RAYMOND ROBBINS—The freest and most progressive state in the Union is California.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Girls are just as natural in leap year as they are in any other year.

S. S. MCCLURE—Altho I was a member of the Ford Peace party I only went for the fun of it.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—I have plenty of views on things, but I do not like to talk about them.

DR. HARVEY S. WILEY—The goat has this advantage over the cow: it rarely suffers from tuberculosis.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I don't care if I am elected President what becomes of my personal fortunes.

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY—Perhaps the most trying moment of the twenty-four hours is breakfast time

JOSEPH REINACH—We must abolish the House of Hohenzollern with its feudal castes and all its birds of prey.

A. A. DOUGLAS, of Clark University—The "theory of tolerances" emphasizes the excessive waste from over accuracy.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE—The Republicans will make a mistake if they conduct their campaign against the President.

BARON SHIBASAWA—My trip to America persuaded me that the true international intercourse is that between individuals.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—My life must be conserved carefully in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine Providence.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—A flabby cosmopolitanism, especially if it expresses itself thru a flabby pacificism, is not only silly but degrading. It represents national emasculation.

PROF. H. E. JORDAN—Much confusion is removed by McClung's demonstration that the result of the second spermatocyte division is neither entirely equatorial nor reductional.

ARTHUR PONSONBY, M. P.—If the war goes on conscription will have to go further, and if men under certain age are made to sacrifice their lives, then I think the people above a certain income ought to be made to sacrifice their wealth.

PROF. R. W. STEVENS—The music of the oboe is acrid, that of the flute is crystal sugar, the cello is like good coffee, the clarinet reminds me of a well seasoned grape fruit, the violin intoxicates like claret and the saxophone is as stimulating as buttermilk.



# To Britons Overseas

## Why Britons Overseas should lend their money to their Country

1. Because it is every Briton's duty and privilege to do so whether he is at home or abroad.
2. Because you will be helping your country to win the War.
3. Because it is the one way in which you can fight. If you cannot fight for your country you can make your money fight for you.
4. Because it is a sound investment.

If you invest in 5% Exchequer Bonds your money will be absolutely safe. Capital and interest alike are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

If the investor in Exchequer Bonds is resident abroad no British Income Tax whatever is payable. The holder is guaranteed repayment in full on October 5th, 1919, or October 5th, 1921, according to the series which he selects, and these Bonds will be accepted as cash at par in subscribing for a new War Loan.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.

Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds if registered.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000 according to the wishes of the purchaser.

Further application forms can be obtained from any British Consul.

## USE THIS FORM

### 5% EXCHEQUER BONDS

Bearing interest at £5 per Cent. per Annum, payable half-yearly. Repayable at Par on the 5th Oct., 1919 or the 5th Oct., 1921

PRICE OF ISSUE—£100 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, ENGLAND:

In terms of the Prospectus dated the 27th May, 1916, I/we hereby apply for (a) £..... say,..... pounds, of the above-mentioned Bonds repayable on the 5th October,..... (Insert here either "1919" or "1921.")

The sum of (b) £....., being the amount of the required payment (namely £100 for every £100 of Bonds applied for), is enclosed herewith.

Strike out this Clause { I intend to register (d) as  
if (c) Bonds to Bearer are required. { We

\*"Transferable in the Bank Transfer Books" the Bonds allotted in respect of this application  
\*Transferable by Deed  
\*Strike out top or bottom line

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY { Signature .....  
Name in full .....  
Address .....

Date..... 191.....

- (a) Applications must be for not less than £100, and must be for multiples of £100.  
(b) In order to avoid delay and consequent loss of interest, all remittances should be payable in sterling in London. Applications may be forwarded through a Banker or Broker as well as direct to the Bank of England. If application is made direct to the Bank of England, drafts should be drawn in favour of the "Bank of England."  
(c) Applicants who desire to have Bonds forwarded by post must themselves effect any insurance that may be desired.  
(d) Where the intention is to register Bonds, the necessary form of Request for Registration will be forwarded by post for signature by the Applicant.

### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS EXCHEQUER BONDS

Per Acts 29 Vict. c. 25; 52 Vict. c. 6; and 6 & 7 Geo. V. c. 24.

Bearing Interest from the date of purchase at £5 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly on the 5th April and the 5th October.

Repayable at par on:—1. 5th October, 1919.  
2. 5th October, 1921.

Price of Issue fixed by His Majesty's Treasury at £100 per cent.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to receive on the 2nd June, 1916, and thereafter until further notice, applications for Exchequer Bonds as above.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000 and will bear interest at £5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly by coupon, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made until the next succeeding day on which a half-yearly payment of interest is due.

In the event of future loans (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated securities) being raised by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying on the War, Bonds of this issue will be accepted, together with all undue Coupons, as the equivalent of cash to the amount of their face value for the purpose of subscription to any such loan. Interest accrued to the date of the surrender of a Bond will be paid in cash.

The interest payable from time to time in respect of Bonds of this issue will be exempt from British Income Tax, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Bonds of this issue and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof are exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in like manner that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Where a Bond belongs to such a holder, the relative Coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax, or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Every application must specify whether the Bonds applied for are to be repayable on the 5th October, 1919, or on the 5th October, 1921. Two Forms of Application must be used where Bonds of each maturity are required.

Bonds of this issue (Ex the first Coupon, which will be for interest in respect of a broken period), may be lodged for registration in the books of the Bank of England on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond. Applicants who intend to register their holdings forthwith should notify the fact on the Form of Application, in which case they will not be required to take delivery of the actual Bonds or to pay the fee for registration.

Bonds may be registered in either of the following forms, viz.:—

1. Registered 5% Exchequer Bonds, 1919 or 1921, Transferable in the Bank Transfer Books;
2. Registered 5% Exchequer Bonds, 1919 or 1921, Transferable by Deed.

Dividends on Registered Bonds will be paid without deduction of Income Tax in all cases. Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of £5, may be re-converted at any time in whole or in part (in multiples of £100) into Bonds to Bearer with Coupons attached, such re-conversion being effected by means of a transfer executed under the provisions ordinarily applying to the transfer of Government Stocks.

In case of registration the first Coupon, for interest in respect of the broken period, will be detached before Bonds are registered. Such Coupons may, however, be left in the custody of the Bank, in which case a cheque for the amount of the interest payable will be forwarded when due to the Holder, or, in the case of a joint holding, to the first Holder, in whose name the Bonds are originally registered. Subsequent dividends on registered holdings will be paid by warrants, which will be transmitted by post.



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*A Journal of Civilization*

## THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES

**E**UROPEANS laugh at us for our naïve pride in the mere bigness of things; as if we were responsible for the size of the Mississippi and had ourselves carved the Grand Canyon. Certainly bigness is not greatness. But why may not this nation be great as well as big; and, if it can, why should we not rejoice at having more elbow room for greatness? The town of Athens was greater than the Persian empire. But we aim at nothing less than an empire, vaster than the Persian, where every town is an Athens. We are not a barbarian scrawling crude drawings on a cliff side, but a Michel Angelo, able to paint miniatures, yet liking better the whole arm sweep at the ceiling of the Vatican.

We have a right to take pride in the bigness of our country, for we made it big. It was not born big. We conquered the continent from sea to sea and made it a country so good to live in that men came to it from the ends of the earth at the rate of a million a year. America is not an accidental nation. It is a chosen people. A German is born a German and an Irishman is born an Irishman, but the American is the man who has *chosen* to come to America. Gilbert makes fun of the Britisher who "in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations remains an Englishman." But it is "greatly to our credit" (or to that of our immediate forebears) that we are Americans. All of us except the native Indians might have "belonged to other nations" if we had so chosen. That Italy exists is largely the work of nature; that the United States exists is wholly the work of man.

**T**HE Declaration of Independence gave us our start in life, a New England farm and a southern plantation. The rest we have got for ourselves. Not a quarter of the United States as it exists today was ever under the British flag. Our histories have been written too exclusively on the Atlantic coast. Let Easterners, if they like, confine their attention to the Revolution which freed their native land from foreign rulers. Those who were born west of the Mississippi are more concerned with the ways by which their native land was freed from its foreign rulers. George III seems as remote to them as Charlemagne or Artaxerxes. He whose crimes are devoutly recited on the Fourth of July was a pussycat tyrant compared with such as Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, Philip II of Spain, Catherine II, Paul, Alexander I and II, Nicholas, czars of Russia,

Louis XIV and XV of France, Napoleon Bonaparte and the sixty Mexican presidents who ruled over our western territory.

**O**NE would naturally think that the people of the East who had freed their land from British kings would be eager to rescue the West from worse rule. But no. Each step in the expansion of the United States, whether by war or purchase, has met with the heated opposition of the northeastern corner of the country. For a century and a quarter it has been a continuous fight between frontier and tidewater. Every time the country outgrew its clothes the old folks at home grumble at the expense of the new suit.

When Jefferson bought the Louisiana territory at three cents an acre it was denounced by the New Englanders as an unwarranted extravagance, a surreptitious subsidy to France. Those who own a Kansas or Iowa farm will appreciate the validity of this criticism. Gusnold declared that this "vast unmanageable extent threatens at no distant date the subversion of the Union." It was, on the contrary, the West that saved the Union.

William Cullen Bryant wrote his first volume of poetry, "The Embargo," in criticism of Jefferson for spending money in the purchase of worthless land in the West instead of using it to build up a big navy for the protection of eastern shipping against European oppression. Jefferson, being something of a scientist, had mentioned, in his message to Congress justifying the Louisiana Purchase, that the new territory contained interesting natural curiosities such as fossil bones and horned frogs. To a mind like Bryant's this seemed the height of absurdity, and he scores Jefferson in this lively fashion:

Go, wretch! resign the Presidential chair,  
Disclose thy secret measures, foul or fair;  
Go, search with curious eye for horned frogs  
Mid the wild waste of Louisianian bogs;  
Or where the Ohio rolls his turbid stream  
Dig for huge bones, thy glory and thy theme.

Lowell, like Bryant, was willing enough to write poetry in praise of the Revolutionary War, which freed his state from Great Britain, but when it was a question of freeing from Mexico territory a hundred times as great as Massachusetts he poured upon it the bitterest contempt. The "Biglow Papers" were written in the New England dialect, but this is unnecessary. Even if they had been put in plain English, any one could



have told where they came from, for they were written in the New England spirit.

When Seward bought Alaska at two cents an acre he was accused of giving a surreptitious subsidy to Russia. "What a price to pay for icebergs!" exclaimed his opponents. But Alaska, which cost us \$7,200,000, now produces wealth amounting to \$40,000,000 a year, thus paying more than 500 per cent annually on the investment.

SO generation after generation those who have tried to set bounds to the United States have been left looking as foolish as the courtiers of Canute, who thought to check the rising tide. The Independent, we are proud to say, has never been found in that position. We have sometimes criticized the manner in which the expansion of the United States was being accomplished. But we have always realized the benefits of such expansion both to the United States and to the acquired territory. And we have never ceased to hope and labor for the further expansion of our country.

We say this not in the way of a boast, but as a reply to the many friends of The Independent who have recently written in to remonstrate with us for certain editorials on the Mexican situation which seem to them inconsistent with what they are kind enough to call our "honorable record" or our "glorious past." As to this it is sufficient to say that while we admit that we may be wrong, we deny being inconsistent. If we are wrong now in putting faith in a greater America, we have been wrong for sixty-eight years, and we should hate to believe that.

The editorial which especially grieved our kind friends is that of July 3, "No Binding of Our Hands," in which we said:

It is conceivable that it may become our destiny to extend the borders of the United States to the south—not for our own aggrandizement or profit, but for the sake of the people of those troubled regions, for the sake of the peace and good order of the Western Hemisphere, of which we are in a real sense the rightful guardians. . . . At this critical moment there should be no Platt Amendment.

What is there objectionable about this? It is simply a warning against making unnecessary pledges which later we might find that we cannot or ought not to keep. To take an illustration from the other side of the world; England has just annexed Egypt. This is justifiable not merely as a war measure, but in the interests of the Egyptians and of the world at large. The country has never been so prosperous since the days of the Pharaohs as it has been since 1882 under British administration. The people have never had a more just and liberal government in the six thousand years of its history. The area of irrigable land has been greatly increased and railroads have been constructed. If the British should withdraw now and no other power take possession, the country, in spite of the good start it has now, would probably lapse into its former ruinous condition. But altho the British occupation has justified itself by its works, yet every Englishman, jealous for the honor of his country, must now regret that England is under treaty obligation never to fortify the Suez Canal or to exercise political control over Egypt, and that her statesmen have been in the past so profuse in their promises to evacuate the country.

Now in our Mexican War of 1848 there are some things that we are all sorry for, but we are all glad of

what was most condemned at the time, that a territory greater than the original thirteen states was rescued from misrule and neglect. If the United States should be compelled to intervene in Mexico—as we hope it will not—it is quite likely that the population of part of the occupied territory would want to remain under American administration. We have the best of evidence that many Mexicans prefer the United States to their own government, for 150,000 have left Mexico for the United States within the last eight years.

We are not advocating the conquest of Mexico or any part of it. On the contrary, we should greatly deplore it. We want Mexico to govern herself. But she must *govern* herself; not give way to anarchy and brigandage. We believe that Mexico is capable of self-government, and because we have that confidence in her people we look forward in glad anticipation to a day when Mexico shall voluntarily ask to be admitted to this union of self-governing states. If that day ever comes we hope that none will be so rude as to deny her admission as was the case when Texas and Hawaii first came knocking at the door.

The expansion of the United States to four times its original size has come more by voluntary annexation and purchase than by war, and we hope that all its further expansion will be done peaceably, and never by force. But to say that henceforth the United States shall cease growing seems to us as foolish as it is wicked. Uncle Sam has never been like Peter Pan, the boy who refused to grow up. American ideals are high enough and the American Constitution is wide enough to cover any race or clime. That we know, because it has been tried. So we look forward with hope and eagerness to a Greater United States and a Greater beyond that. We confess that we are unable to see how any patriotic American who loves his country and really believes in her institutions can fail to agree with us.

## THE RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

THE announcement of Premier Asquith, that "representatives of the women have presented to me a perfectly unanswerable case" for recognition in the new franchise bill, is not unexpected. It seems to be generally conceded by all parties that woman suffrage is bound to come as the natural result of the change in the status of woman effected by the war. The history of the movement in our own country was the same. Before the Civil War the aspirations of the women were ridiculed, but they did such splendid work, both in relief organizations and home industries, that after the war their property and educational disabilities began to be removed, and in 1869 they gained their political rights for the first time in Wyoming. In times of peace and high living there is a tendency to regard women as playthings rather than helpmates, so usually the most heated opposition to the recognition of woman's right to personal independence is found in the wealthy centers of population and among classes living in luxury. In pioneer communities and in times of privation the real worth of woman is better appreciated.

The foremost, tho by no means the strongest, argument against woman suffrage has always been the supposititious connection between ballots and bullets. Since women could not bear arms it was argued that they ought not to vote. The fact that all voters do not fight



and that fighting men have rarely been voters seemed to have no effect upon the minds of those who raised the objection. It is heard even in America, where almost the only class of men excluded from the polls is the regular army.

But the new mode of warfare has swept away whatever appearance of validity there was in this old anti argument. Lloyd George in his speeches has always insisted that the men making munitions were just as truly fighting the Germans as the men in the trenches. But "the men making munitions" now are largely women. There are over 600,000 women engaged in the British munition factories, practically enlisted in the service under the war department. It seems like a return to the days of our heroic grandmothers who cast bullets and loaded the muskets that the men fired thru the chinks of the log house at the Indians.

A few years ago, in the Parliamentary debate on the suffrage question, Mr. Asquith led the anti side against members of his own cabinet. The Prime Minister is one of the shrewdest politicians alive, and, since he sees that further opposition is hopeless, it is evident that the women's cause is practically won in England. Even in German papers, which formerly sneered at the idea of women voting, we now read that the participation of the German women in the service of the state will entitle them to the franchise in the future.

### SETTLE IT, AND BE JUST

THE primary and immediate purpose of the law, as the lawyers and the political philosophers tell us, is not to render justice but to settle disputes. The secondary and ideal purpose is to establish justice, and the closer approximation decisions make to justice the greater is the probability that settled disputes will stay settled.

These principles of common sense have been exemplified over and over in the history of the relations of the public, organized as the state, to private interests. The state in its early development interposed its good offices to terminate private feuds. Gradually it asserted its authority and compelled quarreling individuals to accept public adjudication. Then, slowly, the courts, the legislatures and the parliaments developed the common sense of justice and the rule of reason as rules of law for general application, and established a solid moral ground upon which to settle disputes.

From time to time these principles and methods have been extended to new fields of application, as the multiplication of human activities and the complication of human relationships in the increasing populations of the modern world have created new antagonisms of interest and new disputes. At the present moment we witness the beginnings of an assertion of the authority of the state to settle disputes between labor and capital, because, after years of increasing stress and waste and annoyance, these quarrels now begin to be intolerable to the general public.

This is the tremendous significance, as we indicated last week, of the interposition of Mayor Mitchel in the street railway strike in New York City, and it is the significance of the part that President Wilson has unhesitatingly taken in the struggle between the steam railway corporations and the organizations of railway employees. The public is fully awake to what these new initiatives mean, and the most responsible organs of

public opinion, including newspapers that have been regarded as of strong capitalistic bias, are saying that the public interest in the railroads is paramount. Neither the employees nor the owners of stocks and bonds as private property can now be given first consideration.

Steps such as have already been taken are never retraced in social evolution. An advance movement of public opinion upon questions of paramount public interest and authority never reverses itself. The relations of federal, state and municipal governments to labor and capital, from this time on, in this country, will be those of bolder and increasingly effective assertion of the right, duty and power of the state to prevent and settle disputes. If at first the settlements are of a rough and ready sort, and not ideally just, never mind. The settlement on some terms or other is the primary business.

But if things settled are to stay settled the approximation to justice must be close and it must progressively be made closer. This, too, the public sees, and a very serious effort will be made by intelligent men to understand the actual labor situation as it is today, and as from year to year it may develop. Because the effort will be sincere it will be useless for managers or brotherhoods to go on handing out the "bunk" that both have been manufacturing and distributing for years. The public, for example, will not accept without proof assertions from the managers' side that this or that concession is "impossible." It is remembered that the railroads most positively declared that steam heating and the abolition of car stoves were "impossible." They said that safety platforms and couplers on all trains were "impossible," and as for getting rid of link and pin couplings on freight trains that was "impossible" in the most absolute sense of the word. Yet not one of these things actually was impossible. State and federal governments said that they must be done, and they were done. The brotherhoods, on their part, have put out "bunk" in bales on the conditions indispensable to the maintenance of successful organization. The preposterous notion that the slackers, incompetents and worse must be protected by the unions against discipline and discharge is a glaring example.

By all means let governments now assert their authority and the paramount public interest in these grave matters. First, let them settle disputes with a vigor that will leave no doubt that they mean business. Let them, however, most assiduously study the possibilities of justice; and strive to attain it. The resulting benefits will reach beyond the economic gains. They will develop the general intelligence of the community, make for common sense, and quicken the public conscience.

### AN ANTI-CAMPAIGN?

AS a candidate Mr. Hughes has not yet come up to expectations. It is true that he has been received everywhere with large and enthusiastic audiences. That was to be expected. It is also true that he has exhibited upon the platform sufficient "pep" and "zing" to dispel the myth, sedulously being cultivated by his opponents, that he is cold and austere. The trouble is that he has not yet told the American people positively and concretely just what he proposes to do if elected President. It is not enough to demonstrate President Wilson's sins of omission and commission. The American people know them already. It is not enough to



promise to instil efficiency into the government service and to eliminate graft. Everybody knows Mr. Hughes will endeavor to do this.

The American people want to know what constructive program Mr. Hughes has to offer them. They demand of a leader a demonstration of leadership. There is a serious danger that the Republican candidate may become an "anti." And it never pays in this world to be an anti-anything.

### A SCHOLASTIC STRAW

THE straw vote taken in the summer school of Columbia University is of unusual interest, since all parts of the country were represented among the eight thousand students gathered there. On presidential preference Wilson led by 1216 to 848 for Hughes. The South and Central states went Democratic by large majorities; the New England and Middle Atlantic states went Republican by smaller majorities. Woman suffrage was carried by 1539 to 347; a remarkable showing, considering that more than a quarter of the students voting came from the South, where suffrage is commonly considered weak. Of the votes against the suffrage, 209 were cast by women and 138 by men. National prohibition received a majority in every state, the total vote being 1566 for and 362 against. On the question of military training in the public schools the vote was more evenly divided, 917 ballots reading "Yes" and 895 reading "No." Of those who took part in the election about three-sevenths were women, mostly school teachers.

### THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

THE war has brought out many instances of the lack of foresight on the part of those whose business it is to think things out for the nation, but one of the most striking was the refusal of the British military authorities to permit the construction of a tunnel connecting France and England. For many years before the war this had been urged in the interests of commerce. It was shown that England was losing trade because the German steamers landed passengers and goods directly on the continent, and the British people were paying more for food and raw material than if they had direct railroad connection. The plans were undeniably feasible and it was calculated that the project would pay a good profit. The French Government gave its approval and the tunnel would have been begun in 1907, but the British war department vetoed it on the ground that it would endanger the safety of England. That it would secure the safety of France, which they were pledged to protect, does not seem to have been

considered. It was pointed out that the tunnel could be arranged so that it could be blown up or inundated at a moment's notice, but even this did not reassure the "experts" and it was gravely argued that the resistance of France would be so weak that a German army might break thru to Calais before the floodgates could be opened.

The objections against the tunnel make most amusing reading in the light of later events. The estimated cost, \$80,000,000, is less than France and England are spending on the war in two days. If the tunnel had been constructed in 1914 the British army might have been got to Belgium before the fall of Namur, and the terrible retreat from Mons need not have taken place. The fleet would not have needed to guard the Channel so vigilantly, and it would no longer be necessary to keep two million men at home and out of the fight to guard against a possible German invasion. If the Germans had had more submarines and used them as ruthlessly as they did before the American protest, England might well have been isolated and starved out in a few months. But with the submarines undermined by a subterranean passage England would be secure from isolation so long as her continental ally held out, and France could receive reinforcements and supplies without danger of German interference. It is now decided that the Channel tunnel is to be constructed—after the war.

### SHALL WE BE PREPARED?

CONGRESS has at last completed its national defense program. Six hundred and thirty-seven million three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars—the largest amount ever authorized in time of peace by any nation on earth—is available next year for our army and navy. Thus the United States spends fifty million more on her navy than England—the greatest naval power on earth—did the year before the war, and only thirty-five million dollars less on her army than Germany—the greatest military power on earth—did the year before the war.

Our security-at-any-cost friends have thus got all they wanted and more than they had any reason to expect. We now look to them to make good their promises that if sufficient funds were provided the United States would be amply protected from any possible danger of war from abroad. We shall also expect them to keep their further promise that a large army and navy shall not promote an aggressive spirit of militarism among the American people.

We also have a right to demand that this enormous and unprecedented sum of money be expended honestly and in accordance with modern efficiency methods.

### WHICH SIDE AND WHY?

*Rarely if ever has there been a presidential campaign in which issues were so hazy or party lines so loosely drawn. Thousands of voters who ordinarily would have made up their mind which party to support as soon as the conventions were held or before are still at sea. It is then all the more important that those who have settled the question for themselves should make known their views. The speeches of the candidates and professional spellbinders or the editorials of the partisan and neutral press cannot be relied upon to give the actual inclinations of the electorate.*

*So we call for speeches from the floor. Can you give us in three sentences or so the chief reason for your choice of presidential candidate? If so, send it into us at once. A postal card will do. Letters of over a hundred words are likely to be so cut down as to be unrecognizable by their authors. Be frank about it and give us the real reason of your preference and the most convincing argument why your candidate should be elected. All replies must be in by September 11. A selection of them will be published two weeks after that date.*



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Threatened Railway Strike

President Wilson has devoted most of his time and energy thruout the entire week to an attempt to bring together the railroad managers and the representatives of the disaffected labor unions, but with no more success than delaying the coming of the threatened strike. Both sides give him credit for the earnestness of his efforts to restore industrial peace, but the owners seem still convinced that an obligatory eight-hour day and the high rate of overtime pay demanded by the unions would practically result in driving many of the railroad lines of the country into bankruptcy, while the workmen will listen to no proposal of arbitration or mediation unless the principle of the eight-hour day is first conceded. It is not impossible, however, that some compromise may yet be hit upon which will end the present deadlock.

On the whole, the chief obstacle to a settlement is the attitude of the railroad managers and owners, and this is because President Wilson in the course of his negotiations with the labor leaders exprest his willingness to concede their chief demand, that the eight-hour day be granted without any arbitration of that issue. He proposed that the railroads try the experiment of granting an eight-hour day to test whether there would in fact be the financial loss to the stockholders which the railroad managers have predicted. On the other hand, he suggested that, if the short time which the unions demanded were

granted to them, the unions should drop their demand for an increased rate of pay for overtime, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission might allow increased freight rates to the railroads if experience should prove that without such increase they could not continue business. The working of the proposed plan would be observed and reported upon by a special body of experts appointed by the President. These suggestions of Mr. Wilson were not unacceptable to the unionists, but the railroad managers protest that they involve an abandonment of the principle of arbitration, since the labor representatives have refused to submit their claims unreservedly to an impartial tribunal. They also point out, not without reason, that it will be difficult to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to consent to an adequate increase of freight rates, in view of the protest that such action would probably arouse among the shippers.

Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, is the most bitter opponent of President Wilson's compromise proposals. "If every other railroad of the country should accept the eight-hour principle," he declared, "we would stand out alone against it." He pointed out that southern railroads which had attempted to operate on the eight-hour schedule were now in the hands of receivers and insisted that he would fight to the last before such a fate should overtake his road. The majority of railroad officials are more willing to negotiate than Mr. Hill and

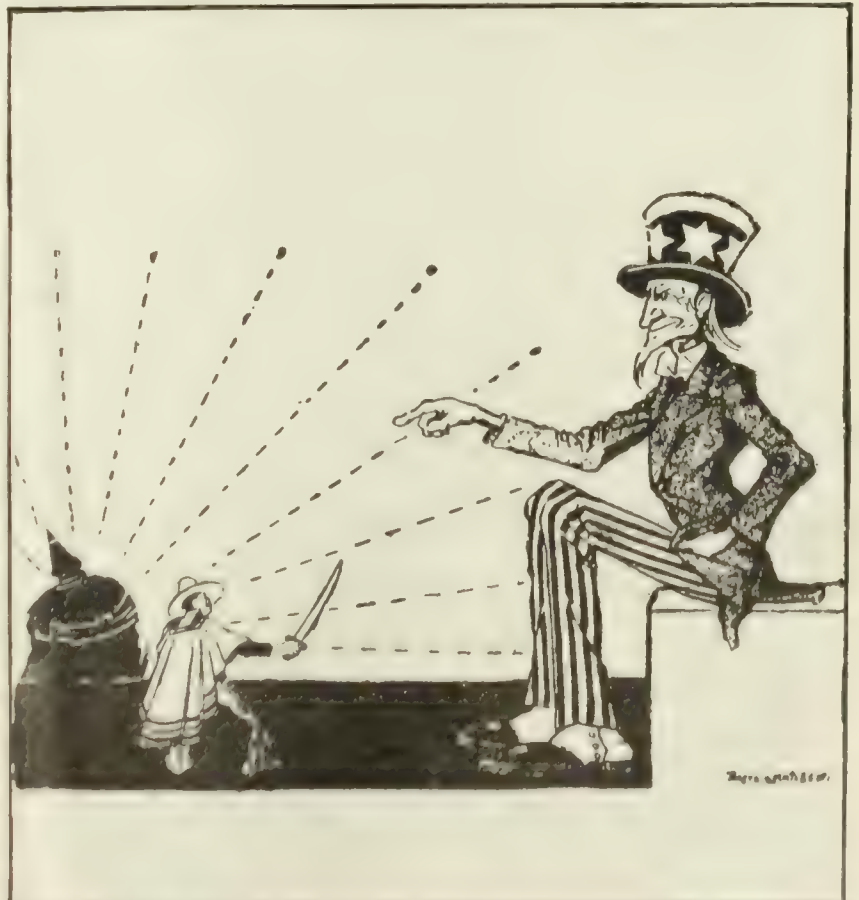
still hope for a basis of agreement. The railroad employees also are not unanimous in their determination to resort to a general strike if they fail to gain their full demands without it. More than 35,000 employees of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg have petitioned to Congress against a strike and in favor of arbitration.

## The Mexican Situation

The definite settlement of our difficulties with the de facto government in Mexico by joint conference between representatives of the two nations has been delayed by the refusal of Justice Brandeis to serve as one of the three American representatives. It is said that Chief Justice White advised Mr. Brandeis that his time would be fully occupied by his Supreme Court duties and that he had better decline the appointment. Secretary Lane of the Interior is the only one of the American commissioners who has accepted office. President Wilson is reported to be having great difficulty in finding men of the requisite ability who are willing to take part in such a delicate and dubious mission. It is remembered that all previous efforts to settle the Mexican question thru diplomatic agents, such as the A B C mediation and John Lind's unofficial embassy, have been futile. The threatened railroad strike has induced the government to suspend its order to send 25,000 more men from the State militia camps to the border because of the difficulty of moving supplies for such a



London, England, Australia



La Vierge, Paris

President of a great unarmored republic: "Almighty dollars, what am I to do? This dangerous creature is illiterate!"

GERMANS BEHIND IT  
Uncle Sam: "There's evidently a 'Bochery' down there." Back at the soldiers' along for German

TWO VIEWS OF THE MEXICAN SITUATION FROM OVERSEAS



large force with the principal railroad lines of the country not in effective operation. The militia now at the border are somewhat impatient to return to the duties of civil life, since there appears little prospect of new border raids that the regular army cannot handle. General Funston is said to have sent a telegram to Washington, the exact wording of which is unknown, suggesting the withdrawal of American troops now on Mexican soil.

The longing of the militia to leave the border has been intensified by the unfavorable climatic conditions which they have had to face. After enduring a hot summer they have suffered the rage of a Texas storm which flooded the camping ground at Brownsville and destroyed a large amount of stores and equipment. The storm struck the Texas coast from Corpus Christi to Harlingen, a front of some 200 miles, and then swept inland. Ten persons were drowned by the wreck of the steamer "Pilot Boy" off Port Aransas, and crops to the value of millions of dollars were ruined by the hurricane.

The Carranza government issued a decree on August 17 providing that foreigners intending to acquire land con-

cessions for mines, oil, timber or fisheries must renounce all their treaty privileges as citizens of a foreign nation and assume the same obligations as native Mexicans. This step is part of the well-known policy of the de facto government to Mexicanize all the industries of the country.

#### Progress of the Campaign

Mr. Hughes has an advantage over his rival for the presidency in that he is no longer tied down to the duties of the Supreme Court, whereas Mr. Wilson is forced to spend all of his time at Washington while there are so many difficult public questions that demand his presence. President Wilson's active part in the Democratic campaign will probably begin with the formal notification of his renomination for the presidency which will take place September 2 at Long Branch, New Jersey. After his speech on that occasion, he will accept invitations to speak in several parts of the country, but it is announced that he will make no formal tour. In the meantime the managers of the Democratic campaign are kept very busy in Mr. Wilson's behalf answering charges brought by Mr.

Hughes against the record of the administration, particularly in regard to alleged spoilsmanship in the matter of appointments to the Federal civil service.

Mr. Hughes has been very active during the week in stumping the states of the Pacific coast, and everywhere his personality seems to have made a very favorable impression. His speeches are, in part, attacks upon the record of the present administration as weak and erratic in diplomacy and shortsighted in domestic politics, and in part a plea for more efficient administration, a return to a really protective tariff and a wise regulation of industry upon a national scale. Perhaps his most interesting statement of opinion was his emphatic dec-

laration at Tacoma in favor of settling all international controversies by judicial means. He said in part:

I desire to have this nation have a part in the international organization of peace. We want frequent conferences among the nations to establish conditions, to establish principles of international law, to make new rules in new conditions, to enlarge the area of international agreement. We desire a world court by which controversies susceptible of judicial determination may be determined.

We desire to take our part in the great world-function of securing world-peace by having matters submitted in the first instance to councils of conciliation, to courts, for the purpose of judicial determination.

In California, Mr. Hughes had the misfortune to arrive in the midst of a bitter factional fight between the regular Republicans, who supported Mr. Taft for president in 1912, and the Progressives, who left the Republican party under the leadership of Governor Hiram Johnson in 1912 and returned to it with him this year. The ex-Progressives complain that the regulars are monopolizing all the nominations and declare that there will be a third state ticket in the field this fall unless a more generous attitude is adopted by the Republican leaders. Mr. Hughes thought to satisfy both factions by declaring his neutrality in the local fight, but this disappointed the followers of Governor Johnson, who hoped that he would publicly endorse their claims.

#### Wilson Vetoes Army Bill

President Wilson startled Congress and the country on August 18 by vetoing the army appropriation bill, which had been the chief item of the legislative program of the administration. The measure will be immediately reintroduced into the House of Representatives and forced thru the House and the Senate with the least possible delay in a form which the President can approve. The President's objection was not to the substance of the bill, which he appears to regard as a satisfactory solution of the problem of adequate preparedness, but to a "rider" slipped into the measure by Representative Hay, chairman of the Military Committee of the House, which exempted army officers on the retired list from army discipline and liability to trial by court martial. This provision was vigorously opposed by military authorities on the ground that it would be destructive of all discipline, since the retired officers to whom exemption was extended are liable to service in time of war. The veto message declares in part:

The purpose of the articles of war in times of peace is to bring about a uniformity in the application of military discipline which will make the entire organization coherent and effective and to engender a spirit of cooperation and proper subordination to authority which will in time of war instantly make the entire army a unit in its purpose of self sacrifice and devotion to duty in the national defense. These purposes cannot be accomplished if the retired officers, still a part of the military establishment, still relied upon to perform important duties, are excluded, upon retirement, from the wholesome and unifying effect of this subjection to a common discipline.



Copied and Underwood

#### THE DESCENT OF MR. HUGHES

The candidate and Mrs. Hughes visited the Leonard Copper Mine at Butte. Both of them worked an air drill 2000 feet underground and had a beautiful time.



While the army appropriation bill is being made over to satisfy the President, the naval appropriation bill, calling for an expenditure of over three hundred and thirteen million dollars, has been made ready for his signature. The House of Representatives accepted the conference report without a roll-call on August 18. The real test vote came on the Senate amendments to the shipbuilding program, which provide for a total of 157 new ships of all classes, including four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers. On August 15 the shipbuilding provisions of the bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 283 to 51. The fifty-one little navy men included thirty-five members of the Democratic party, fifteen Republicans and the single Socialist in the House, Representative London of New York. The geographical distribution of the vote is curious and significant. With the exception of London of New York, Bailey of Pennsylvania, and seven other Representatives from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, all of the fifty-one who stood out against the naval increase came from states west of the Mississippi or south of the Ohio.

Besides bringing the **Busy Congress** army and navy appropriation bills to their final passage and investigating the advantages of the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies, Congress is considering many other measures that form a part of this year's legislative program. On August 18, the House of Representatives agreed to the child labor bill in the form in which it left the Senate. As it originally passed the House the measure forbade the interstate transportation only of those goods in the manufacture of which child labor had been actually employed; as amended in the Senate, it prohibits shipment from state to state of any products whatever from an establishment which does not conform to the restrictions of the new bill. The measure, which becomes effective one year after it receives the approval of the President, bars absolutely the products of any mine or quarry employing children under sixteen, and the products of any mill, cannery, workshop or factory employing children under fourteen or employing children under sixteen more than eight hours a day or six days a week or at night.

On August 16, the Senate passed the bill extending greater self-government to the Philippines by a vote of 37 to 22. The vote was a strictly party one, no Republicans supporting the measure. The Clarke amendment, which designated a definite date for the relinquishment of the islands, has been abandoned, but the preamble still states that the American control of the Philippines will end whenever a "stable government has been established" and the Republican opposition centered its attack on the language of the preamble rather than on the actual provisions of the bill. By the Philippines bill both houses



Central News

#### WAVING A GREETING TO PARALYSIS BABIES

Mothers and fathers and brothers and sisters of the patients of the poliomyelitis patients in the City Hospital, Newark, New Jersey, are allowed to stand on the lawn and wave to the sick youngsters—but sometimes somebody's youngster is not at the window

of the Philippine legislature will be elected by popular vote and the size of the electorate is increased.

The government shipping bill, which passed the Senate two days later, was also carried by a strict party vote of 38 to 21. The bill creates a shipping board of five commissioners appointed by the president. This board is authorized to build, purchase or charter vessels for use in ocean commerce, and to organize one or more corporations with a capital stock not exceeding \$50,000,000, of which stock the government would hold the majority, to operate merchant vessels. The expenses in which the shipping bill will involve the government are to be defrayed by the issue of Panama Canal bonds. On August 19, the Senate passed the workmen's compensation bill for federal employes, granting a relief of two-thirds of regular wages thruout disability, medical attendance, and benefit to dependents in case of death.

**The Battle of the Somme** On another page of this issue we give a sketch map and description of the battlefield which has been chosen by the Allies for the crucial trial of strength. It was there explained that the next step to be taken by the British would be the straightening of their line at the angles occupied the villages of Thiepval on the north and Guillemont on the east. To these points the Germans have held tenaciously, but during the week the British have made progress toward taking them. A push north of Pozières put them in possession of a high ridge between Pozières and Thiepval, which will enable them now to shell Thiepval from the east as well as from the west. The reason why Thiepval was not

taken weeks ago with the other villages round about was because it was protected on the south by an elaborate system of entrenchments known as the Leipzig Redoubt. The British have taken some of these trenches and their new advance brings on three sides of it.

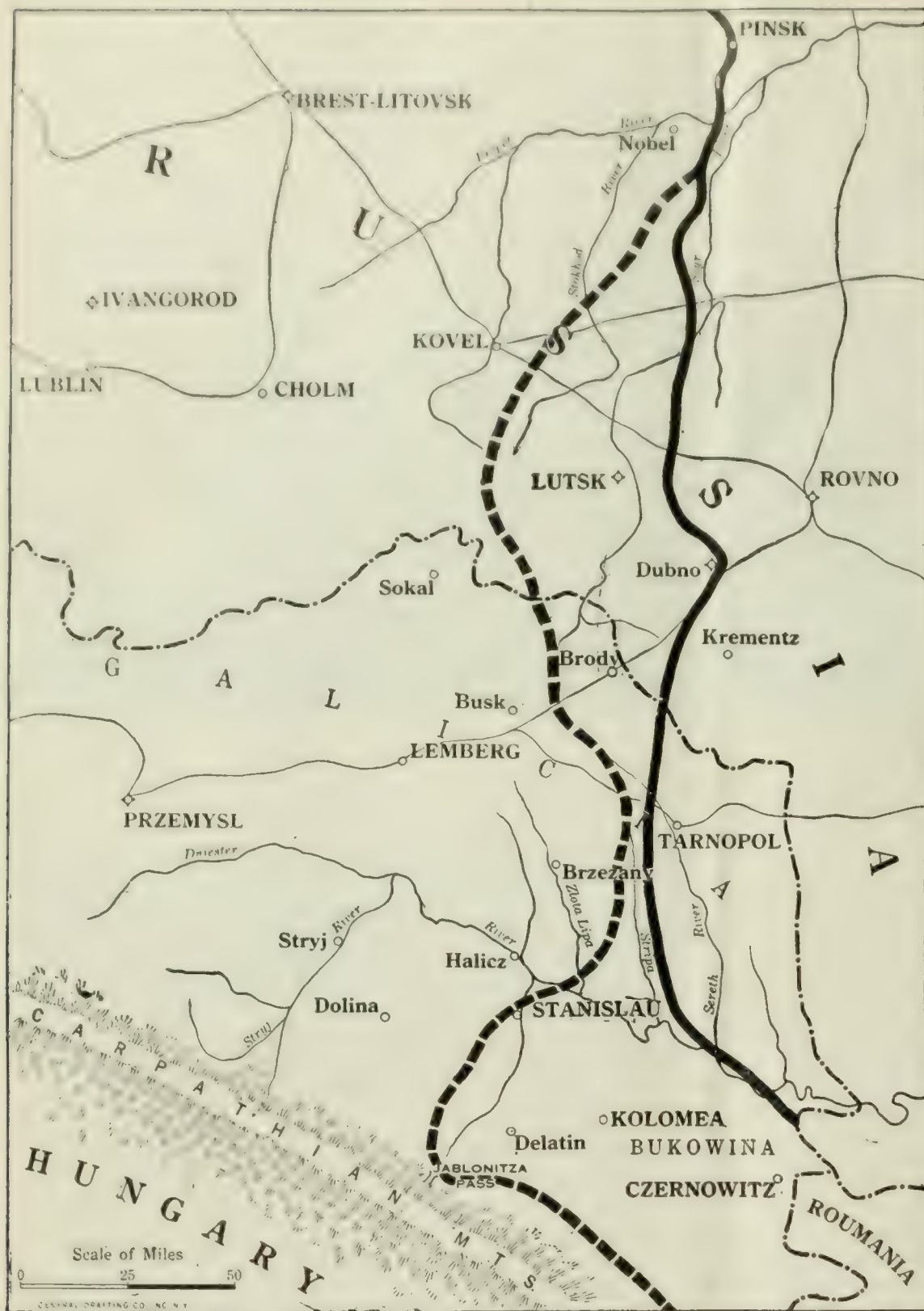
North of Martinpuich, on the road to Bapaume, there are a beet sugar refinery, an old stone mill and a brickyard, of no great value in themselves, yet several thousand men have given their lives for their possession and probably many thousand more will be sacrificed for the same object during the next few days.

The German reaction to the British advance in this sector was unusually slow in coming and when it came it was ineffective. Six times the German infantry charged the new British line north of Pozières, but without making a break in it.

On the 18th the French and British combined in a drive toward the east on both side of Hardecourt, the point where the two forces join. The gains were from 200 to 600 yards, bringing the British to Guillemont and the French to Maurepas. These villages lie respectively to the north and south of Combles, the most important town between Péronne and Bapaume. Each advance in this direction brings the French nearer to Péronne, on the north, from which side it may be attacked without the necessity of crossing the Somme River, which runs east of it.

The French counter attack in the Verdun region is making progress. The village of Fleury, on the hill next to Verdun, which the Germans took some time ago, has now been completely retaken by the French.





#### CLOSING IN ON LEMBERG

The dotted line marks the Russian front, and beyond that General Brusiloff has turned the Austrian line on the Dniester above Stanislaw. By crossing the Stokhod on the north and the Złota Lipa on the south, the Russians have broken thru the river barriers protecting Kovel and Lemberg. The capture of Jablonitza Pass in the Carpathian Mountains gives them access to Hungary. The solid line represents the Russian front before starting their great offensive the first of June.

#### The First Battle for Lemberg

History repeats itself, but rarely at such a short interval as in the present case. Two years ago on August 17 the Russians crossed the Galician border to take Lemberg and the Austrians fell back upon the same line of defense they now occupy, along the Złota Lipa River, forty miles east of the city. The same men are now in command of the Russian forces as were in 1914; Alexis Brusiloff and Nikolas Ruzsky. General Ruzsky led the Russian right, coming down the railroad from Brody. General Brusiloff led the left, coming up the Dniester River. Von Ruzsky has charge of the Riga sector, while Brusiloff has command in the south.

The position occupied by the Austrians, then and now, is naturally a strong one. It runs eight miles thru a

region of broken volcanic hills. Its right or southern end is protected by the Dniester River, its left or northern end is protected by the Bug River. It would be very hard to pierce such a position by a frontal attack, so Brusiloff is trying the same scheme that proved so successful before, that is, to cross the Złota Lipa River near where it empties into the Dniester and roll up the Austrian right. In 1914 this maneuver was carried out by the brilliant young Bulgarian general, Radko Dimitrieff, but he seems to have retired from active service in the Russian army since his country took the German side.

Brusiloff's army effected a crossing of the Złota Lipa on August 26, and his Cossacks, under Dimitrieff, made such a quick march northward that the Austrians were taken on the flank and thrown into confusion. Their retreat

was so hasty and disorderly that the Russians took 64,000 prisoners and trainloads of supplies. Lemberg was left undefended and a few days later the Russians entered the capital in triumph.

The question now is, how far will history repeat itself? Will the Austrians be able to hold the line in front of Lemberg any better than before? The odds against them are probably greater than ever. Both sides, it may be assumed, have profited equally by the experience gained in the two years of warfare. How they stand in the matter of munitions it is impossible to surmise.

General von Auffenberg, who as commander of the Austrian army was held responsible for the disastrous defeat before Lemberg, has been replaced by the redoubtable von Hindenburg, who has gone in person to Kovel to check the Russian advance. The line before Lemberg has been stiffened by the accession of as many German troops as can be spared from other parts of the Russian line or from the French front. The Kaiser himself has visited Kovel to inspire his troops by his presence. So it is evident that every effort is to be made to prevent a repetition of the humiliating rout of two years ago.

#### Russian Advance on Lemberg

The capital of Galicia is defended from attack from the southeast by three moats, the Sereth, the Stryk and the Złota Lipa rivers. These run southward to the Dniester River in parallel and about twenty miles apart. The Austrians as they fell back have tried to make a stand at each of these moat rivers in succession, but one by one the Russians have crossed them. The Austrians held on to the Stryk to the last moment and then had to retreat so rapidly that they had not time securely to establish themselves on the Złota Lipa River. They still hold the western bank of this river for most of its length, but lower down, near where it runs into the Dniester, the Russians have gained a footing on the right bank. What is still more threatening, they are working their way north from Stanislaw on the other side of the Dniester River. This brings them within a few miles of Halicz, on both sides of the Dniester, and if this town is taken the Russians will have a chance to advance up the railroad to Lemberg. As explained in the preceding paragraph, this was the way Lemberg was taken two years ago.

Besides this attempt of Brusiloff's to turn the right flank of the Austrian position, General Sakharoff is still attacking the center of the line and has made another advance along the railroad leading from Brody toward Lemberg.

Another Russian army is following up the railroad that leads from Stanislaw south thru the Carpathians into Hungary. This railroad finds its way thru the mountains by Jablonitza (or Jablonica) Pass, which the Russians



have just occupied. They now have a chance to invade Hungary from two sides, since they already have possession of the Bukovina on the east. But it is not probable that any serious attempt at an invasion of Hungary thru the Carpathians will be undertaken so late in the season.

What a serious blow has been inflicted upon the Austrians by General Brusiloff's offensive is shown by his report that from the time when the Russian movement was started on June 4 up to August 16 the four armies under his command have taken prisoner 7955 officers and 358,153 men. The munitions captured include 451 guns, 1396 machine guns and 363 mine and bomb throwers. The Austrian losses in killed and wounded we may assume to be much greater than the number taken prisoner. On the other hand, the Germans say that the Russian losses are frightful, and in proof of this they instance the 282nd Infantry Regiment as losing 7000 men since June.

### The Carso Campaign

Now that the Italians have taken Görz — or Gorizia, as we should begin to call it—they enter a new region, one famous in geology, the Karst or Carso. This is a high limestone plateau, bare rock, curiously carved and contorted, such as one sees among the foothills of our Rocky Mountains. The falling rain runs off it like a roof, except where it is caught in the cuplike depressions. In the bottom of some of these pseudo-craters soil has gathered in the course of ages, and here may be found grass, or even trees, but for the most part the Carso is devoid of vegetation. In ancient times this region was well wooded and now it has become the classic example of the evils of deforestation.

The Carso begins just beyond Gorizia and extends down behind Triest and on down the eastern shore of the Adriatic, thus forming a strong contrast with the western shore about Venice, which is low and sandy. The Italian armies on their way to Triest will have to pass over this barren plateau unless they follow the railroad that hugs the shore. At any rate, the Italians will have to occupy the Carso, since it dominates the shore, and it probably will not be an easy job to drive the Austrians from their rocky fastnesses.

It is reported that the Germans have taken charge of the defense of Triest. It is hardly likely that the Germans have any troops to spare for Triest, however great its extremity, so this probably means that German engineers have been sent there, as they were to Gallipoli to take charge of the work of fortifying the city for the anticipated siege. But Triest is more than twenty miles from Gorizia and until the Italians get Tolmino and secure a sufficient position on the Carso to protect their left flank they will not venture much further along the coast, even tho they may have the support of their fleet, which seems to have the

freedom of the Adriatic, while the Austrian fleet keeps to the shelter of Pola. The week has been spent in skirmishing among the hills on the edge of the Carso plateau southeast of Gorizia.

### The Macedonian Campaign

The French and British forces which have spent the winter and spring quietly in the Greek city of Salonica are now showing signs of movement and it is possible that an invasion of Serbia or Bulgaria is about to begin. Toward which frontier the attack will be directed is uncertain, because the Greek villages which the French are reported to have taken lie about Lake Doiran, in the corner where the Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek boundaries join. This corner it would be necessary to clear in any case before an advance was undertaken. The Allied troops about Salonica are supposed to number more than 500,000, including the Serbian army which escaped thru Albania and was reorganized on the island of Corfu. The Bulgars confronting them probably do not number half so many, and most of the Austrian and German troops which aided them in the conquest of Serbia have doubtless been withdrawn by this time to meet the Allied attack on the Somme or the Stokhod.

But the natural defenses of the Bulgarian and Serbian frontiers are so strong that the Bulgars may well be able to hold off a superior force. The only practicable entrance to Serbia is up the Vardar Valley, a narrow defile between steep mountains. Bulgaria is still better protected by the Belashitza Mountains, which form a continuous range over 3700 feet high. The only opening in this almost impassable barrier is the Rupel Defile, thru which the Struma River finds its way to the sea. But the Bulgars have taken possession of this pass with the tacit consent of King Constantine, so they are in a position to strike the right flank of the Allied army if it starts to move northward into the interior of Macedonia. They are now reported to have taken the offen-

### THE GREAT WAR

August 14—Chinese and Japanese soldiers clash in Manchuria over the arrest of a Japanese pedler. Russians occupy Jablonitza Pass in the Carpathians.

August 15—Italian dreadnought "Leonardo da Vinci" reported blown up in the harbor of Taranto with loss of 300 lives.

August 16—French take Greek towns about Lake Doiran, north of Salonica. Russians advance up the Dniester on both banks.

August 17—Portuguese army mobilized ready to join Allies. Belgians occupy eastern side of Lake Tanganyika, German East Africa.

August 18—French take Maurepas and British enter Guillemont, north of Somme.

August 19—British advance in Four-eaux Wood, Somme field. French take Fleury, Verdun field.

August 20—British light cruisers "Nottingham" and "Falmouth" sunk by German submarines in North Sea. Bulgars cross Mesta River toward Greece.

sive on the east by crossing the Mesta in the direction of the port of Kavala.

All of the Allied troops at Salonica are under the command of the French General Sarrail, formerly commandant of Verdun, but it appears that French, English and Serbs have each a separate section of the front, and that an Italian force has joined them.



Paul Thompson.

### READY FOR A BALKAN THRUST

Elaborate fortifications have been constructed about Salonica and to the north by the Allies in preparation for one more of the many simultaneous blows at the Teutonic allies. This is a tunnel to a gun shelter held just now by a colonial



# FROM STATE TO STATE

**ARKANSAS:** The cultivation of rice is becoming one of the most important industries of this state. Until a few years ago an extensive area lying north of the Arkansas River, east of the Ozark hills and west of Crowley's Ridge was supposed to be useless for agricultural purposes, but experiments in rice culture have met with such success that its population has been greatly augmented and its wealth increased. The industry now covers more than 100,000 acres (a small fraction of the area adapted to rice growing) and yields a crop of nearly four million bushels annually.

**CALIFORNIA:** In accordance with an act of the legislature the State Department of Engineering has gathered a large amount of data concerning the practicability of constructing canals to aid commerce in California. It is believed the state will adopt a policy of constructing ship and barge canals to interior points. According to the engineers, one of the most feasible propositions is a ship canal from Sacramento to the San Joaquin River, a distance of thirty-five miles. It is said that 80 per cent of the deciduous fruit raised in the state is grown within fifty miles of Sacramento, and that in the valley tributary to that city there are 3,000,000 acres susceptible of irrigation and intensive culture, of which only 23,000 acres are now irrigated.

**COLORADO:** As a means of giving an impetus to music in this state, a contest was recently held in Denver to find the best two voices, male and female, in Colorado. Nearly 500 singers competed. The voices of the two winners are to be recorded by a talking machine company, and from the sale of these records a fund is to be created for the musical education of worthy young singers of the state. The contest attracted wide attention; and, since it is to be continued as an annual affair, with elimination trials in all parts of the state, it is expected that interest in it will be sustained.

**DELAWARE:** Local option is not giving the satisfaction in Delaware that was expected of it. Of the three counties in the state, Kent and Sussex are "dry," while New Castle is "wet." Kent and Sussex say that the authorities of New Castle make no effort to restrict the shipment of liquors into their territory; and they threaten that unless the legislature enacts a stringent measure for preventing these shipments they will make a determined fight for statewide prohibition. On the other hand, the New Castle authorities say it is the duty of the "dry" counties to protect their own borders.

**IDAHO:** A theory has been advanced that the earthquake shocks recently felt in the neighborhood of Boise may be

due to the immense weight of water impounded by the Arrowrock Dam. The reservoir created by that dam, which is said to be the highest in the world, is estimated to contain not less than 200,000 acre feet of water. At 13,560 cubic feet to an acre foot and sixty-two and one-half pounds to a cubic foot of water, there are, according to this estimate, at least 544,500,000,000 pounds of water in the great artificial lake above Boise.

**ILLINOIS:** As a result of several largely attended and very enthusiastic mass meetings a permanent Public School League has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of breaking invisible government's grip on the public educational institutions of the city and of the state. The Woman's City Club and the Illinois State Federation of Labor are taking the lead. The claim is made that under recent rulings of the Chicago Board of Education the last safeguard of the civil service has been broken down and the merit system in the selection of public school teachers set aside under political, racial and religious pressure.

**INDIANA:** Under the leadership of Judge Henry Neil, of Oak Park, Illinois, an energetic campaign is being waged thruout Indiana on behalf of legislation for the preservation of homes and households by means of mothers' pensions. As a result of a series of meetings at which Judge Neil has pointed out the justice and good policy of pensioning mothers rather than devoting money to breaking up homes and building up an institution-bred citizenry, it is said that legislative candidates in many districts of this state are being put on record on this issue, and that it is extremely probable that the next legislature will pass a pension bill.

**MAINE:** The Cosmopolitan Club of Bath, aided by School Superintendent Flood and Instructor Corthell of the manual training department, has solved the 'question of interesting school boys in the preservation instead of the destruction of birds. Early in May the club organized a contest in the building of bird houses, open to boys of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. A number of valuable prizes have now been awarded to the best of the young builders, and it is said that the interest of the boys of the town is so great that it would go hard with anybody whom they caught killing the birds.

**MARYLAND:** The Workmen's Compensation Act of this state provides that all employers subject to its provisions shall carry insurance, the purpose being to assure payments to injured employees. They may carry this in any of the approved insurance companies or in the State Accident Fund, which is virtually a

state insurance enterprise. Figures recently given out by the State Industrial Accident Commission show that the state fund has 1189 employer policy holders. This is about 10 per cent of the employers carrying insurance, tho twenty-eight insurance companies figure as competitors of the state institution.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** It may not be a complete refutation of the theory that large bodies move slowly, but it has taken the United States Government fifty-five years to consider reimbursing Massachusetts for money advanced by that state to equip troops and strengthen fortifications in 1861. The house committee on the Judiciary has actually made a report recommending the passage of a bill calling for an investigation of the matter by the Court of Claims and a report by that court to Congress.

**NEW JERSEY:** A new law which went into effect in this state July 1 provides that articles of food which have been held in cold storage for thirty days or more shall be conspicuously placarded and not advertised or represented as fresh. The law also requires cold storage plants to be licensed by the State Department of Health, to which they shall report monthly, instead of quarterly as heretofore, and simplifies some of the complicated conditions which in the past have made prosecutions difficult.

**NEW MEXICO:** Farmers thruout this state are making a determined fight on grasshoppers, which have appeared in large numbers this year. The State College, thru county agents, is giving aid by means of poisoned bait and hopperdozers. There are two types of hopperdozer machines, one requiring crude oil, kerosene or distillate, and costing from \$1 to \$2 a day for operation; the other, called the dry hopperdozer, is a trapping device with no operating expense. In actual field test last year one dry machine captured twenty bushels of grasshoppers in three hours.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** The special committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association appointed to consider revision of the state penal laws has reported in favor of the abolition of county jails as places of confinement for convicted prisoners. It recommends in their stead the establishment of six industrial farms in appropriate sections of the state, where county misdemeanants can be provided with employment and compensation on the principle about to be put in force in the penitentiaries and reformatories under the Prison Labor Commission created by the last legislature.

**RHODE ISLAND:** Sixty per cent of the milk used in this state comes from Connecticut.

Since the people of Rhode Island need this milk and their state authorities have no power to prevent its adulteration before it crosses the line, appeal was recently made to the United States authorities for a rigid inspection. This has just been made, with the result that, tho no watered milk was found, analyses showed a bacterial count so high as to form a menace to public health. An effort is now being made to co-ordinate the work of the Rhode Island and Federal authorities to the end that dishonest dealers in Connecticut shall learn that it is cheaper to provide clean milk than to pay the price of prosecutions.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** The recent pageant of Yankton, described as the largest and most significant dramatic entertainment ever given in this state, was organized by Joseph Mills Hanson. There were three episodes. The first, in verse, dealt with the dances, tribal rites, etc., of the Yankton Indians, with accompanying music evolved from Sioux themes. The second episode pictured the arrival of Pierre Durion, the first white resident of Dakota, in 1780; the council of Lewis and Clark with the Yanktons, the establishment of the first trading post, the purchase treaty with the Indians and their departure for the farther West. The last episode covered the salient features of local history since territorial government was established in 1861. Mr. Hanson has received a great deal of praise for his careful research and his skilful work.

**VIRGINIA:** Under the new oyster law which recently went into effect in this state public officials of trust may be removed for failure to enforce any statute. Police officials are therefore trying to enforce some almost forgotten statutes. One of these forbids work at any trade or calling on the Sabbath and makes it unlawful to perform any labor not absolutely necessary on that day. As a result hundreds of surprising arrests are being made. Among the most striking arraignments are those of a church organist, a florist who delivered flowers for the decoration of a fashionable church, a man who washed his automobile, another who supplied a motorist with gasoline, and the manager of a Turkish bath. In deciding what constitutes necessary labor the courts in different parts of the state disagree.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** The West Virginia Board of Trade has undertaken the task of raising a fund thru popular subscription in this state for perpetuating the memory of the late Henry Gassaway Davis in a practical way. The fund, which is forever to bear Mr. Davis' name, is to be devoted to making a complete survey of the state, the interest to be used year by year in keeping the survey up to date.



# THE WAGE-EARNER'S INNINGS

BY FREDERIC C. HOWE

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

**A** REMARKABLE, almost revolutionary, change is taking place in the relations of capital and labor as a result of the coincidence of expanding prosperity with the stoppage of immigration. For the first time in years there is a shortage, in some lines a famine, of labor. And there is practically no immigration to relieve the situation. For the four years immediately prior to the war the average annual immigration into the country was in the neighborhood of 1,200,000. About three-fourths of this came from southern and central Europe. It was for the most part unskilled labor, and the great bulk of it went directly to the cities and mining districts north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. As a result of immigration during the past twenty years over seventy per cent of the population of the industrial cities in this region is either foreign born or immediately descended from persons of foreign birth.

The war has almost stopped immigration. For the year ending June 30, 1915, the total immigration amounted to but 326,700. The outflow during the year was 204,074. The net addition to the population was but 122,626. For the year ending June 30, 1916, the total immigration was even smaller than that of the previous year. During this period 298,826 immigrant aliens were admitted to the country, while the outflow of emigrant aliens was 129,765. For the last two years immigration has been at a standstill. For the first time in a generation the inflow and the outflow have been nearly equal. We are no longer an immigrant country.

**T**HIS stoppage of immigration coincided with a rapid expansion in the demand for labor. The two million men normally out of employment have been largely absorbed. In the East and Middle West the demand is

in excess of the supply. Tens of thousands of men could find employment in skilled and unskilled work if they were to be had. The effect of this change in the relative power of employer and employee has altered the psychology of both. An employer of thousands of men in Philadelphia recently told me that his instructions were to keep his men at almost any price. Committees of business men have called at Ellis Island in real concern over present and future conditions. In one Western city a committee of employers has been formed to canvass the country for men, just as in ordinary times they canvass the country for orders.

**W**AGES have risen and continue to rise rapidly. In certain parts of the East and Central West unskilled labor is receiving from \$2.25 to \$3 a day, where a year ago it was receiving but from \$1.60 to \$1.75. In the iron and steel mills of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio wages of unskilled labor in December, 1915, were less than \$2 a day. Two ten per cent increases have been made in four months and wages are now \$2.43 for a ten-hour day. The men have since demanded an eight-hour day with the same pay. Skilled men are being paid premiums that would have been scouted as impossible two years ago.

There is a famine in servants. The men are well employed, and servant girls are marrying, staying at home, or finding positions in mills and factories. Hours of labor are being shortened to eight hours, and men familiar with the labor would assert that the eight-hour day will be nearly universal in five years' time if present conditions continue. Successful strikes are the order of the day; but far more frequent are the quiet settlements that are made to prevent a strike. Capital is reaping a harvest,

and the employer can afford the increase that is being made; while in addition he knows that if his plant shuts down he will have great difficulty finding men at any price when it opens again. There is no solidarity within the employers' associations when each member is competing with his associate for men.

Labor, too, has sensed the situation. The psychology of the industrial world has changed in the last twelve months. Labor is conscious of its strength. It has courage to fight. Even the foreigner who cannot speak our language has the feeling that in losing one job he is not jeopardizing his life. He knows that there is another job around the corner to be had for the asking. No longer does the man out of a job fix the wage of the man in a job. No longer does the man in the mill, the blast furnace or the packing house face a crowd of hungry men as he enters in the morning and leaves in the evening, waiting for a casual job of an hour or a day. The industrial bread line has disappeared, and with it the fear that dogs the thoughts of the worker and paralyzes even the union.

**S**UBSTANTIAL as have been the gains of the past few months, it is my opinion that the increase in wages has only begun. Men have been paying up their debts. They are accumulating a little savings. They are buying clothes and taking a breath. Moreover, the really effective influence making for higher wages has only begun to operate. That is the quiet strike of the individual worker who leaves one job for a better one. When this becomes operative, when the employer loses a few men today and a few more tomorrow, then he will begin to concern himself about wages and conditions. Then there will be wage increases for the purpose of holding men: a situation that has



THE UNSTEADY IMMIGRANT PROCESSION

The height of these figures is proportionate to the immigration totals of the last ten years. The black men represent immigrant aliens admitted; the white, emigrant aliens who left the country. The figures for the current year (ending June 30, 1916) are only 298,826 and 129,765, respectively, against 1914's totals of 1,212,486 and 303,332. In 1907, before the record of outgoing aliens was kept, immigration reached its high water mark, 1,285,349.



not existed for a generation. With this new psychology organized labor is likely to become more aggressive. It is taking advantage of the summer months. It will watch emergency contracts. We may expect a continuation of strikes and threats of strikes in great numbers.

This condition is likely to last for months or years unless the stoppage of the war should unsettle industrial conditions. But prosperity in America seems to be on a permanent basis, so far as many industries are concerned. Well-being is reaching to so many classes that secondary industries are beginning to feel the full effect of the prosperity. This will increase the demand for labor still further.

What is happening is not to be construed as a complete vindication of the contention that immigration is the cause of low wages. For the question is not nearly as simple as that. For many things modify the effect of immigration on the labor market.

But it does demonstrate that the wage scale is very sensitive to the law of demand and supply. When there are ten men seeking nine jobs, wages are low. When there are ten jobs seeking nine men, wages rise. For the greater part of a generation the former condition has prevailed. Now the situation is reversed. If it continues long enough, if labor becomes conscious of its power, if fear gives way to confidence and the assurance of steady employment, then we may expect labor to become more articulate in its demands than it has ever been before.

It is probable that the most substantial gain will be in the general shortening of the hours of labor. And this is a permanent gain. Advances in wages may be lost, but hours of labor are seldom lengthened, even when work becomes slack again. And with shorter hours, labor is likely to become articulate politically. It is likely to give more concern to its interests at Washington and in the

state legislature. Already there is a labor group in Congress of nearly twenty men that acts together on many questions. There is a quiet movement on foot to increase this delegation in the next Congress to fifty with the aim of holding the balance of power on economic and industrial questions. There is a possibility of a new group appearing in Congress like the labor group in the British Parliament. It will not be a Socialist group, but it will be class conscious. Should the next House of Representatives be evenly divided between the two old parties, such a group might lay the foundations for a real labor party in America: a party that thinks in terms of organized labor rather than socialism, and that makes common cause for advanced labor legislation, for government ownership of the natural monopolies, and for a program of social legislation like that of Germany and Great Britain.

*New York City.*

## A MINING TOWN—BUT DRY

**O**UT in Arizona is the first of the famous mushroom cities of the West to be raised on water alone. High and dry, five thousand feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by arid desert, in the prohibition state of Arizona, thrives the wonder city of Oatman, center of the greatest gold excitement in years.

Oatman may be said to be the most remarkable temperance exhibit ever produced. Absent are the saloon, the gambling hall and general lawlessness. Oatman has demonstrated what a really dry mining camp can do by turning back into shafts and tunnels the money usually passed over a bar.

Less than a year ago Oatman was a small camp with a population of about five hundred persons, most of whom were the employees of the Tom Reed and Gold Road mines. Both properties had been producing fortunes for years and still have millions of dollars of ore blocked out, but that fact had not been convincing enough to encourage outside capi-

tal risking development of surrounding prospects in an endeavor to reveal more paying ore bodies. One of the miners who worked in the Tom Reed was enterprising enough to form a company for the purpose of developing an adjoining property. His fellow-miners bought the stock he issued, contributing the money for the sinking of a five hundred foot shaft. Thus they discovered one of the largest and richest ore bodies that the world has ever known.

That started the stampede toward Oatman. There newcomers learned the real meaning of the first saloonless boom in all the history of gold mining. The first shares of stock sold

at just what two drinks would have cost, and, as there was no place to buy whisky, the stock had a big sale. The money that might have purchased liquor and poker chips was invested so wisely that, after the sensational rise from the price of two to the price of thirty-four drinks a share, there was no doubt that fortune was attained.

At present there are nearly two hundred companies in the field, and the town has a population of more than four thousand, which will probably double in the next six months. Additional strikes of ore have been made, and the possibilities of the camp appear more astonishing every

day. The miners of the district continue to be heavy investors and big winners. They enjoy the knowledge that it is their capital which has started wide development of a mining district now believed to be richer than the mother-lode of California. Money that might have gone for whisky went instead into work that presents the nation with a new treasure land.



*Associated Press Photo*

A DRY MINING TOWN WHOSE POPULATION HAS INCREASED 1000 PER CENT IN A YEAR



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Two women pioneers—the first woman appointed to the Yale faculty, and the first woman to be nominated for Congress by one of the two great parties. Dr. Rhoda Erdmann, at the left, is to be a lecturer in biology in the graduate school at New Haven during the coming academic year. Dr. Erdmann is the daughter of a professor of history at Hamburg and received her education in Germany, coming to Yale as a research fellow in 1913. Dr. Eva Harding, of Topeka, Kansas, won at the primaries the Democratic nomination for Congress. She is making her campaign on a platform which includes anti-militarism, national prohibition and woman suffrage, mothers' and old age pensions, and a tariff for revenue only.

*Photographs from Press Illustrating Co.*



*See page 10, Underwood*

Assorted voters—and a few other listeners—when Hughes spoke to the ranchmen and farmers of Miles City, Montana.

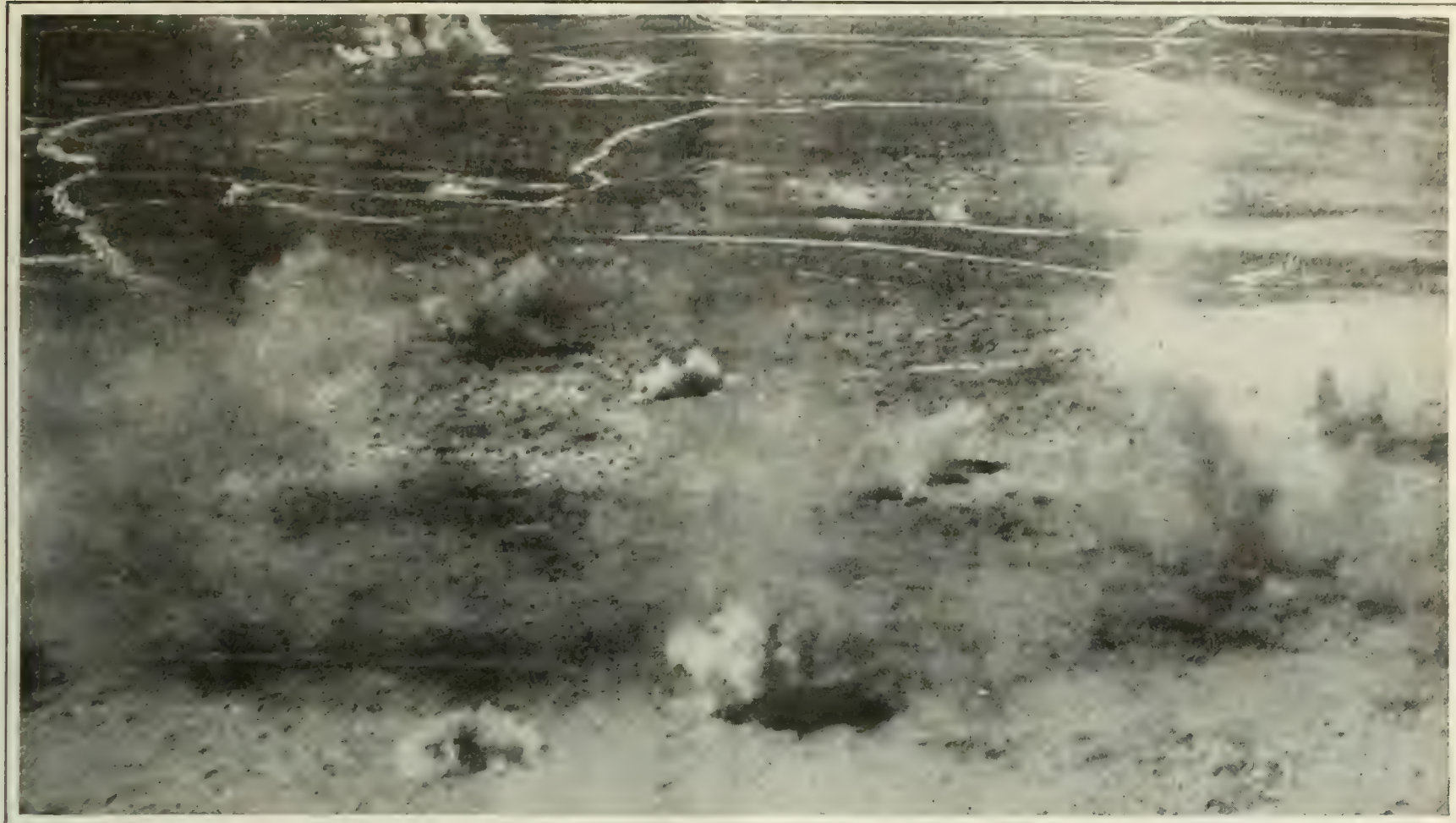




Paul Thompson

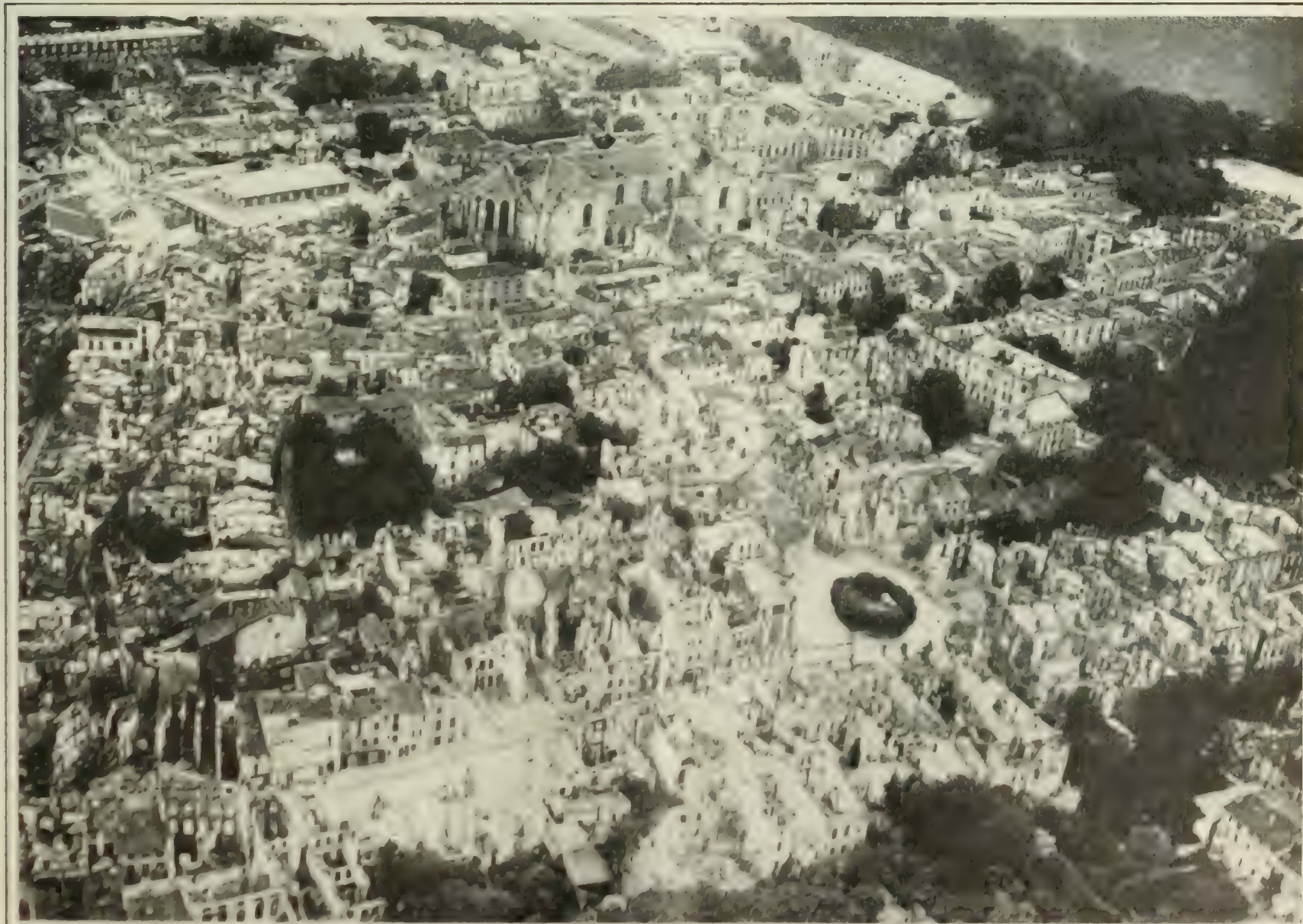
Plattsburg at sea—roll-call on U. S. S. "Maine," which with two other warships is off on a training cruise for civilians.





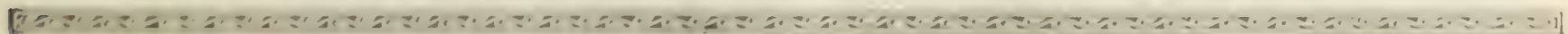
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*The rain of death—looking over a battlefield on the Somme while the artillery blasts the way for another Allied charge.*

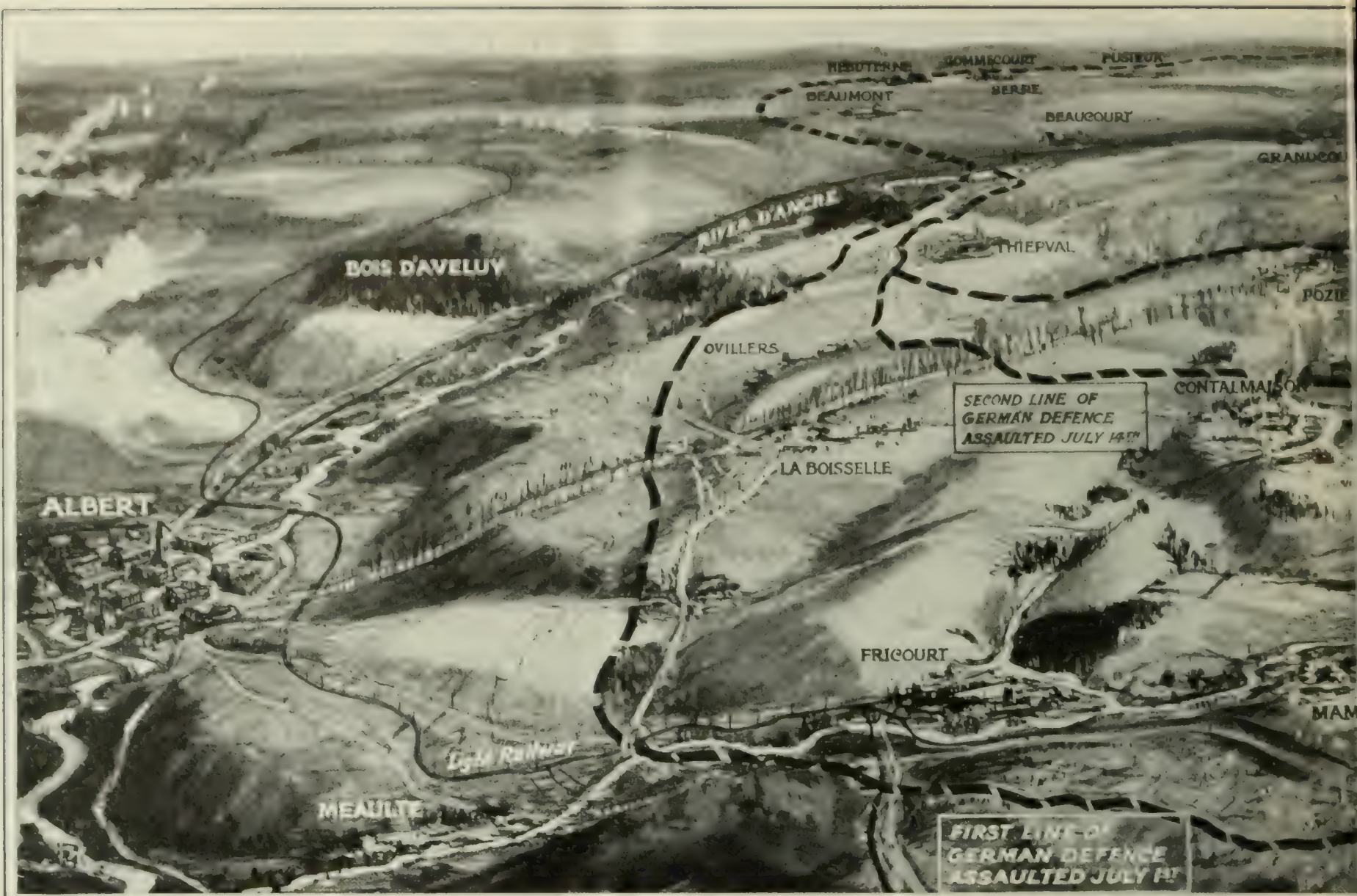


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*The skeleton of a city—how Verdun looks after being shelled for five months for "political" and "sentimental" reasons.*







From the London Sphere, Copyright N. Y. P.

#### A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE BRITISH BATTLEFIELD

The British occupy the angle between the Somme and the Ancre rivers and are trying to drive the Germans back toward Bapaume. The dotted lines on the map show that they made considerable gains among the hills and woods north of the Somme during the first two weeks, but since then their progress has been slow. Just now they are engaged in driving the Germans out of the reentering angles in their line at Thiepval and Guillemont. The French hold the line running from Hardecourt south across the Somme. Their objective is the town of Péronne, which lies beyond the Somme and so below the right lower corner of this map.

## SEVEN WEEKS OF THE SOMME

ON the first day of July the Anglo-French offensive was launched. Preparations for it had been under way for nearly two years. As soon as the invasion had been checked on the Marne and it was realized that the French would not be able to drive the Germans back to their borders, Lord Kitchener started to raise an army to rescue France and Belgium. On June 5 last the cruiser that was carrying the Secretary for War to Russia was sunk off the Orkneys, but his task had been accomplished. More than four million men had been enlisted, trained and equipped. Half of them were in France ready for action as soon as General Joffre should call upon them.

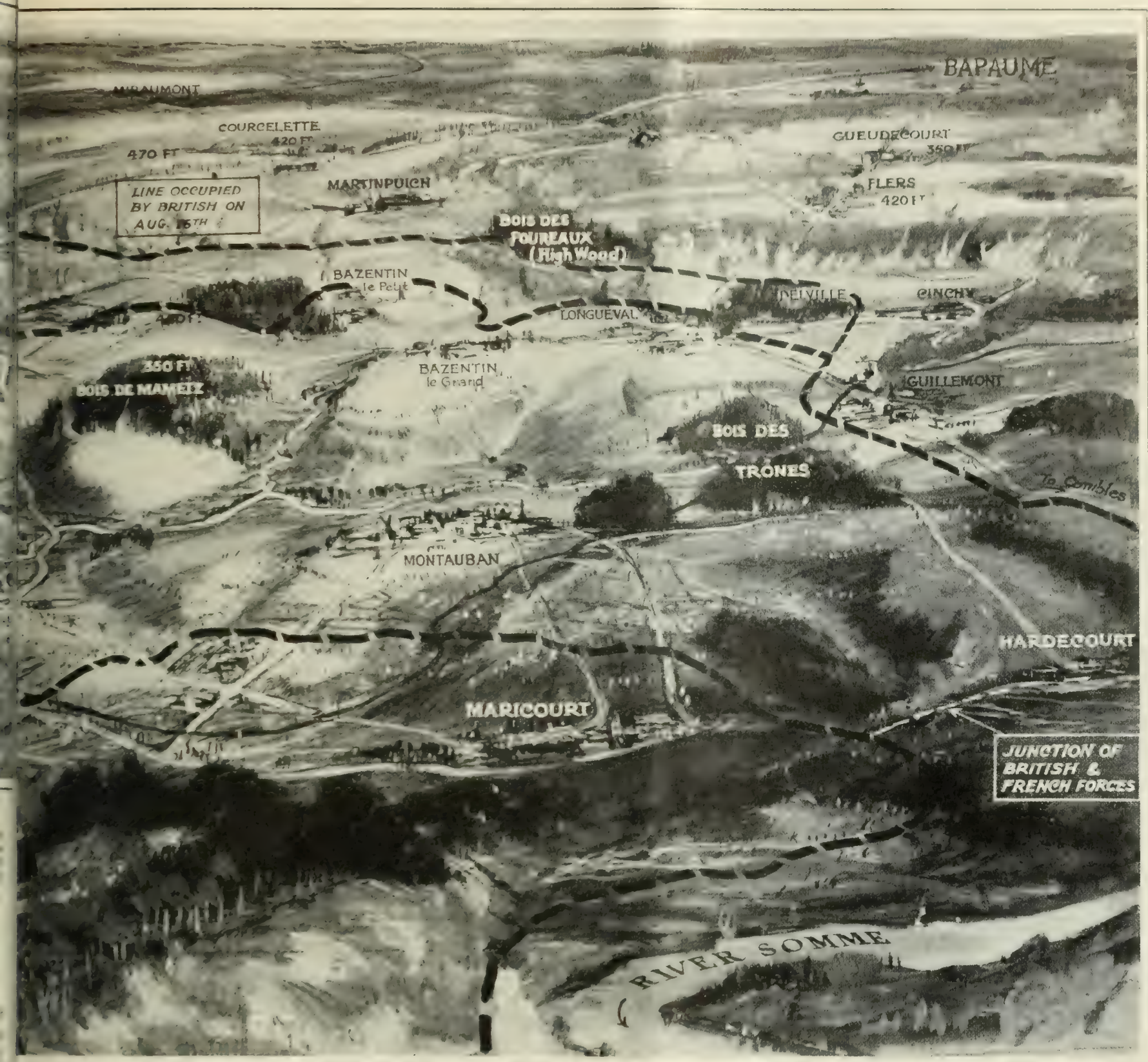
Before the call came there had been considerable grumbling among the continental Allies at the apparent inactivity of the English. "Do they expect to fight this, like their former wars, by proxy?" began to be asked, and other French journals, more polite, reminded their gallant allies that they had promised to "begin the war" in the spring of 1915 and that the spring of 1916 had passed. But these sneers were doubtless unjustified, for it seems to have been decided in the joint conferences of the general staffs that Germany should be allowed to beat out her strength against the Verdun hills before the Anglo-French drive was started. After the German attack on Verdun had been carried on persistently for more than four months, and when it had reached the inner circle of forts about Verdun, the long-awaited signal was given and twenty miles of French and English soldiers sprang from their trenches to charge the German lines.

The attack was a great success at the start, as may be seen from the map. Within a fortnight both commanders were able to report an advance of two or three miles and the capture of over ten thousand prisoners apiece. The first and second lines of German defenses, consisting of a labyrinth of deep-dug trenches and bomb-proof shelters with barbed wire entanglements connecting the villages and woods, were in their possession, with more than a hundred heavy guns and a hundred and fifty machine guns.

But since then the advance of the Allies has been slow. In the last five weeks they have not gained as much ground as in the first five days, altho none of the fortifications now being fought for are so strong as those of the old German front. The counter-attacks are more frequent, and each village, hill or wood may change hands several times before it can be securely occupied.

At the present stage the battle of the Somme bears a disappointing resemblance to the German attack at Verdun and the French attack in Champagne. In both these cases the attacking party made their greatest gains at the beginning, and each succeeding week showed less and less advance, until finally it came to a standstill. Whether the Anglo-French attack on the Somme will peter out in the same way or will be carried forward with the same vigor as at first is the question of the day, perhaps the critical point that will decide the war. The modern method of entrenchment and the increased power of the artillery have enormously enhanced the strength of the defensive. It seems that a force well dug in and keeping up its com-





communications with the rear, so that it can receive ammunition and relief, can hold out indefinitely against greatly superior numbers. Ever since the opposing troops entrenched themselves in France and Belgium, in the fall of 1914, there has not been a case where either party has totally broken thru the enemy's lines or got the enemy on the run or cornered and captured an army. On the eastern front the fighting has been more of the old-fashioned sort, for the opposing forces are not so evenly matched. The Germans have been superior in artillery and organization, the Russians superior in numbers.

In the west the Germans also have been outnumbered and the odds against them has steadily increased, while in artillery the Allies are now a match for the Germans, and the factories of England and France can turn out ammunition faster than those of Germany. According to a German statement, the Allies are firing an average of a million shells a day on the Somme front. The Germans are more sparing of their ammunition, and concentrate their fire upon particular points instead of scattering it along the line.

For the numbers engaged we have to depend, of course, upon enemy estimates. According to a British authority the Germans had by July 18 brought up 115,000 men against the British front, and 72,000 against the French. A German general is quoted as saying that the Allied

forces outnumber the Germans six to one in the Somme sector. Certainly, if the British, as is supposed, have more than two million men in France, the number they are using is limited only by the maximum that can be conveniently employed on their nine-mile front.

The ground whereon the Great War is being decided is one of the famous battlefields of French history. It was called of old Santerre, the "bloody ground," but never was its name so true as today. In Péronne, now being bombarded by the French, two French kings have suffered imprisonment—Charles the Simple for six years in the tenth century and Louis XI for three days in the fifteenth century. The latter incident has more to do with today's events than it may seem to have, for King Louis was on a friendly visit to Charles the Bold of Burgundy at Péronne when he was imprisoned by his host on the charge of having stirred up the burghers of Liège to revolt, and he was not released until he had signed the Treaty of Péronne, which freed Flanders from France and so laid the foundation for independent Belgium. No human being dared remind King Louis of this humiliating experience, but, strange to say, the magpies took to singing "Péronne, Péronne" wherever he went until he recovered the town. To do this he was obliged to bribe the British to withdraw the army that had been sent in aid of the Duke of Burgundy. A payment of 75,000 crowns to



Edward IV and proportionate sums to his ministers won them over, and a match was arranged between Charles the dauphin and Edward's daughter. Neither king would trust the other—and with good reason—so the parents of the happy pair met on a bridge across the Somme with a strong wooden grill between them thru which they ventured to shake hands.

A few weeks ago the rulers of England and France met again upon the Somme, but this time there was no barrier of wood or distrust between them. The Kaiser was also on the Somme only a few miles away, but did not meet King George or President Poincaré.

Péronne, the Impregnable, which was a king's residence in the days of Clovis, is now a town of no importance. It had fewer than five thousand inhabitants before the war, and Bapaume, for which the British are fighting, was still smaller. Possibly Joffre selected for attack the Picardy section of the line because it did not involve the destruction of any of the great cities of France. Péronne before the war was ranked as a fortress of the third class, but this means little under the new conditions of warfare. In the first Franco-German war Péronne stood a bombardment of twelve days and then surrendered because of an outbreak of smallpox among the civil population.

In the present Franco-German war Péronne was lost and regained and lost again without much opposition. The British and French on their re-

treat from Mons tried to make a stand on the Péronne-Combles-Bapaume line, that is, the line they are now trying to reach. But General von Kluck swept on and Péronne was entered on August 25, 1914. The Germans looted the shops and burned down the Hotel de Ville, which contained a museum of irreplaceable relics. The rest of the town might have been destroyed if it had not been for a brave priest, Canon Caron, who did not flee with the city authorities, but remained behind to care for the wounded and to intercede with the conquerors. A week later the Germans retired from Péronne, but re-occupied it when they came to establish their permanent lines.

The strategic value of Péronne depends upon its situation just at the angle where the Somme River turns toward the east. The British lines used to extend clear down to the Somme, but now the French have been given the section between Hardecourt and the Somme, probably to enable them to approach Péronne along the north side of the Somme instead of having to cross the river directly in front of the town. The Somme runs thru swamps, but the ground north of it is high and hilly. This is the terrain occupied by the British and represented on the above map. The highest of the hills is No. 160, just north of Pozières, recently captured by the British. Langueval is almost as high, 154 meters, but from there the ground falls off toward the northeast, so the British will hereafter be fighting downhill.

The French on the right wing are holding about thirteen miles of front; the British on the left about nine. The French attack is conducted by General Fayolle under the direction of General Foch, commander of the Army Group. The British commander is General Haig, who replaced Sir John French last year.

Since Lord Kitchener's death there has been a change in the policy of the British censorship. Lord Kitchener was strongly opposed to allowing any correspondents at the front, so for the most part the press has been obliged to be content with the brief and dry despatches of the War Office supplemented at times by a descriptive article from the official "eyewitness." But when Lloyd George became Minister of War and the British offensive was started half a dozen good writers were allowed to go to the Somme and they have been sending in an abundance of copy telling of the marvellously complete preparations for the attack and giving personal incidents of the fighting from the men who return from the front.

The French, however, stick to the old system of official reticence so the ordinary reader is apt to get an exaggerated impression of the relative importance of the British share in the joint offensive. As a matter of fact, the French cover a longer front and have made greater gains than the British. The British have been fighting in more difficult country and against stronger forces and entrenchments.

## THE PATH TO PEACE

BY HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL

**M**ORE than twenty centuries have passed since Euripides depicted the woes of "The Trojan Women"; yet their voices speak for us today as we hear the ghastly tales that reach our ears from the scenes of conflict in Europe and Asia. And as we listen our thought is turned to the pages of history, and to the myths that preceded history, where we find record of wars following wars in endless succession. As far back as we can read the story of human life we find man to have been a fighting animal, and such we find him today. Thus are we tempted to listen without dissent to those who tell us that war is a law of man's nature that has determined his advance, thru struggle, to what we, in our pride, call his greater civilization; and who ask us to abandon our hope of enduring

*Mr. Marshall is an architect who has lectured and written on philosophical and psychological subjects. He attempts here a simple statement of the fundamental psychological principles which may be said to underlie a world-wide movement to end war.—THE EDITOR.*

peace as a baseless dream. The law of man's nature thus discouragingly referred to is a law of inherited instinct. Instinctive activities are more or less immediate reactions to given stimuli reaching the individual from the world about him; activities that do not involve foresight, or judgment, or volitional guidance. If we bear this meaning in mind we are compelled to grant at once that the activities involved in war are fundamentally instinctive. The mere pres-

ence of a dangerous foe, the mere sight of one possessing what is ardently desired, leads the lower animal and the savage man alike to the combative attitude. As man has progressed the stimuli tending to initiate the instinctive reactions have become modified and elaborated, as have the modes of reaction in attack; but fundamentally they remain unchanged in the men of our own time. The characteristics that led to deadly contests between savage individuals have in the course of the ages been changed in their reference to relate to clan, and tribe, and national life; but the instincts that led to this strife have not been obliterated, nor even substantially curbed. We in our day flatter ourselves that we wage war in order to further policies which result from intelligent forethought and purpose; but as a mat-



ter of fact, we invent these policies in justification of warlike movements already begun, in order to give a semblance of reasonableness to acts which were unintelligently initiated, and which we begin to suspect were unworthy of rational beings.

But more serious than this is the fact that we very generally assume that enduring peace may be gained by rational appeals based on our recognition of the bitter suffering and economic disaster that war entails. The average man clings fondly to the notion that he is governed by reason; he fails to appreciate, as modern psychologists do, that an enormously huge proportion of his activities are instinctive. However, he tacitly acknowledges this fact, in one direction at least, in his ready acceptance of the view here considered that war is due to the nature of man, to the laws that govern his life activities. And his ever-recurring tendency to despair of enduring peace is due to the fact that he thinks of this law of Nature as an iron rule prest upon him from without.

But when we ask the careful student of science what he means when he speaks of a law of Nature he will tell us that law is no more than a term descriptive of the characteristics observed in Nature; and the philosophically minded biologist will tell us that if we describe warlike activities as expressions of a law of man's instinctive nature we are merely portraying the characteristics of man as he now exists; that if these characteristics change then the law of his nature must change.

THE question raised by the great crisis thru which we are passing is this. Granting that man inherits tendencies which lead him to fight when certain stimuli are given, is it true that he must always remain a fighting animal? Here we find ourselves turning again to the biologist for light; asking whether inherited instincts can be obliterated. He will tell us that nothing is more difficult to eradicate than an instinctive tendency; but will add that he finds in Nature cases where instinctive tendencies are curbed or inhibited, other cases where they cease to be operative because the stimuli are lacking which lead to their expression, and still other cases where their expression has come to yield another result than that which led to their establishment. In other words he tells us that there is no valid basis for the claim that because man is now a fighting animal he always must remain so.

Moreover, the emphasis on in-

stinctive activities in man's life must not lead us to overlook the equal significance of intelligent effort. Instinctive tendencies tell of the experience of the past. Our intelligent activities tell us of attempts to meet unusual situations in the present efforts looking to adaptation. But for intelligent control of our instinctive tendencies we could make no advance toward a better adjustment to the conditions of life. The effort to guide life by intelligence is in fact the certain sign that our instinctive tendencies are in process of modification.

The first indication in consciousness of any tendency to inhibit or modify any special mode of instinctive reaction must appear in the form of a revulsion from the results traceable to it, and in the appearance of an ideal of a change. The creation of an ideal of conduct thus indicates that we have discovered a means by which we may inhibit or modify the instinctive reactions to which this ideal refers. The very existence of the ideal of peace therefore indicates that we have actually initiated a process looking to the curbing of our fighting instincts, or to the modification of the reference of their expression, which gives hope that in the end the nature of man may be so changed that he can no longer be described as a fighting animal.

Thus we see the hollowness of the claim of those who would tell us that war is a necessity in the life of man; that we have no reason to hope for its disappearance; that our ideal of enduring peace is an idle dream. But the very facts which lead us to this conclusion force again upon our attention the tremendous power of those instinctive tendencies which we must modify if this ideal of peace is to be realized, and to ask whether we are keeping clearly before our minds the means necessary to bring about this modification. The fighting instinct is an endowment of the individual man; the activities of war have resulted from the collective use of his individualistic instinctive reactions to serve social needs in the past. If we are to gain the end we have in view we should surely aim, in the first place, to strike at the very roots of the evil; turning our attention to the modification of the fighting instincts as they appear in the individual.

We have already seen that instinctive tendencies may cease to be operative where the necessary stimuli are lacking. So we should endeavor to safeguard the individual from the stimuli which usually arouse and keep alive his fighting instincts. We are not awake to the

importance of this direction of effort. We encourage sport contests that involve physical contact under conditions that necessarily tend to arouse these instincts. We allow our boys to think there is merit in being ready to take umbrage and to fight their companions, forgetting that a higher degree of courage is involved where they restrain their fighting impulses under provocation, and face the risk of being called cowards. And in relation to the collective fighting of war, we see the same lack of appreciation of the direction our effort should take. We glorify the life of the soldier; we teach history as tho its one aim were to make record of battles, and of the heroes of battles. We lead our youth to look upon individualistic covetousness as a wrong; yet we overlook the fact that nationalized covetousness is the most potent incentive to war, and fail to teach that there is evil in national demands for commercial dominance or territorial expansion. We treat the nations as conscious beings and then applaud a patriotism which encourages national sentiments and national action that would be deemed dishonorable, dishonest, and preposterously aggressive if displayed by an individual man.

ALL this leads us to see that we cannot hope for the dawn of an enduring peace until we face the fact that we are dealing with instinctive traits that have become inimical to the interests of man as he has advanced; traits which we cannot hope to obliterate, but which nevertheless may be controlled, and must be controlled if we are to attain our end. We see that we have ground for optimism in relation to our ideal of peace; but we also see that if this ideal is to be realized we must avoid an irrational optimism that refuses to face the conditions we have to meet.

The lover of peace thus owes a deep debt to modern biological and psychological science. He is taught indeed that the advance of man toward the realization of the ideal of peace has been slow in the past, and bids fair to be less rapid in the future than he might wish. But, on the other hand, he is given new courage; for he sees that the rise and spread of the ideal of peace is itself an indication that man's instinctive combative tendencies are actually in process of modification. He has had pointed out to him the path he must traverse if he is to reach his goal, and is thus given full assurance that, if his courage does not fail, it will eventually be reached.

New York City



# AMY LOWELL—STORM-CENTER

BY LOUIS UNTERMAYER

AUTHOR OF "FIRST LOVE," "CHALLENGE" --- AND OTHER POETS"

IN spite of the reckless dramas of the printed page, most of our authors are a mild and complacent set of citizens. Few of them are fighters. And fewer still provoke a fight. Of this limited company, no individual has been more fought for, fought against and generally fought about than Amy Lowell. And she has been hailed and hooted not only in one role, but in the triple capacity of person, propagandist and poet. That quality which has aroused so much admiration and antagonism is most sharply pronounced in Miss Lowell as a human being. It is her amazing vitality coupled with her vigor of utterance; a force so clean-cut and compelling that it sweeps aside objections and objectors—one might almost include objects. She is a conversational dynamo, and the air about her crackles and snaps with energy. And it is this very positive quality that has caused so much opposition—especially among negative people; for nothing is so displeasing to the complacent, conservative mind as a person who tries to stir it up. And nothing is so characteristic of Miss Lowell as her power to arouse.

Which brings us to Miss Lowell, the propagandist. Here her manner is just as decisive and even more incisive. In "Six French Poets" she champions that remarkable group that embraces the massive Emile Verhaeren at one extreme and the perfumed and precious Albert Samain at the other. In her public lectures she has not only taken up the cudgels for *vers libre*, but she has wielded them lustily for all of the radicals in poetry, and for all the new tendencies in the other arts, as well.

Such an attitude has often been misconstrued as an attack on the past. Nothing, I believe, is further from Miss Lowell's purpose. The militant defenders of the past can afford to be less aggressive; antiquity is safely enshrined from depredations. No one can rob the sanctuary of Herick and Burns and Keats and the other idols. But the temple of Poetry is large; and the worshippers of the

established gods should not feel they are moved religiously whenever they rise to exclude and excoriate such figures as Robert Frost, James Oppenheim, Edgar Lee Masters and the imagists.



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AMY LOWELL

Miss Lowell is the sister of President Lowell of Harvard and Percival Lowell, the astronomer. James Russell Lowell belonged to another branch of the family, however

Mention of the imagists leads me abruptly to a consideration of Miss Lowell, the poet. Imagism was what might be called the second stage of her development. The first stage (*vide* "A Dome of Many Colored Glass," 1912) was a mixture of the imitative and exotic, with a noticeable trace of the freedom and color so pronounced in her later work. In "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds" (1914) she attained a larger and more varied utterance with a definite indebtedness to the French *Symbolistes* and the Parnassian School. Out of these and other less literary influences grew her affinity with what is loosely called Imagism, with its insistence on "the creation of new rhythms," on "the absolute freedom in the choice of subject," on "the exact word" and finally on the production of poetry that is "hard and clear." It is not too much to say that Miss Lowell excelled most of the group in their own manner. And she has surpassed them, not only in form but in feeling; for she reinforced their strange and mobile cadences with an intensity which is too often lacking in the verse of these exceed-

ingly talented but often too cerebral poets.

A glance at her recent New England poems will show how far she has progressed beyond her imagist confrères. Even the three love-poems printed in this number (not her most representative work, by any means) suggest an emotion that impels the intellect, rather than an intellectual concept trying to urge an emotion. A more successful blend of fancy and feeling is revealed in that brilliant *tour-de-force* "An Opera House." This (with the lunch-room "study in whites") is part of a series called "Towns in Colour," which is an attempt to see the city, not as a market or a medley of people, but as a composition—an aural painting that takes sensations and sounds and breaks them into lines and dominant colors. That, of course, is a purely technical affair; the poetic value itself is more evident and needs no comment. For those unacquainted with Miss Lo-

well's other moods, with her skill in regular and rimed verse, her graceful whimsy and her humor, I would suggest reading "The Precinct. Rochester," "The Forsaken," "Music," "A Lady," and this brief "Epitaph of a Young Poet Who Died Before Having Achieved Success":

Beneath this sod lie the remains  
Of one who died of growing pains.

For Miss Lowell is, by all odds, the most vigorous and versatile of all the women poets in America today. Further than that, she has a pungency and power rare among present-day poets of either sex. Her work, as I have said elsewhere, mingles very curiously a delicate, feminine fantasy, a love of the dramatic and grotesque and a strong, almost square-shouldered virility. With all these and a sharp satire, she cuts thru common and tawdry surfaces to hidden and beautiful depths. It is a stirring achievement, and never so much so as when it rouses one to argument—in which it differs from the great majority of work that cannot rouse one at all.

New York City



# FIVE POEMS BY AMY LOWELL

## OPAL

*You are ice and fire,  
The touch of you burns my hands like snow.  
You are cold and flame.  
You are the crimson of amaryllis,  
The silver of moon-touched magnolias.  
When I am with you  
My heart is a frozen pond  
Gleaming with agitated torches.*

## THE CHARM

*I lay them before you,  
One, two, three silver pieces,  
And a copper piece  
Dulled with handling.  
The first will buy you a cake,  
The second a flower,  
The third a colored bead.  
The fourth will buy you nothing at all,  
Since it has a hole in it.  
I beg you, therefore,  
String it about your neck,  
At least it will remind you of my poverty.*

## MISE EN SCENE

*When I think of you, Beloved,  
I see a smooth and stately garden  
With parterres of gold and crimson tulips  
And bursting lilac leaves.  
There is a low-lipped basin in the midst,  
Where a statue of veined cream marble  
Perpetually pours water over her shoulder  
From a tilted urn.  
When the wind blows,  
The water-stream blows before it  
And spatters into the basin with a light tinkling,  
And your shawl—the color of red violets—  
Flares out behind you in great curves  
Like the swirling draperies of a painted Madonna.*

## AN OPERA HOUSE

*Within the gold square of the proscenium arch  
A curtain of orange velvet hangs in stiff folds.  
Its tassels jarring slightly when someone crosses the  
stage behind.  
Gold carring edges the balconies,  
Rims the boxes,  
Runs up and down fluted pillars.  
Little knife-stabs of gold  
Shine out whenever a box-door is opened,  
Gold clusters  
Flash in soft explosions  
On the blue darkness,  
Suck back to a point,  
And disappear.  
Hoops of gold  
Circle necks, wrists, fingers,  
Pierce ears,  
Poke on heads  
And fly up above them in colored sparkles.  
Gold!  
Gold!  
The opera house is a treasure box of gold.  
Gold in a broad smear across the orchestra pit:  
Gold of horns, trumpets, tubas.  
Gold—spun gold, twittering gold, snapping gold  
Of harps.*

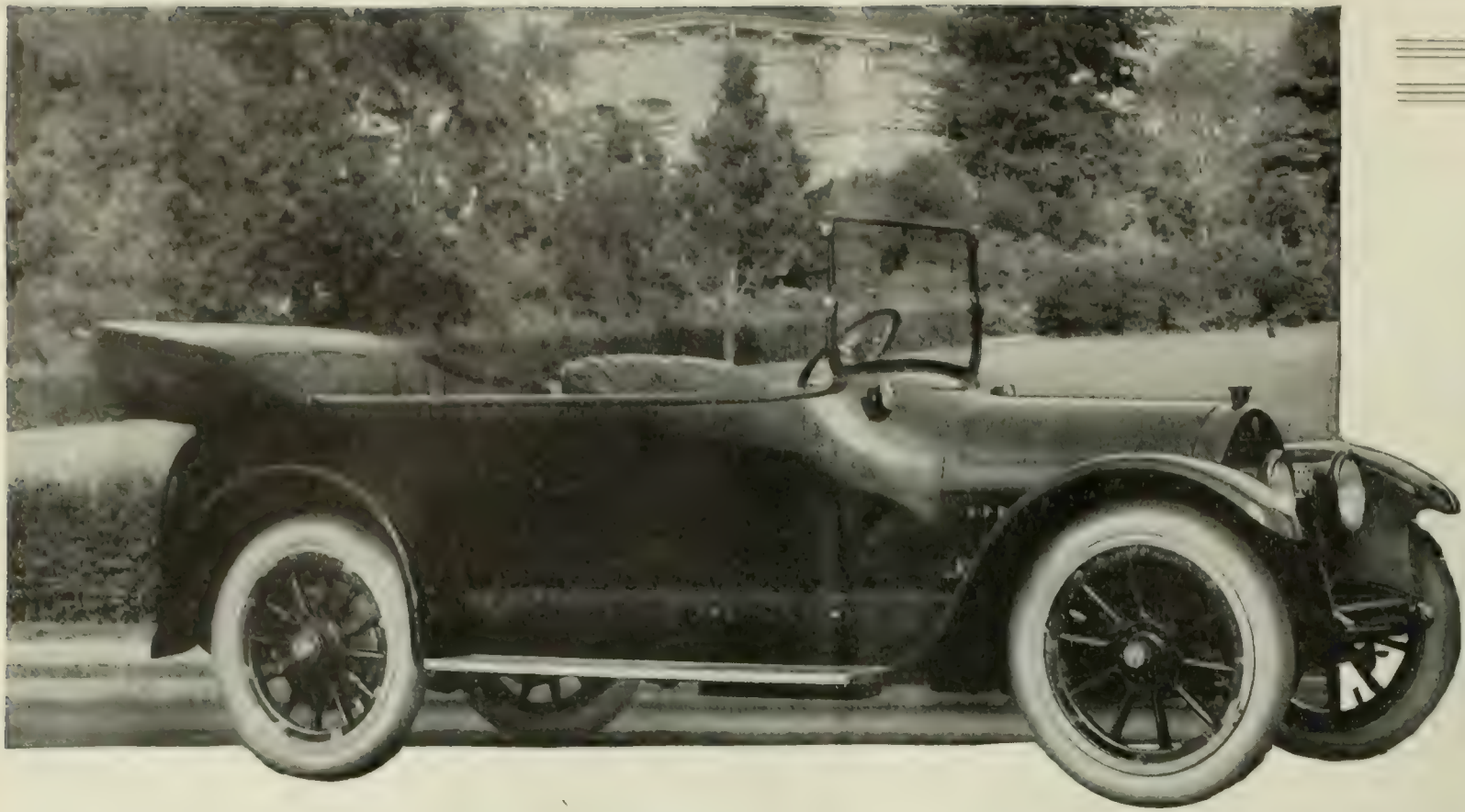
*The conductor raises his baton,  
The brass blares out  
Crass, crude,  
Parvenu, fat, powerful,  
Golden.  
Rich as the fat, clapping hands in the boxes.  
Cymbals, gigantic, coin-shaped,  
Crash.  
The orange curtain parts  
And the prima-donna steps forward.  
One note,  
A drop: transparent, iridescent,  
A gold bubble,  
It floats . . . floats . . .  
And bursts against the lips of a bank-president  
In the grand tier.*

## THOMPSON'S LUNCH ROOM—GRAND CENTRAL STATION

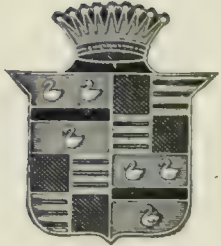
### STUDY IN WHITES

*Wax-white—  
Floor, ceiling, walls.  
Ivory shadows  
Over the pavement  
Polished to cream surfaces  
By constant sweeping.  
The big room is colored like the petals  
Of a great magnolia,  
And has a patina  
Of flower bloom  
Which makes it shine dimly  
Under the electric lamps.  
Chairs are ranged in rows  
Like sepia seeds  
Waiting fulfilment.  
The chalk-white spot of a cook's cap  
Moves unglossily against the vaguely bright wall—  
Dull chalk-white striking the retina like a blow,  
Thru the wavering uncertainty of steam.  
Vitreous-white of glasses with green reflections,  
Ice-green carboys, shifting—greener, bluer—with the  
jar of moving water.  
Jagged green-white bowls of pressed glass  
Rearing snow-peaks of chipped sugar  
Above the lighthouse-shaped castors  
Of grey pepper, and grey-white salt.  
Grey-white placards: "Oyster Stew, Cornbeef Hash,  
Frankfurters":  
Marble slabs veined with words in meandering lines.  
Dropping on the white counter like horn notes  
Through a web of violins  
The flat yellow lights of oranges,  
The cube-red splashes of apples,  
In high plated épergnes.  
The electric clock jerks every half-minute:  
"Coming!—Past!"  
"Three beef-steaks and a chicken-pie,"  
Bawled through a slide while the clock jerks heavily.  
A man carries a china mug of coffee to a distant chair.  
Two rice puddings and a salmon salad  
Are pushed over the counter:  
The unfulfilled chairs open to receive them.  
A spoon falls upon the floor with the impact of metal  
striking stone,  
And the sound throws across the room  
Sharp, invisible zig-zags  
Of silver.*





## The Coming of The



### Specifications in Brief

**ENGINE**—Eight cylinder V-type, High-speed, High efficiency. **HORSE POWER**—S. A. E. rating 31.25; actual, more than 60. **COOLING**—Water. **RADIATOR**—Cadillac tubular and plate type. **IGNITION**—STARTING, LIGHTING—Cadillac-Delco, improved system. **LUBRICATION**—Automatic pressure feed. **CARBURETOR**—Cadillac. **CLUTCH**—Multiple disc, dry plate type. **TRANSMISSION**—Selective type sliding gear, three speeds forward and reverse. **AXLES**—Rear, Cadillac Timken, full floating; Timken bearings; Spiral type bevel driving gears. Front axle, drop forged, I beam. **DRIVE**—Tubular shaft. **BRAKES**—One internal and one external brake direct on wheels, 17 inch x 2½ inch drums. **STEERING GEAR**—Cadillac patented worm and worm gear sector type; 18-inch steering wheel, hinged to facilitate entrance. **FRAME**—Channel section. **WHEELS**—Wood, artillery type Timken bearings, fitted with demountable rims for straight side tires. **TIRES**—36" x 4½". **WHEEL-BASE**—125 and 132 inches. **TREAD**—56 inches (Option 61 inches.) **SPRINGS**—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, three-quarter platform. **CONTROL**—Center control. **GASOLINE SYSTEM**—Twenty gallon tank with gauge at rear. **STANDARD EQUIPMENT**—Cadillac "one-man" top; windshield; full lamp equipment; Gabriel Snubbers; Clock; Warner Autometer; Electric horn; Power tire pump; Foot rail; Robe rail; License tag holders; Tire carrier; Tool box with locks; Set of tools; Tire repair kit; Handy lamp. Universal key fitting tool box; ignition and lighting switch and tire lock.

**T**HERE is one thought in connection with the coming of this new Cadillac which we would like you to grasp at once.

With the advent of this car, the Cadillac "Eight" enters upon its third successive season, with no radical change in the basic principles of its design.

This is perhaps the first time such a thing has happened in motor car development, and you will quickly see its significance as applied to the Cadillac.

Quite properly, we believe, the World has always looked to the Cadillac Company for advanced ideas, improved practice and progressive principles.

The fact, therefore, that the Cadillac car has proven itself beyond the need of radical change, is, in itself, too impressive and too illuminating to call for comment.

It does not by any manner of means imply that the Cadillac process of refinement had come to a conclusion.

In a multitude of ways this is a better, finer Cadillac than any which has preceded it—the subject of unremitting research and scientific betterment in scores of details.

What the absence of radical change really means is that the underlying principles of Cadillac V-type eight-cylinder construction have been proven fundamentally sound by the performance of 31,000 cars.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.







# New Cadillac

It means that the Cadillac Company, with resources at its command probably superior to those possessed by any other motor car plant in the world, has arrived at the deliberate judgment that the *kind* of a motor car which it is now building represents a higher degree of efficiency than any other in existence.

It means that this is the joint judgment of every expert mind associated with this Company. It expresses the judgment of 31,000 owners who cannot conceive of any respect in which Cadillac principles could be changed to their advantage.

The new Cadillac conforms to the finest Cadillac traditions, down to the least and last of details—and it advances them still more closely toward perfection.

It is a beautiful car to look upon.

The superior riding qualities, with which you are familiar, are enhanced and intensified.

The driving ease of last year and the year before, accentuated by the longer wheelbase of the new car, is more marked than ever.

It is doubtful if motoring can give rise to a situation which can successfully challenge Cadillac powers.

The old feeling that it is folly to seek further—the old sense of security that the Cadillac represents the uttermost in a motor car—will come over you more strongly than ever.

We are serenely confident of the exhilaration and enthusiasm which you will experience on the occasion of your first ride in this unusual car.



## Body Styles and Prices

The Type-55 Cadillac will be available with a complete variety of body styles, as follows:—

Open cars, 125 inch wheelbase; Seven Passenger with disappearing auxiliary seats \$2080. Four Passenger Phaeton \$2080. Two Passenger Roadster with two passenger disappearing rumble seat \$2080. Four Passenger Close Coupled Roadster \$2080.

Convertible styles, 125 inch wheelbase; Seven Passenger with Cadillac body (Springfield type) \$2675. Four Passenger Victoria (convertible) \$2550.

Enclosed cars, 125 inch wheelbase; Four Passenger Coupe \$2800. Five Passenger Brougham \$2950.

Enclosed cars, 132 inch wheelbase; Seven Passenger Limousine \$3600. Seven Passenger Landaulet \$3750. Seven Passenger Imperial \$3750. Prices include standard equipment, F. O. B. Detroit. Prices are subject to advance without notice.

DETROIT - MICHIGAN





# PUTTING A SMILE IN THE WAR

## MORE OR LESS CHEERFUL CARTOONS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS



M. J. M. in *Le Petit Miroir* (Paris)

### LOOKING ON THE GOOD SIDE

"The good thing about that shell is that now we can see what's going on at the neighbor's."—Here is a kindly comment on the little adjustments that follow in the train of the armies. It is a more whimsical optimism than that usually ascribed to imperturbable John Bull



A. E. Hume in *The Passing Show* (London)

### IN THESE HARD TIMES

"What for does Donald tak' sic lang strides noo o-days?" "He says it disna wear oot his shoes sae quick."—The traditionally canny and frugal Scotchman is the natural butt of the cartoonist who wants a humorous illustration of the wave of economy that is helping England to finance the war



A. E. Hume in *Today* (London)

### PREPARED

Dentist: "W—what the—who—" Muffled Voice: "I thought you said I was to come prepared for gas."—Not so far from plausibility now; if schoolboys and stay-at-homes have their gas masks, surely a soldier should always be ready



De Amsterdamer (Amsterdam)

### THE EUROPEAN QUADRILLE

"Take your places for the chain dance, please!" (English troops go to Russia, Russian to France, Japanese to England, French to Serbia, etc.)—The figure in the background, the master of ceremonies, looks like Papa Joffre, generally regarded as the Allies' generalissimo



F. Houd in *Le Petit Miroir* (Paris)

### THE OBLIGING MIRROR

Le Marquis von Gasterplott: "It's nonsense for our enemies to say that we're dying of hunger; I have quite an enviable embonpoint." The whole fabric of German self-confidence is quietly satirized by thus poking fun at the German claim that there is no danger of famine. The contrast in speed between this and the next cartoon is significant



Mucha (Moscow, late of Warsaw)

### A DIRE DILEMMA

German Michel: "O Gott!!! whatever can I do? If we eat the potatoes the pig will die of hunger, and if the pig eats the potatoes we shall die of hunger!!!"—Perhaps this is too grim to be classed as humorous, but its savage irony is the sort of thing the Allied public outside of France and England seems to like



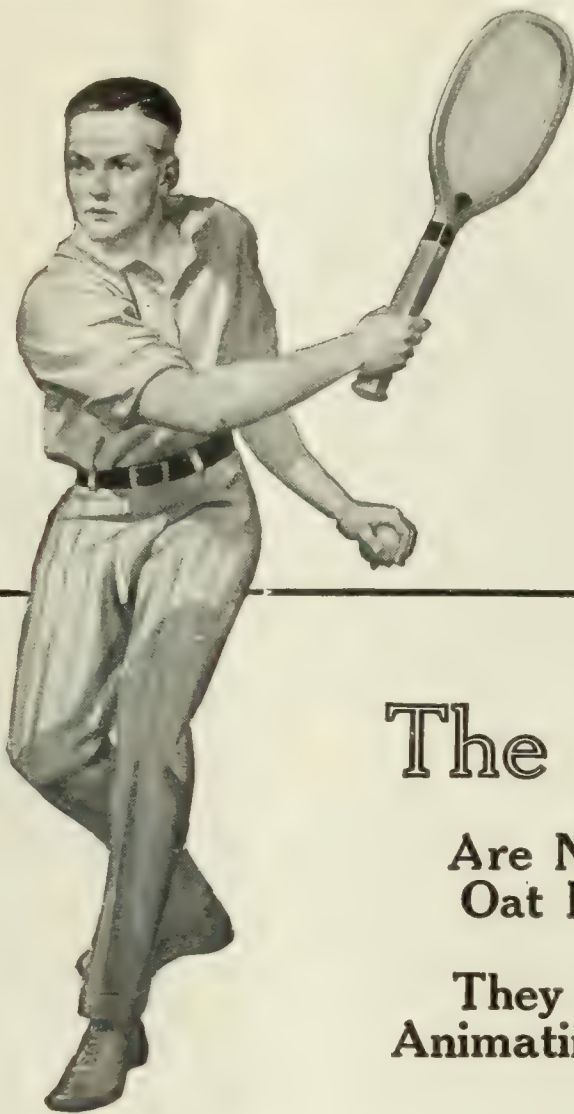
## MICHIGAN—A STATE OF HEALTH

To give every person in the state who is physically run down an opportunity to come to a free clinic for examination—that is the plan of the Michigan State Board of Health in its somewhat unique tuberculosis survey. A year ago the Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose, and during the past eight months a small company of health workers, consisting of several physicians, twelve nurses, a speaker, a housing survey expert and a newspaper man, has been at work in eighteen of the eighty-three counties of the state, arousing the people of the state to an appreciation of the necessity of undergoing examination, holding clinics in centrally located places, visiting the homes of all persons diagnosed as tuberculous, giving lectures in schools, churches, before city councils, boards of supervisors, chambers of commerce, conducting surveys of housing conditions in the cities, contributing material about the campaign and the disease to the newspapers.

During these first eight months of the two-year survey nearly 8000 persons have presented themselves for examination, more than forty per cent of whom were found affected with tuberculosis. Figuring five to the family, the nurses have reached some 16,000 persons affected with the disease or directly exposed to it with information on how to take care of themselves.

The survey is being conducted county by county, and on May 31, 1917, when it closes, every county will have been visited. But the State Board of Health aims to make this campaign but a preliminary to a still more extensive one. It aims to arouse the people of the state during these first two years to a vivid realization of the necessity of making a fight against tuberculosis on a scale as large as the problem involved. The plan is to establish in each county a thoroly equipped full-time county health department, in each county a similar department for the city, so that eventually the state's public health organization will be as complete as its public school organization is at present, to organize open-air schools in all cities, to create in each county a system of free weekly clinics conducted by local physicians, an adequate visiting nurse service in each county and city, to have at least one tuberculosis sanatorium built for every 100,000 of the population, to encourage the manufacturers of the state to make their industries safe, and to take other steps for the elimination and prevention of the disease.

An ambitious program; but the result of the work of the past eight months makes Michigan believe that it can be carried out during the next decade. Michigan today has the second lowest tuberculosis death rate in the registered area of the United States. She is ambitious to have the lowest death rate from this disease; and still more important, she is laudably anxious to lead the nation in all public health work.



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(C-62)



# THE SAGE OF POTATO HILL

## ED. HOWE'S THOUGHTS ON MEN, WOMEN & THE WORLD

THE Germans might have known that they could not avoid teaching their rivals the art of fighting. A particularly capable man in business may have things his own way for a time, but soon others learn his secrets, and they proceed to equal him. In nearly every town in this country where there is a particularly capable factory or business house, a rival has been built up beside it, and in many cases the imitation is more vigorous and prosperous than the original.

Whoever violates the law must run the risk of punishment. If there is no punishment, such violations are encouraged. It is not just that I am ordered about by a policeman, or bow to a judge, if another man may take away a policeman's club, or mash the hat of a judge. If rioting is forgiven when indulged in by a particular class of men, then we should see that another form of it is forgiven: rioting of honest citizens who attack rioters. Every man knows he must guard his private rights; he should finally learn that he must also guard his public rights.

The writing men, particularly those of an independent turn, object to the "Puritan Spirit." When parents insist on their children being brought up according to good rules, that is the Puritan Spirit. It is the Puritan Spirit that insists upon rigid morality. It is to be regretted that the Puritan Spirit does not assert itself oftener than it does; we can easily forgive its excesses.

I have never been able to understand why the filthy story is popular. I avoid such things as I do an offensive pile of offal. Some of the best literature cannot be read because of its filth; some noted names in literature have little to their credit that is clean. I want to get dirt of every kind into the sewer as soon as possible, and not preserve it in books, pictures or tradition.

Most people believe the religious liberty of today came thru what we call the Reformation. If the religious liberty we enjoy is worthy and desirable, to the freethinkers is mainly due the credit. They had the assistance of the Catholics and Protestants, who attacked the doctrine of each other, but Voltaire is actually a greater hero of religious liberty than Luther.

I lately called at a home where I believe I was welcome, and where I had been invited, but was compelled to leave speedily because of the bad behavior of a child, which made so much noise that conversation was impossible; and, in

addition, kicked me as well as his parents. If you are bringing up your children properly, I congratulate you.

Several of my acquaintances, people of reasonable intelligence, have formed a "Fools' Club," and are investigating their follies. I have been invited to join, and think I shall accept. Might I have avoided some of the follies which harmed me yesterday? Would not a candid investigation of my follies be more beneficial to me than an investigation of the genius of Shakespeare?

Those of us who have "trade" and votes are cruelly imposed upon by tradesmen and candidates. Be a good shopper. You must constantly be on the defensive; politely but firmly. You have certain things coming to you by right; it is your fault if you do not get them. It is not discreditable to the people to say they must be watched; they were made that way.

When a man shows signs of being a great genius, I sometimes think he should either be put in jail, or compelled to give bond to keep the peace; for a great genius often seems to be as much of a pervert, and as dangerous, as a man who hasn't half sense.

I don't need to attend a Fourth of July celebration in order to remember the blessings of freedom or the duty of patriotism; indeed, the usual Fourth of July celebration rather disgusts me because of the careless crowd, the dust, the noise, and the speaking.

The art masterpieces were produced centuries ago; the great books are old books, as are the great orations. But the greatest business men are living today; the commercial chiefs of old were amateurs compared with their competitors today.

I hope I am not vicious, but I found pleasure today in hearing a moving picture patron say Willie Collier is funnier than Charley Chaplin. I have nothing whatever against Mr. Chaplin, but like to see the big prizes passed around.

American flour has been made so fine and white that it is not as good as a coarser and darker flour would be. We have, in short, improved flour too much. In many other things we smart Yankees are too smart.

I don't care for gossip; I rejoice that thousands of indiscreet persons escape

without my hearing of their indiscretions, providing they have been sufficiently scared to make them more careful in future.

"Men," I heard a woman say lately, "all dress in uniform." And I have been thinking of the saying ever since. My clothes are strangely like the clothes of all other men.

What is the best piece of writing you ever read? I give this distinction to Macaulay's essay on Bertrand Berere, the greatest scoundrel of the Reign of Terror in France.

If we are able to avoid an injustice, and do not, we should submit to it quietly rather than acknowledge our cowardice and lack of efficiency.

The Armageddon stunt is justifiable for those who make a profit out of it; the fault lies with us followers who take the battle seriously.

This much may be said about the enthusiasm of people: They praise friends as lavishly and untruthfully as they abuse enemies.

Full-size compliments are often paid women, but men rarely hear them. A compliment for a man usually has a sting with it.

When about half the people believe one thing, and the other half another, it is usually safe to accept either opinion.

I sometimes think that while I have very bad luck in getting into trouble, I have fairly good luck in getting out.

I object to performing the Indignant Citizen act to assist a politician who will be as extravagant as his opponent.

The leaders in every false theory make a profit, while followers lose their time and their money.

About the only amusement old people have is to listen to the young compliment each other.

Hero worship is a bad habit; an overgrown soul is one of the worst of diseases.

Don't borrow money and believe the man you owe will forget about it.

Some men write only when they have something to grumble about.

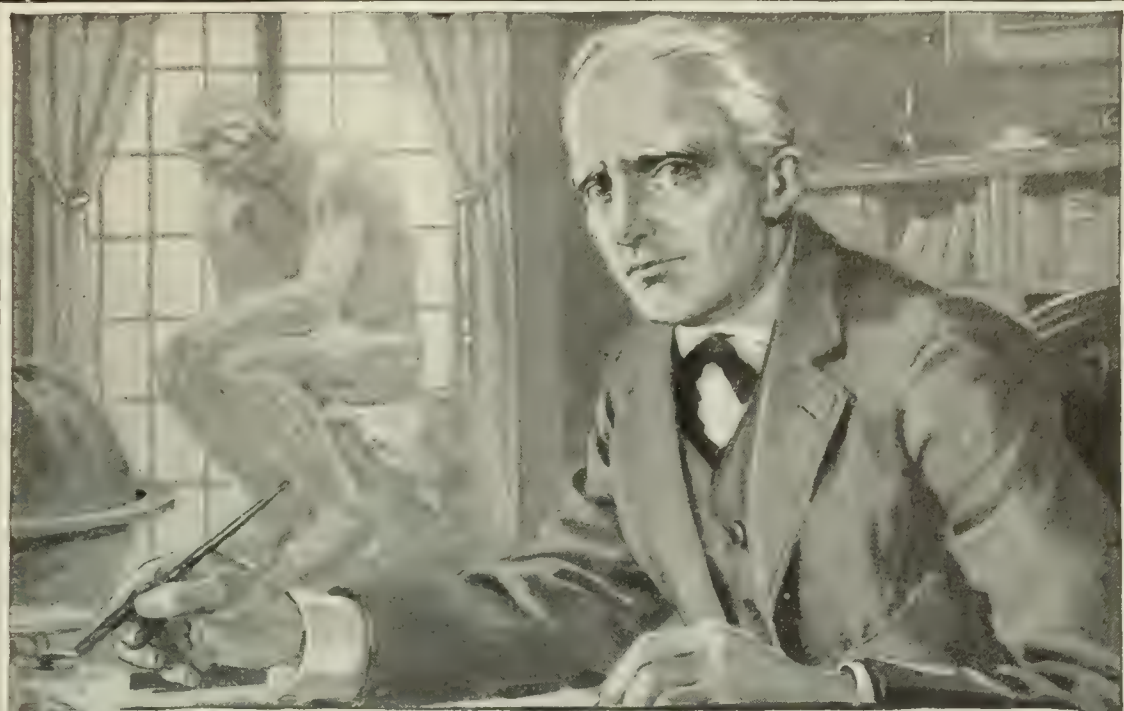


## The New Books

### A BRITISH REPUBLICAN

H. G. Wells has spent half his life writing historical novels about the future, and the other half as a scientist trying to forecast the trend of social forces; in either case the day he lives in is always tomorrow. No one will be surprised, therefore, that his latest book is called *What Is Coming?* and that its subject matter is not the usual discussion of the causes of the Great War but a consideration of its probable effects. Few are so well equipt for the task. Mr. Wells is not only a professional student of the future but a very clear-sighted observer of the world about him; one of the few eminent European thinkers whom the war has left wholly sane. It is true that he does not write as a neutral; he is ardently on the side of the British and their allies, but he cautions his readers that "if we are wise we shall treat no man and no class—and for the matter of that no nation—as either steadfastly malignant or steadfastly disinterested." He admires the Germans not only for their constructive statesmanship in peace, but also for the quickness with which they comprehended the changed character of war and abandoned fighting in open battle for the strategy foretold by Bloch more than fifteen years ago, the war of entrenchment and indefinite deadlock. "The Germany of the Hohenzollerns had its mortal wound at the Marne; the Germany we fight today is the Germany of Krupp and Ostwald."

But Mr. Wells sides with the Allied powers as a good republican; he will admit Germany to full fellowship with other civilized nations only when freed from the autocracy which tends forever to drag her into mad imperialist adventures. His own political ideal "is the United States of the World, a union of States whose state boundaries are determined by what I have defined as the natural map of mankind." Everything, however hallowed by age, which conflicts with this desirable consummation must be destroyed. He complains most bitterly of the legal complexities and intertangled "rights" which prevent things from being done in "the clearest, cleanest, least wasteful, most thorough manner"; indeed he is as intolerant of the tradition-loving legal profession of Great Britain as he is of the Hohenzollerns. The war itself, in his opinion, will have one incidental good effect, however it may result, for in the presence of such a mighty crisis the antiquated and inefficient methods which contented the British people in the easy days of peace will no longer be possible. The end of the war will find



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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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One of the most interesting things in the book is the author's confident prediction of the future greatness of Russia, a country with which he is well acquainted by study and travel. While France is recovering from the losses of the war, while Germany is still sulking over her defeat, and Great Britain is trying to make up her mind "whether she is a 'Crowned Republic' or a Germanic monarchy," Russia and the United States of America may step to the front.

The United States constitutes a modern country, a country on an unprecedented scale, being organized from the very beginning on modern lines. There is only one other such country upon the planet, and that, curiously enough, is parallel in climate, size and position: Russia in Asia. Even Russia in Europe belongs rather to the newness that is American than to the tradition that is European; Harvard was founded more than half a century before Petrograd.

Because of the gigantic possibilities of Russia and the rapid progress to be expected so soon as she acquires a decent government, Mr. Wells urges all Americans and Englishmen to become acquainted with Russia and, if possible, to learn the language. He advises his countrymen, mindful of their imperial responsibilities, to "place Russian and Hindustani upon at least an equal footing with Greek in all university and competitive examinations."

What Is Coming? by H. G. Wells. Macmillan. \$1.50.

### THE BUSINESS OF THE BOSS

The fashion of blaming the economic inefficiency of the nation upon the ignorance and selfishness of the "working classes" seems to be dying out, for the leaders in the scientific management movement are giving their attention to the ignorance and shortsightedness (it is not selfishness when you find it in people of power and authority) of the industrial autocrats. In the Page Lectures of 1915, delivered before the seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School—young men in training for industrial management—Mr. H. L. Gantt challenges the authority of the mediocrities who are thrown into positions of power thru circumstances that bear no relations whatever to their native capacity or training. The qualifications for leadership are considered in terms that place much more responsibility of a moral or social nature upon the managers than we have been accustomed to expect.

The responsibility to the workers for adequate instruction, for the standardization of work, for opportunity to earn suitable pay, for healthful surroundings, etc., are discussed primarily as problems of efficient management, altho, as every one now knows, the right thing "pays." There is an illuminating chapter on "production and sales," in which the bookkeeping method of measuring "efficiency" is contrasted with more modern views. Altho these lectures are address to those who are to take part in *Industrial Management*, they contain a great deal of value to



those who are being managed—indeed, it is the bias toward democracy and the rights of the workers that makes Mr. Gantt's views particularly significant.

*Industrial Management*, by H. L. Gantt. Yale Univ. Press. \$1.

### THE THREE F'S

As the American child must master the three R's, and the German girl the three K's prescribed by the Kaiser, the English public school boy devotes his time to the three F's—flogging, fighting and fagging—at least that is the impression gained from works of fiction, from "Tom Brown at Rugby" to the latest story of English school life.

The Great War reflected in the life of an English school gives Eden Phillpotts an opportunity to write in *The Human Boy and the War* one of the most refreshing books of the year. The boys of Merivale school are natural, mischievous and lovable. The heart of a boy is a mysterious and shadowy covert for his feelings and not every author has the gift of sympathetic interpretation of its elusive moods. Mr. Phillpotts knows his boys and we live thru their eager interest in the war with them. There is less of slang and swearing than in *David Blaize*, by E. F. Benson, altho here, too, we have fine types of English lads, with their fights and friendships, cricket and "footer," work and dreams. But, as always, in reading descriptions of public schools in England, we wonder why boys should be beaten by their masters and each other in every chapter. English girls, for the most part, grow up into fairly decent human beings without being flogged; and so do American, French and German boys.

*The Human Boy and the War*, by Eden Phillpotts. Macmillan. \$1.25. *David Blaize*, by E. F. Benson. Doran. \$1.35.

### SHORT STORIES AND NOVELS

*Davenport*, by Charles Marriott, is interesting in two ways: psychically, as a study of a man with a dissociated personality; and, from a literary point of view, as a novel of excellent character drawing and unusual and distinctive style. (Lane, \$1.35.)

W. H. Hudson's *The Purple Land* quite lives up to its splendidly suggestive title, also to its subtitle, *Adventures in South America*. It is full of action, full of life and color, full of strange, picturesque people, and it is written with artistic simplicity and great charm. (Dutton, \$1.50.)

Pat Candler, the author of *Testore, the Romance of an Italian Fiddle Maker*, says that the story came to him in dreams. It reads that way. It is a jumble of seventeenth century romance and adventure, the result, apparently, of much reading of similar, and better, books. (Dutton, \$1.35.)

The curious primitive life and strange, wild counter of the Kirghiz Steppes are described by E. Nelson Fell, who lived with the *Russian and Nomad* for eleven years in charge of the works of a mining company. The book contains a wealth of interesting and unique material not skillfully handled. (Duffield, \$2.)

*The Lightning Conductor Discovers America* is like all the Williamsons' novels, sugarcoated characters spread with romantic jam, served on china plates, over-painted with scenery. This time the scenery is Long Island and New England, de-



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scribed in glowing terms, sprinkled with a good deal of guide-book information. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.50.)

### FOR REFERENCE

*Who's Who in America* is invaluable. The issue for 1916-1917 contains about 23,000 biographic notes with addresses. The geographical index shows names from the world over as well as from every state and territory and the dependencies. (Chicago: Marquis, \$5.)

In spite of Sir John Murray's death last July, his monumental work, *The Oxford Dictionary*, continues to come out. The latest section of the tenth volume covers the words from Turndun to Tzirid, both of which most people would find it difficult to define. (New York: Oxford Press, 85 cents.)

Sargent's *Handbook of American Private Schools*, of which a second edition of the 1916 issue is out, is an admirably careful and intelligent guide. Its information is reliable, and disinterested, and its lists include special schools, camps, teachers, agencies, school periodicals and all sorts of allied information. (Boston: Porter E. Sargent, \$2.)

A dictionary of business terms is sure to contain a curious hotchpotch of information. But *What Every Business Woman Should Know*, by L. C. Kearney, does put in handy compass many useful facts, as a table of time differences, and definitions under such headings as Financial, Insurance, Legal, Railroad Terms. (Stokes, \$1.60.)

A very useful bibliography has just been compiled by S. B. Ball, of the Newark Public Library, *1600 Business Books*. Such books have not been easy to find, and this tells the man in any business at a glance what directories and reference books and special works there are to meet his particular need. (White Plains, New York: Wilson, 75 cents.)

### BORN OF THE WAR

There is too much of purely personal interest in Marie Van Vorst's *War Letters of an American Woman*, tho when she writes of the patients she knew in the hospital at Neuilly she draws realistic and tragic pictures. (Lane, \$1.50.)

If George Sylvester Viereck set out to emphasize as characteristic of the race just those reported qualities that make the Prussian so detested, he has admirably succeeded in the facile rimes of his *Songs of Armageddon*. (Kennerley, \$1.)

Robert Herrick has written a little book, the story of *The Conscript Mother* and her son, between whose covers lies all the spirit of Italy at war and the spirit of those mothers whose boys go to fight for their country. (Scribner, 50 cents.)

*For England*, by H. Fielding-Hall, is a collection of stirring poems and sketches of the war as it affects the people at home. Some of the theories which the author advances will meet with violent opposition, but they will also stimulate thought. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.50.)

*The Book of Belgium's Gratitude*, made up of articles on England's aid to the Belgian refugees and wounded and of drawings in line and color by Belgian artists, is an uncommonly beautiful compilation, and quite worth the price, which by the way, goes to Queen Mary for further charitable work. (Lane, \$2.)

In *The Lusitania's Last Voyage*, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., one of the survivors, gives a vivid but unimpassioned narrative of his experiences. His statement of what he saw is "diametrically opposite" in many respects to the findings of the British Court of Investigation, which are reprinted in the volume, together with a German defense. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.)

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# The Market Place

## A NEW BRITISH LOAN

Formal announcement of the new British loan of \$250,000,000 was made on the 16th by J. P. Morgan & Co., managers of a syndicate which includes twelve prominent banks and banking firms. Great Britain issues gold notes having a term of two years and bearing interest at 5 per cent. Syndicate subscriptions, at 98, were so large that the books for them were closed two days later. Offerings to the public are to be made at 99. It is provided that the notes may be redeemed in one year at 101, or in two years at 100½, with accrued interest. They are secured by the deposit with a trust company in New York of \$300,000,000 worth of bonds and stocks. These are in three classes: first, \$100,000,000 of those issued by American corporations; second, \$100,000,000 of Canadian Government bonds, with bonds and stock of the Canadian Pacific railroad; third, \$100,000,000 of the bonds or other obligations of Argentina, Chili, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland. Any depreciation of value during the term is to be made good by additional securities, in order that the excess above \$250,000,000 shall at all times be 20 per cent. The proceeds of the notes will, of course, be expended here for war supplies.

This loan makes the total of foreign borrowings in the United States since the beginning of the great war nearly \$1,600,000,000, the greater part of which is distributed as follows: Great Britain and France, \$1,020,000,000; Canadian Government, provinces and cities, \$235,000,000; Russia, \$117,000,000; Italy, \$41,000,000; South America, \$105,000,000. The borrowings of the British Government at home and abroad now amount to more than \$10,000,000,000. It is expected that a new Russian loan will soon be negotiated.

The news about this loan of \$250,000,000 exerted a favorable influence in the stock market because American stocks and bonds worth \$100,000,000 are to be part of the security and, therefore, will not be sold on our Stock Exchange by the British Government, which, under the mobilization plan, has become the owner of them. For some time past the continuous sale here of American securities by Great Britain has put restraint upon prices and, in some instances, prevented a natural upward movement. Many believe that restraint due to such liquidation prevented an advance in the price of the

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Steel Corporation's common shares immediately after the remarkable net earnings of the June quarter were made known, with the declaration of an extra dividend. It may be that liquidation was checked a short time before the loan was announced. A promise of relief was seen when it was ascertained that American stocks and bonds worth \$100,000,000 which might otherwise have been thrown on the market were to be tied up as security. The price of steel shares, which remained in the neighborhood of 86 for some time after the extra dividend was granted, rose to 92 1/4 two days after announcement of the loan. And the British Government may be a buyer instead of a seller until the arrival here of a quantity of American stocks sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the loan agreement.

### THE STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange last week there was a noticeable revival of activity, transactions rising to about 3,600,000 shares from 2,100,000 for the week immediately preceding. Considerable net gains in that week, in spite of the unfavorable crop report and the vote of the railroad employees for a strike, were followed by irregularity, although the general tendency of prices was upward. Railroad shares, as a rule, were firm and showed but little change. There was hope of a peaceful settlement of the wage controversy by the mediation of President Wilson, and investors were not ready to believe that there could be a strike affecting all the roads in the country.

War order shares gained owing to new contracts and a prevailing conviction that American munitions of certain kinds would be needed for perhaps a year to come. Shares of copper companies were supported by reports about large purchases by the Allies. Thruout the week, however, the course of the market was governed mainly by the railroad wage dispute. Uncertainty caused both hope and fear, the net result being that no considerable change was shown, although the increase of business done was so marked that the total for three successive days was nearly 2,400,000 shares.

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Steel mills are striving to satisfy a great demand, both foreign and domestic. Consumers in this country find it difficult to obtain what they need, even by the payment of bonuses. There is evidence that more than 3,000,000 large shells have been ordered in the last two weeks. The weight of a shell in the sizes now sought is from 300 to 400 pounds. Reports in trade journals are to the effect that recent purchases of shell steel amount to 750,000 tons—500,000 to go abroad and 250,000 to be used by manufacturers of shells in this country. Among the new orders is one for 2,500,000 cartridges, although it was asserted by officers of the British Government a week or two ago that English factories were making all that were needed.



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A dividend of one (1/2) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this company has to-day been declared, payable September 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 29th, 1916.

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299 Mr. E. J. S., Wisconsin. "You say 'get a future where you are, and get it in mind, or get out.' I cannot afford to get out and dabble. I want a definite ideal before I will even consider making a change. (a) Where may I obtain literature on landscape gardening as a profession? (b) How may kleptomania be cured?"

A definite ideal is the architectural plan for any permanent life success. Congratulations on your adoption of this truth. (a) Apply to Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. (b) Consult the department of psychiatry in any standard medical school or large hospital. Write the editors of medical journals, also of popular health magazines, and consult their respective advertising pages for announcements of special sanatoria treating mental and nervous diseases. Your physician should know the best medical journals; names of health magazines have been frequently mentioned in these columns.

300. Mr. Q. M., Virginia. "I am engaged in office work and would like to study advertising in spare time. (a) What authority do you consider the best? (b) What correspondence school? (c) What authors' style would you advise me to study whose language would tend to efficient advertising? (d) What do you consider the easiest and most practical way of increasing one's vocabulary?"

(a) We never declare anybody or anything "the best." Ask Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of modern books. (b) Write for prospectus to International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania; to Powell School of Advertising, 432 Fourth avenue, New York; to Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison avenue, New York; to American College of Advertising, 81 East Madison street, Chicago. (c) Elbert Hubbard, Arthur Brisbane, Herbert Kaufman, Frank Crane. But don't imitate any of these—merely note their good points, and the secrets of their power in type. (d) See Question Box Answer to Mr. J. B. W., Missouri, No. 185, December 6, 1915.

301. Mr. E. S. M., Illinois. "I desire information as to the sources of concrete data on proper ratio of productive to non-productive labor and material in different types of factories and foundries. Where could I learn the standardized results from machines, men, and operations? The waste in our factory seems excessive, but I want facts before starting any arguments."

Various books on scientific management, cost accounting, shop practice and factory organization, by such industrial engineers as Taylor, Gilbreth, Gantt, Webner, Tyrrell, Goings, and Emerson, would give you such facts as you desire; also valuable help in many related lines. Apply to Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for list of standard books.

302. Mr. N. C. J., Michigan. "I am a college student, with a special fondness for mathematics. Have been told one of the new and promising fields is that of accountancy, as independent profession or in connection with a large firm. Will you kindly give names of representative schools and books?"

Walton School of Commerce, People's Gas Building, Chicago; Bennett Accountancy Institute, Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia; Universal Business Institute, 17 Madison avenue, New York; Pace and Pace, 30 Church street, New York; La Salle Extension University, Chicago. Write also Felt and Farrant Manufacturing Company, North Paulina street, Chicago, and C. E. Sheppard Company, 303 Hudson street, New York. Two modern books, Nicholson's "Cost Accounting," and Dickinson's "Accounting Practice and Procedure," both from the Ronald Press Company, 25 Vesey street, New York.

303. Mrs. M. G. L., Washington. "I have in mind a new printed card suitable for certain stores that I have visited. There are cards for Christmas and New Year, birthdays, etc., but none for the occasion in view. (a) Should my designs or ideas bring so much cash, or a small royalty? (b) How can I prevent the appro-

priation of these ideas by firms to which I submit them? (c) To what firms could I offer the suggestions, for placing on the market?"

(a) Royalty basis usual; and preferable if your idea is good, as a small percentage on large number of sales would bring you more than you could expect in cash before card was published. Get different firms to make offers, and compare, before accepting any. (b) Obtain copyright yourself, in advance of submitting to art publishers. Write the Register of Copyrights, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., for copyright rules, blanks, and special information applying to art reproductions. (c) Don't offer suggestions till you ascertain if they will be considered. Apply to these firms: Charles S. Clark Company, 141 West Thirty-sixth; American Art Specialty Company, 500 Fifth avenue; Arts and Crafts Society, 119 East Nineteenth; Raphael Tuck and Sons Company, 122 Fifth avenue; Knickerbocker Art and Publishing Company, 1476 Broadway; C. E. Bucklin Company, 1269 Broadway; all of New York.

304. Miss E. F., New Jersey. "Please tell me how one can get summer engagements for a small orchestra, of three to five pieces? To whom should one write for such engagements? We feel sure that we would make a success if we could only get a start, and would much appreciate any information you can give."

Write Redpath Lyceum Bureau, 33 West 42nd street, New York, for details of Summer Chautauquas. Look in New York Sunday papers for advertisements of nearby summer resorts, and apply to hotel managers or amusement proprietors. Obtain a chance for a "try-out" in some "amateur night," and profit by the criticisms. Enroll with several booking firms listed in the New York Red Book (Classified Telephone Directory available at any large New York hotel or drug-store)—see heading "Musical and Lecture Agencies." Before hunting engagements, have your local musicians criticize you unsparingly; and don't seek opportunity until your work is the finest you can make it.

305. Mr. A. R. W., Washington. "Ordinarily a man forty years of age is delivering his best licks to his life work. Possibly I may have drifted longer than the average young man, and tho I have made every effort permitted by conditions as I found them, I have not yet been able to decide what my life work should be. Will you help me?"

It is a man's business to make conditions—don't mope around while they "permit" him to do this or that. You need backbone; read books like Marden's and Haddock's. You need impetus; join a local club of live business men, and two or three national efficiency organizations. You need hard work; spend an hour a day longer on your present job than you have to. You need discipline; force yourself to do without some of the pleasures and luxuries you most enjoy. You need a "punch"; take boxing lessons. You need vocational science; write Efficiency Press Syndicate, Woolworth Building, New York, for a list of authorities in character analysis, and find what you are good for. Look for my article on "Choosing a Life Work," to appear shortly.

306. Miss B. K., New Jersey. "I am compelled to use my eyes on close work nearly all day, and am suffering in consequence from weakness, pain and inflammation of the eyes. No organic trouble, just overstrain. Doctor says I must stop work, but I can't afford to. Could I not learn to rest and save the eyes without giving up my salary, on which my family depend?"

If your doctor is an experienced graduate oculist or optometrist, better take his advice—we never interfere with expert medical opinion. But you can save your eyes, by a number of simple measures.

Get nine hours of sleep, in a well-ventilated room with all shades down. Have all home lamps hooded or shaded scientifically. Work in perfect light—direct over left shoulder, with no counter-glare on page. Hold erect posture while working, to keep congestion out of eyes. Rest frequently by long-distance glances. Apply cold

compresses at home—see good book on hydrotherapy or physical culture. Learn how to relax the nerves completely.

Obtain eye-shade from Featherweight Eye-shade Company, Merchantville, New Jersey; and harmless eyewash tonic from reliable druggist.

307. Mr. J. C. R., South Carolina. "My father was a drunkard, mother died when I was four years old. I am now nineteen. Am inclined to be despondent, erratic, unpleasing to my friends and myself. I have a sour look on my face, and speak shortly. Am doing my best to correct these faults, and am finding it hard. Never dissipate except in overeating, which I am trying to stop."

We admire your strength of character. It is unusual, in a man so young. You probably inherit your tendency to overeat from your father, and your sadness and nervousness from your mother, who died, as you say, mostly from grief and abuse. You can, we believe you will, overcome heredity.

Obtain my article "The Efficient Optimist" from The Independent of November 22, 1915, and study it, act on it, live it. Be much with children, guide their play, perhaps teach a Sunday-school class. Learn to excel in some athletic game. Help to organize a boys' club, such as the Boy Scouts or a branch of the Big Brothers. Find the work you were born to do, and do it. Undertake some kind of social service. Be friendly. Find the good in people. Count your blessings often. Breathe deep, stand straight, hit the game hard.

308. Mr. A. L. T., Ohio. "For several years I have conducted a grocery store with fair success, in a city neighborhood that cannot support comfortably more than one grocery. Lately another grocer, a stranger, has opened a store on the next block and is taking away some of my best customers. This does not seem fair. How can I meet such competition and hold my trade?"

Never complain about competition. It's good for you. If you are the best in your line you won't have competition; and if you aren't you ought to have. I suspect you have had a monopoly too long—you needed a healthy jolt.

Why is the new grocer taking your custom? Why were you content, all these years, to achieve only a "fair success," when you should have been awake nights planning how to build a permanent telephone trade forty blocks in all directions?

Ask one of your lost customers why she went away. You will probably find your competitor's store cleaner, goods fresher and better, prices lower, service faster, delivery surer, clerks pleasanter, or other features more satisfactorily modern than yours. Learn success from your rival. Take a magazine like *Good Storekeeping*, another like the *Housekeeping League Periodical*, a couple of trade journals—and wake up!

309. A pastor in Connecticut. "As a minister approaches sixty years of age, he appears to be a less desirable man in his profession. What else can he do? I read proofs; where can I get employment at proof-reading, or anything else that would afford a decent living?"

The leading churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and others—are now raising each a large pension fund for retired pastors. The national ministers' aid bureau of your denomination should be consulted regarding your problem.

Surely among your old parishioners are publishers, editors, writers, or printers. Ask them how to find your opportunity as proof-reader. Last your application also with every local newspaper, printer and publisher.

Why not use extracts from your old sermons, as regular contributions to nearby city papers, or a newspaper syndicate featuring psychology and uplift articles? Rev. Frank Crane in the New York *Globe* and Rev. Thomas B. Gregory in the New York *American* are examples of former preachers now successful writers. Note the practical sermons of "Uncle Ben" in *Good Weekly*, Williamsport, Pa., and similar features in most Sunday newspapers. Your best, and largest, work should be ahead of you.



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DR. SUN YAT-SEN—Japan is now supreme in the Pacific.  
JOHN DEWEY—In times of peace it is possible to idealize war.  
G. STANLEY HALL—Retrogression is a means of regeneration.

CHAMP CLARK—"Duty" is the sublimest word in our vernacular.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—We are all working-men in this country.

ANNETTE KELLERMANN—Do not go out into the water too far.

PROF. IRVING FISHER—Any study of health is a study of wealth.

FRANCIS A. KELLOR—We are the great adventure of the twentieth century.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—I accept Mr. Hughes' opinion as my own.

ROMAIN ROLLAND—Whoever may be the victor, Europe will be the victim.

CARDINAL GIBBONS—I have an abiding faith in the endurance of the Republic.

ARTURO GIOVANNITTI—The Steel Trust—America's fore-hell of Europe's torture pits.

GENERAL PERSHING—Villa can never again become a serious factor in Mexican affairs.

VANCE McCORMICK—The Wilson campaign is positive; the Hughes campaign is negative.

LADY DUFF-GORDON—You may wear a four-cornered hat with entire propriety this autumn.

GENERAL HAIG—Those who have looked to us for victory will have their patience rewarded.

SAMUEL UNTERMEYER—As now constituted the New York Stock Exchange is a sinister influence.

PRESIDENT SILAS EVANS—Every bullet, whether it be a dum-dum bullet or not, is a dam-dam bullet.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Those who make the charge that the navy is demoralized are guilty of falsehood.

GENERAL JOFFRE—The moment is approaching when the military power of Germany will crumble.

DAVID JAYNE HILL—Our first line of defense is not, as we are sometimes told, our navy; it is our diplomacy.

ADMIRAL FISKE—The dangerous enemy of the United States is not Germany or Japan; it is the American politician.

CARDINAL FARLEY—It is very doubtful if the description of crime in minute and suggestive detail has any social value.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—God's blessing in Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we dared to hope.

SECRETARY LANE—I do not measure my Americanism by what this country has done for me, but for what I have done for it.

SECRETARY DANIELS—When this war ends I hope that this Republic can invite all the Secretaries of the War and Navy

and State and other officials of the big navy nations to a conference to try to find some plan by which all will agree to stop this competitive navy building.

WILLIAM ARCHER—The odd thing is that the music hall seems to have killed a genuine vein of lyric faculty in the English people.

CLARK HOWELL—The people of the South are in better condition than they have been at any time during the past half century.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX—The legislative record of the Democratic administration proves the hollowness of the Democratic pretense of fidelity to the principles of the Civil Service.

PROF. M. M. METCALF—The horse is a most grotesque, outlandish animal, a one-toed beast with a head as long as a barrel, a stiff inflexible animal that can't even lie down, much less roll over, without an awkwardness beyond belief.

### A BRITISH CHARGE

The moving of pins from point to point on the map does not give us any idea of what is really happening on the battlefield. For that we must turn to some of the pen-pictures supplied by the war-correspondents who since Lloyd-George succeeded Kitchener in the War Office are allowed to go to the front. This is how the charge at the ridge of Thiepval on the afternoon of August 21 looked to the eyes of the most famous of living war correspondents, Frederick Palmer:

Now, out of the British trench appeared a row of khaki tinted mushrooms, the steel helmets the British soldiers wear, then their heads and shoulders and full forms as the charge went over the parapet. Every man was in full equipment with all its details visible, every figure uniform with all others to the last item. As they moved across the field of dead grass briskly and steadily the ominous, wicked staccato of German machine guns coming into action was heard. No machine gunner could live at his post in that trench.

The British line opened to go around shell craters or other obstacles and then closed up. Occasionally a figure dropt and was lost in the grass. Right into the face of that curtain of death from shells going only a few feet over their heads, they were moving. Then, suddenly as it was laid, the curtain of shell fire lifted. Not a single shell out of the thousands had burst short.

Now the British were going over the German parapet, their bayonets glistening in the sun. As they descended into the trench, the earth seemed to have swallowed them up. Little clouds of smoke from bursting bombs rose from the trench. There was hot work proceeding out of sight in the burrows.

One after another, as if they were coming to the top of stairs, heads and shoulders appeared out of the trench. Each German had his hands up and in file, the prisoners moved past a Briton standing on the parapet. These Germans, who had not waited to be bombed out of their dugouts, but had surrendered, came legging it at top speed back toward the British first line trenches.

What about the Germans who had fled back toward the German support trench? A light machine gun the British had put up rattled into their backs. Ahead of them was the British curtain of fire, now lifted on to the German support trench. They seemed to disappear into the earth, some shot down, some wounded, others seeking security in shell craters. Few will survive.

One figure alone holds the stage for a fraction of a minute there in that lifeless space around them. Tall and bold, a German officer stands on the edge of a communication trench.



## From Father to Son

Today, if a man is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, it is usually Gorham-made.

This is not a travesty on an old saying, but the modern version of that saying which is literally true.

Americans have been using Gorham knives and forks and spoons for years and years, and thousands of them in use today were inherited from the original owners.

That proves the dependability of Gorham craftsmanship under the hardest possible test, for in the last analysis, *length of service means strength of service* in silverware.

And that is the sort of service you want in any and all silverware you buy – the service which survives the wear and tear of usage, combining the resistance of silver metal with the integrity of Gorham manufacture.

Sold by leading jewelers everywhere, bearing this Gorham trade-mark, which establishes the authenticity of its Gorham origin—



# THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

NEW YORK

Works—Providence and New York



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Journal of Civilization



JOHN R. MOTT

THE APPOINTMENT TO PUBLIC OFFICE OF A MAN WHO IS FIRST AND FORE-  
MOST A BOLD LEADER IS PARDLESS TO MAKE PRESIDENT WILSON'S  
CHOICE OF DR. MOTT AS ONE OF THE MEDICAL COMMISSIONERS PAR-  
TICULARLY SIGNIFICANT AS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION OF THE Y. M. C. A. AND LEADER OF THE WORLD STUDENT  
CHRISTIAN FEDERATION AND THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT, HE HAS

ONE MISSION ON A BASIS OF WORLD STATEMANSHIP, HELD AMERICANS  
TO THINK INTERNATIONALLY, AND GAINED A BROAD SYMPATHY WITH ALL  
SOUGHTS WHICH OUGHT TO FIT HIM ESPECIALLY FOR SUCH A TRYING  
MISSION OF CONCILIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION, AND ADD A VALUABLE  
EDITOR, IN THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION, TO SECRETARY LACEY'S AD-  
MINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY AND JUDGE GRAY'S INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE.



## THE REAL SERVICE OF MR. HUGHES

THE United States is a very fortunate nation in many ways. One of them is that each of its recent political leaders of really national prominence had some one contribution to make to the common conscience that was peculiarly his own. In the constant criticism of our public men for what we do not approve in their acts we are apt to overlook their actual achievements. Mr. Bryan may have been mentally blind to the principles of a sound currency and morally blind to the obligations of the civil service, but he is still gratefully remembered for the courage with which he championed new causes when they were new. Reforms such as prohibition, woman suffrage, and direct legislation, which he supported for years when they were heresies, he has now the pleasure of seeing written into the party creeds almost everywhere. Mr. Roosevelt may have been—well, all the things that he has been called, but he too made his gift to the American ideal, a gift that no one else could have made. It is hard to define in words just what this contribution was, but we all recognize that by the end of his first term the political atmosphere in every part of the country was fresher and wholesomer than it had been since the days of Lincoln. He put the force of his electric personality behind reforms that had lingered in the shades of academic groves, or modestly burgeoned in select circles of New England Mugwumps, or appeared in the platforms of third, fourth and fifth parties struggling to be visible to the naked eye somewhere on the Kansas prairies. He made reform human, and therefore popular. He discovered the Romance of Righteousness.

Mr. Roosevelt's successor was not quite so fortunate as himself in dealing with domestic problems in such a way as to rouse the enthusiasm of the electorate; his best plans failed for the lack of "steam" behind them. But Mr. Taft did one thing for us that was of almost incalculable importance. Mr. Bryan insisted on peace, Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon a peace prepared and protected, but Mr. Taft was the first to insist on a peace *organized*. He thought in international terms more consistently than had his predecessors, and he was the first head of a great power that ever declared a willingness to arbitrate every question, even that of national honor. Now he is the leader of the one constructive and hopeful peace movement that has arisen since the war began, also endorsed by Roosevelt, Wilson and Hughes, the League to Enforce Peace. Whether negotiating reciprocity with Canada or framing treaties of arbitration, he always kept before him the idea of the United States as a part of the world and not a Robinson Crusoe island "entirely surrounded by the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Wilson's record is also imperfect; sometimes his course has been at once stubborn and vacillating. But he has contributed a quality of idealism that neither the blundering good will of Mr. Bryan nor the opportunist sagacity of Mr. Roosevelt nor the judicial conservatism of Mr. Taft could have done. He has brought to the tasks of statesmanship a scholar's mind and a scholar's conscience. No President has excelled him, if any has even equaled him, in the lucid analysis and statement of a problem. He not only told Germany that she was in the wrong in the questions of submarine warfare, he made all the world see *why* Germany was wrong. He has forced a sometimes reluctant Congress to abandon every

tempting act, such as the Panama Tolls exemption, which might by any chance have tarnished the national honor. Even his most criticized policy, "watchful waiting" in Mexico, has at least been distinguished by a delicate consideration for the dignity of a weaker nation and an unselfish desire to help a people who cannot help themselves that is in amazing contrast to the national egotism and greed which is regarded as a matter of course in all old-world diplomacy.

And now Mr. Hughes is a national figure. If he is elected President, he too will blunder. But if we mistake not he will add something to our moral heritage that no one else has yet given; the conscience of the engineer, the feeling that, in public matters at least, inefficiency is a mortal and not a venial sin. His criticisms of the tariff policy and of the foreign policy of the present administration might have been made by any one; right or wrong, they are not his individual contribution to American politics. But in singling out for special emphasis in his speech of acceptance something so remote and colorless to the average citizen as a national budget, Mr. Hughes placed the community under an enormous debt to his courage and insight. These administrative reforms which seem so dull are really more important to our national welfare than half the party creeds on protection, preparedness, dissolution of the trusts, the retention or relinquishment of the Philippines, and other topics that easily attract the voter's attention and enlist his enthusiasm. The simple fact is that our government, superior to the political systems of other countries in a thousand other ways, is by European standards glaringly inefficient; that we waste hundreds of millions of dollars every year by the spoils system, the pork barrel and by sheer slovenliness of Congressional procedure, and that the time is fast coming when our surplus wealth will no longer serve as an offset to our unscientific public methods. And we are glad to see that Mr. Hughes is really rousing the nation to meet these unpalatable truths, and that he is making efficient administration as popular a slogan as Mr. Bryan ever did peace, or Mr. Roosevelt reform, or Mr. Taft internationalism, or Mr. Wilson humanity.

## CANADA'S SOLUTION OF THE RAILROAD PROBLEM

THE threatened tie-up of the entire transportation system of the United States because the representatives of 400,000 workers and the representatives of 622,000 stockholders could not agree upon the principle of the eight hour day, raises the question whether the 100,000,000 people of the United States have any rights which capital and labor are bound to respect.

Apparently, they have not, for the Newlands act of 1914, our most advanced law dealing with industrial disputes, is severely limited in scope, is permissive rather than compulsory, and cannot go beyond efforts at conciliation.

It is no wonder, then, that the United States Board of Mediation created under this act has completely failed in the present crisis; and even the President of the United States, with all the weight of his authority, has been able to do no more than *invite* the disputants to the White House and give them his best advice.

As conciliation and voluntary arbitration can be summed up as a universal failure, is it not time for the



country to assume a heroic mood and compel capital and labor to settle their differences by law rather than by war? Fortunately, in attempting to frame legislation to meet this end, we have three great precedents from which to choose. We refer to the so-called Peace Protocol adopted in the Garment Industry of New York City, the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation act, and the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration act.

The Peace Protocol in the Garment Trades of New York, first established in 1910, provides for the judicial settlement of all disputes that may arise between the parties, each side relinquishing the right to strike or lockout. While there is no force to compel either side to abide by the decisions of the Board of Arbitration, there has been no instance where the decision has not been carried out in good faith while the protocol was in force. Moreover, there is a law of the state of New York by which, if any two parties to a dispute agree to arbitrate their differences, either can file the award with the proper authority and then it will be enforced by the courts. While this privilege has never yet been resorted to its existence makes compulsory arbitration possible under the protocol.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes act of 1907 is applicable to any industry having more than ten employees. It provides that whenever either side makes application for the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, it is unlawful for any employer to cause a lockout or any employee to strike, pending the investigation and report of the board. There is nothing, however, in the act to prevent a strike or lockout from taking place after the dispute has been investigated and the report published. So far there have been 177 applications for the establishment of the board, of which 158 were granted by the government. In all of these 158 cases, except nineteen, the findings of the investigation board were carried out as tho they were arbitral decisions. In other words, since 1907, when the act went into effect, there have been only nineteen strikes or lockouts in all Canada in the industries affected by the act.

The New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration act of 1894 provides for the incorporation of associations of employees and workmen and for the creation in each dispute of a joint conciliation board elected by each side, with an impartial chairman, to which a dispute may be referred, a strike or lockout being thenceforth illegal. If either side refuses to accept the award of the conciliation board, it may be appealed to a court of arbitration, consisting of two persons representing both sides and a judge of the Supreme Court. At first all cases were required to go to the board of conciliation, but, as it became evident that cases of importance would be appealed to the final court anyway, it is now permissible to carry a dispute direct to the arbitration court. The award of the court is enforceable by legal process, and financial penalties up to \$2500 are recoverable from defaulting associations or individuals.

This act has been so universally successful that New Zealand has become known thruout the world chiefly as "the country without strikes." The Australian states have since adopted similar laws.

American trade unionists, while generally more favorable to arbitration than their employers—tho not so in

the present railroad controversy—strenuously object to any form of compulsory arbitration. John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said some years ago in *The Independent*:

We believe in arbitration if it be voluntary. We do not believe it to be the province of the government to interfere or so commence to take part in the settlement of trade questions, believing that neither Congress nor the State Legislatures have the technical knowledge relating to the different crafts. We object to compulsory arbitration as the introduction, in a degree at least, of a system of slavery; as, if compulsory, it must be followed by penalties which would probably make it a penal offense for a man to quit work or to continue if a board of arbitrations should have decided against him.

The employers also object to compulsory arbitration, but on different grounds. They have found by experience that the workers take every opportunity to demand more pay and less hours, and that arbitration boards tend to grant these demands.

But, despite the opposition of both employers and employees to compulsory arbitration, we must have some sort of sanction for industrial law if we are ever to have industrial peace, just as we must have some sanction for international law if we are ever to have international peace.

Of the three measures here considered, the peace protocol plan would only be effective, in the last analysis, if industries engaged in interstate commerce should be compelled to establish a protocol of a prescribed character, the decisions of whose courts should be enforced by all the power of the state. This may or may not be practicable.

If the railroads, however, have not the statesmanship to adopt a peace protocol suited to their needs and such as the people will approve, then the very least our Congress can do is to adopt the Canadian plan, which compels a reference to arbitration before a strike or lockout can occur, just as the League to Enforce Peace would compel, by force if necessary, the nations to take their disputes before a court or council of conciliation before resorting to war. The history of the Canadian act shows that in most instances this would be sufficient to insure industrial peace.

The New Zealand plan of compulsory arbitration and compulsory enforcement by the state of the decision of the court is the goal of industrial evolution, and must prevail in the end. But probably this country is not yet ready for such a radical step. Conditions in the United States are far more complex than in New Zealand.

All things considered, the Canadian Industrial Investigations act furnishes the model that it would be wisest for the American people to adopt at this moment, if industrial anarchy is to be avoided and industrial peace is to be sought.

## THE BEST USE FOR A BIG NAVY

EVER since the old Mohonk days, when Edward Everett Hale used to say it was just as necessary to have a Secretary of Peace in the Cabinet as a Secretary of War, there have been various attempts made to have Congress provide other ways of assuring peace than by military appropriations. From time to time bills have been introduced for this purpose, and we believe it was Congressman Hobson who proposed that a small percentage of every annual military appropriation be devoted to the peace movement. It was not, however, until



the Taft administration that anything tangible was attempted. Then Congress unanimously authorized the creation of a Peace Commission in the following resolution:

Resolved, etc.: That a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.

"Provided, that the total expenses authorized by the joint resolution shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 and that the commission shall be required to make its final report within two years from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Taft, it was understood, offered the chairmanship of this commission to Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Roosevelt had just returned from his big game hunt among the crowned heads of Europe and he had evidently learned from the Kaiser and others that any efforts by the United States toward peace would be unwelcome in Europe at that time. For some unaccountable reason Mr. Taft never sought further and the Peace Commission died stillborn.

Once again Congress has acted. Do the American people realize that the great navy bill which it has just passed contains a unique provision which is a distinct and signal triumph for peace, and which may have a vital bearing on the future?

It is as follows:

Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, a court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective governments for approval.

The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for such duty to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. . . . The President is authorized to fix the compensation of the commissioners. . . . A sum of \$200,000 is appropriated to carry into effect this provision.

If at any time before the appropriations authorized by this act shall have been contracted for there shall have been established, with the coöperation of the United States of America, an international tribunal or tribunals, competent to secure peaceful determination of all international disputes, and which shall render unnecessary the maintenance of competitive armaments, then and in that case such naval expenditures as may be inconsistent with the engagements made in the establishment of such tribunal or tribunals may be suspended when so ordered by the President of the United States.

It is quite evident that this provision of the naval bill is nothing less than a demand on the part of Congress for the President to summon the nations of the world to a conference after the war is over for the purpose of forming a League to Enforce Peace. And if this is accomplished then the President shall have power to stop any further building of ships provided in the naval bill. The provision, in short, looks to the federation of the world, and the outcome of federation, which is disarmament.

The passage of this provision, moreover, lends color to the rumor that has come to us that European nations have intimated to our government that they are ready to enter a League to Enforce Peace when the war is over,

and further that the upbuilding of a great military establishment by this country, if authorized and under way, will be all that is sufficient to make our voice carry at the council table, but that, as far as Europe is concerned, our program need never be carried out.

## TWO WILSON APPOINTMENTS

PRESIDENT WILSON had occasion the other day to appoint two Federal judges in this city. One of these appointments was most creditable.

Judge Charles C. Hough, who is elevated from the District to the Circuit Court, has already proved himself to be one of the most upright, learned and able judges on the Federal bench. His promotion will hearten all citizens who believe in rewarding merit in the public service. The appointment is all the more praiseworthy because Judge Hough is a Republican.

Martin T. Manton, who was selected to succeed Judge Hough on the District Court bench, is known chiefly as the partner of Burke Cochran, and as the lawyer who defended the murderer Becker before the Court of Appeals.

## TALK TO THE POINT

THE curious whirligig of Mexican-American relations has for the second time thrown the whole subject into the hands of civilian conferees, after the men of war have twice played an inconclusive part in straightening out the muddle. Whether the conference soon to assemble will leave things in better shape than they found them remains to be seen, but the course of our Mexican adventure thus far justifies a somewhat restrained optimism.

The Vera Cruz expedition failed of its avowed purpose, but it helped to oust Huerta. The Niagara Falls conference denied to the United States the satisfaction it claimed for an international insult, but it strengthened Pan-American relations. The military movements which culminated in the sending of the Guard to the border failed to catch Villa, but did almost completely stop the outrageous assaults on the people of the frontier. Slowly, and none too coherently, we stave off an actual catastrophe and even make some concrete gains. The new conference ought at least to strengthen the better understanding between Mexico and the United States which has been brought about partly thru President Wilson's persistently disinterested and friendly attitude and partly, no doubt, thru the object lesson of the troops at the border.

The conferees are well chosen. The Mexicans are substantial men: one of Carranza's most trusted political associates, a minister of communications, and the president of the Mexican National Railways. Secretary Lane is a level-headed administrator and ought to grasp Mexico's domestic needs clearly. Judge Gray has had much experience on international and industrial tribunals. Dr. Mott is one of the broadest and most devoted Christian leaders in the country, and in numerous journeys around the world has built up a vigorous international mind. The secretary of the commission, Professor Rowe, is one of our ablest authorities on Pan American problems. If common sense, and tact, and sympathy can help Mexico these men will get results.

The conferees have no authority to act—only to think



and talk together. They are burdened first of all with the fretful insistence of Carranza that our troops must leave Mexico before anything further is done. But it is their opportunity to thresh out the whole Mexican situation, and to discover what concrete steps can be taken by our government to help Carranza in his apparently sincere efforts to build up Mexico no less than to check him in his arrogant indifference to his international obligations.

The one thing the American people demand from the conference is that it shall deal frankly and forcefully with the problem. We must not leave Mexico without a tangible guarantee of Mexico's good behavior. It would be a sad failure if we should leave Mexico without a tangible contribution to her reconstruction.

### IF THE KINGS SHOULD GO

THE Kings must go: so we predicted when the war began, and now that the war, after two years of more destructive fighting than mankind ever saw before, is approaching its maximum extent and dreadfulness, we repeat the prediction.

Kings are causes of war in the same sense that those who strike the match, or apply the fuse, or press the button, are causes of conflagrations and explosions when combustibles or explosives have been accumulated. They are also causes of war in the sense in which men who sign contracts, promissory notes, wills and death warrants are causes of business activities, transfers of property and executions. Kings, in a word, are responsible and initiating causes of war. They were responsible and initiating causes of the war that is raging now. There were, as there always are, coöperating causes, diffused, general, inarticulate, but they did not get together until Kings made the connections at their own switchboard, and for their own purposes. They make war to turn progress, which they cannot halt, to dynastic account, which is easy.

Progress distributes wealth, knowledge, and power in widening zones. It prepares the people for republics and democracies. It threatens royal houses. War gives the excuse of necessity for encroachments upon liberty, for requiring unquestioning obedience to authority, for increasing royal revenues, for subordinating civic to militaristic interests. The present war is a Hohenzollern war, to save the Hohenzollern house against a rising tide of middle class and proletarian power. We said this two years ago, and we repeat it now. Tens of thousands of readers in neutral and in the warring nations who did not believe it then are now fully convinced of its truth. The evidence of it is too clear, too abundant, too overwhelming to be denied.

How soon the resistless flood of popular power, rising again to full hight after the war is over, will sweep the Kings into oblivion, we do not venture to guess. The data upon which to base a well considered forecast are not yet at hand. But on another, related, question certain interesting speculations may be indulged.

If the Kings should go at no distant date what things in consequence might happen? Presumably the Kings, with all their responsibility for evil, perform a function in the existing social order. What is it? And is there any way, now obvious, to get their function performed when Kings go into the discard?

There is an answer to these questions, and it runs something like this: Dynasties live for the future. Aristocracies live for the next generation. Republics live for the time being. Democracies live from hand to mouth.

Mr. H. G. Wells is fond of the word "muddle." In his latest books he uses it at every turn, and at every turn the use he makes of it is legitimate. It is the one word that tells the truth that he is proclaiming. The English-American civilization of today is a more and more democratic civilization, and, also, it is "muddle." It is planless, unorganized, wasteful, and, above all, regardless of the future. Policies are shaped to get the quickest immediate returns for the least possible present cost. And why not? What particular person, family, group, or class is there in a democracy to profit by plans and expenditures for future realization? What family, group, or class, then, in a democracy has a lively motive to forecast the future and to plan for it?

In human history thus far just three institutions have vigorously asserted the future-regarding propensity. The aristocratic or noble family does so. Still more vehemently the dynasty does so. In a general and somewhat variable way the church has done so. For that provision for the future which hitherto has conserved resources, planned cities, and beautiful country and town, the world has been indebted chiefly to dynasties. When the Kings go who or what shall take over the function of providence, and keep democratic mankind from sinking deeper and deeper in "muddle," as it more and more lives from hand to mouth?

### DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

IT is the business of critics, teachers and librarians to distinguish good books from poor. This is not an easy thing to do and there is great liability to error. But to tell an old book from a new one does not require any brain power, so this method of discrimination is often substituted for the more difficult. The easiest way to get a reputation as a connoisseur of wines is to order by the date of the vintage on the principle that the older they are the better. A reputation as a connoisseur of books can be acquired in the same way. So it happens that the books that are ignored or prohibited in our generation are recommended or required in the next. An amusing instance of this has come to light in the "History of the New York Public Library," recently published. Joseph Green Cogswell, who secured the founding of the Astor Library, writes six weeks after the opening in 1854, to George Ticknor about the success of the new institution:

Everything goes on very smoothly. The readers average from one to two hundred daily and they read excellent books, except the young fry, who employ all the hours they are out of school in reading the trashy, as Scott, Cooper, Dickens, *Punch*, and the *Illustrated News*. Even this is better than spinning street yarns, and as long as they continue perfectly orderly and quiet, as they now are, I shall not object to their amusing themselves with poor books.

"The young fry" of today are compelled to read such "poor books" as Scott, Cooper and Dickens in school—and how they hate them! Fifty years from now some of the "trashy" books they are now "amusing themselves with" "out of school" will be incorporated into the curriculum as hard labor. But which of them? That is the question.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**The Railroad Strike Menace** The threat of 250,000 railroad men to tie up the entire system of overland transportation in the United States and thus put the whole country in a virtual state of siege has eclipsed in interest all other news during the week, even to the war in Europe and the presidential campaign. President Wilson has committed himself to the principle of the eight hour day, thereby gaining the support of the railroad brotherhoods but at the same time losing that of the railroad officers. He is accused of abandoning the cause of arbitration and of seeking votes by conceding without investigation the principal demand of the unions. Failing to obtain any concession of the eight hour day from the railroad managers or of the principle of arbitration from the brotherhoods, President Wilson has turned to Congress. He requests Congress to amend the laws relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission by directing the commission to take into account wage rates when fixing freight charges, and also empowering the Board of Mediation and Conciliation to investigate any railroad dispute while enjoining both sides to refrain from declaring a strike or a lockout until the merits of the case have been ascertained. A similar law now exists

in Canada. It differs from compulsory arbitration in that it does not force the contending parties to accept the decision of the arbitrator but simply penalizes any attempt to break the industrial peace while the cause of dispute is still under investigation. In this respect it may be compared to the international arbitration treaties which aim to avert war by providing that neither party shall take hostile action until a year has elapsed from the beginning of the controversy. President Wilson hopes that such legislation will satisfy the railroad officers and induce them to concede the eight hour day.

Another labor dispute, less extensive but of very great importance from the principle involved, is the shut-down of four foundries in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the prosecution of labor leaders for ruining the business of the foundries by incessant strikes. The employers demand from the workers full compensation for all damages suffered in the shut-down. If the courts should decide that losses resulting from strikes can be recovered from labor unions by legal action, a precedent will be established that will cripple unionism in every part of the country until the decision is reversed. The case is almost identical with the Taff Vale Railway judgment in England in which the court held that trade union funds were liable to costs and damages for any action of their agents when such action caused loss to other persons. This decision did more than anything else to bring into existence the British Labor Party and its effect was later annulled by Parliamentary legislation.

the Spanish-American war and on the Hague Court of Arbitration. Dr. John R. Mott is one of our most widely known religious leaders. He is acquainted with all countries of Protestant missionary activity, but he is most familiar with China, to which country President Wilson selected him as minister in 1913. He refused the office, but it is now evident that the President was determined that if he could not use Dr. Mott's knowledge of foreign conditions in one way he would in another. The joint commission will meet within a few days, probably in New England.

General Pershing and General Funston are said to be both of the opinion that the time has come to withdraw American troops from Mexican soil, so it is very probable that the American commissioners will be instructed not to contest the Mexican demand for immediate evacuation of the country. General Pershing reports that Villa is now in hiding in the State of Durango and that his prestige has been so shaken by his failure to overthrow the Carranza government or to defeat the American army of occupation that he will never again be a serious factor in Mexican affairs. Nevertheless, the troubles of the de facto government are not yet over, as the news comes that Yaqui Indians have attacked and destroyed 200 regular infantry in the State of Sonora. The most encouraging sign of the return of comparative peace is the announcement that regular municipal elections will be held thruout Mexico on September 3, the first step toward the restoration of civil rule.



OVER JOHN BROWN'S BODY

This tablet was unveiled on August 23 at John Brown's farm at North Elba, near Lake Placid, New York, in memory of the man who tried to end slavery almost single-handed. It is fastened to a great boulder where John Brown was accustomed to sit and read his Bible, and where he is buried with twelve of his band

**Mexican Commission Chosen** President Wilson has had a very hard time finding two other men of equal merit to serve with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, as the American members of the joint commission to arrange with Mexico for the withdrawal of American troops, the safety of the United States border and the general pacification of Mexico. Justice Brandeis refused to serve on the plea of Supreme Court business, and other men of prominence were equally unwilling or unable to accept the nomination. The delay was the more awkward because the Mexican members of the joint commission, Finance Minister Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani, had been selected some weeks ago. The two additional Americans finally chosen for the commission are Judge George Gray of Delaware and John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. George Gray, ex-Senator and former judge of the United States Circuit Court, served on the joint high commission at Quebec at the end of



International Film

SHE FLEW OVER NIAGARA

Miss Norma Mack, daughter of the Democratic leader Norman E. Mack, was a passenger the other day in Lieutenant I. A. Rader's aeroplane when it maneuvered over the brink of the great cataract





## ANYWHERE IN EUROPE

The boys on the border are not inclined to take their troubles too seriously, judging by this (copyright) cartoon by Corporal C. Le Roy Baldrige which appeared in the *First Illinois Cavalryman*, published at Brownsville for the men of that regiment.

**Closing Days of Congress** Congressmen who are busy with the final stages of the heaviest legislative program in many years still find time to discuss the campaign and the merits or demerits of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes. Thought of the coming fall election has tightened party discipline and thereby given the President much greater power over his fellow Democrats in Congress. Besides holding up the session by insisting upon a change in the Army bill, President Wilson is forcing thru his Shipping bill, and he has defeated the attempt to revive the Immigration bill, in spite of the fact that many Democrats in both houses are much more enthusiastic about the restriction of immigration than they are about a government purchased merchant marine. On August 21, ten Democrats joined the Republicans in the Senate to place on the calendar the Immigration bill containing the literacy test. On the following day, after sounding the President, five of the rebellious senators voted to give the Revenue bill precedence, altho it is still possible that the Immigration bill may be brought up again later. President Wilson again showed his independence of Congress by vetoing an act authorizing cities and towns to acquire unreserved public lands for municipal purposes. This veto pleased the Progressives and all champions of the conservation policy, because it was feared that the bill might make possible inroads upon national forests.

The Army bill, shorn of the provision exempting retired officers from the jurisdiction of courts martial, passed both houses without delay, altho Senator Underwood, of Alabama, endeavored to have an additional provision inserted to prevent the enlistment of boys under twenty-one without the consent of the parents or guardians. The only important "unfinished business" which is certain to be taken

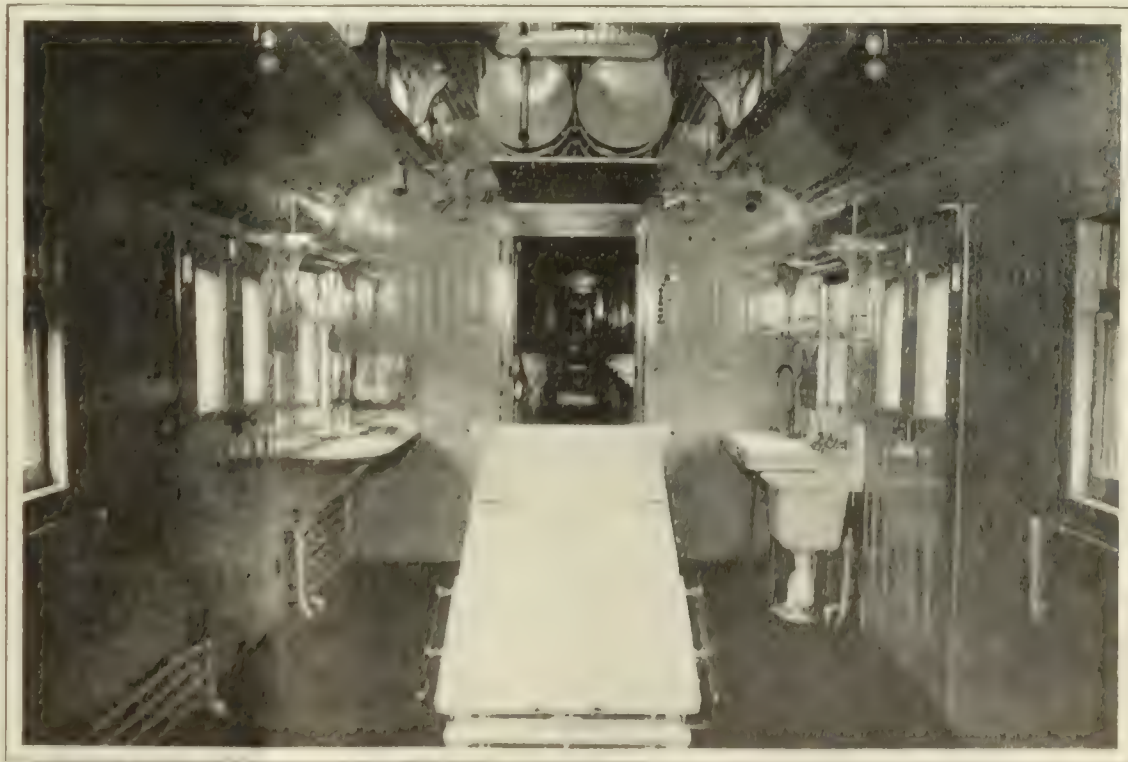
up is the Revenue bill. Altho the Democrats will probably meet the extra expenditures due to the Mexican situation and also the purchase price of the Danish West Indies, in case the treaty is approved by both countries, by bond issues, still the high cost of the administration's preparedness program must be met and new and increased direct taxes are the result. Senator Penrose made a vigorous attack upon the revenue policy of the administration and proposed as a preferable alternative a return to a high protective tariff. He held that direct taxation should be left almost wholly to the states, whereas customs duties were the appropriate resource of the Federal Government. He added that the Democrats had conceded the entire case of the protectionists by favoring duties to protect the infant dyestuff industry. Senator Underwood, altho defending the principle of national direct taxation against the Republican attacks, led an insurgent minority in opposition to certain provisions of the Revenue bill. As a consistent Democrat he opposed the grant of protection to the dyestuff industry, and he attempted to amend the income tax provisions by lowering the exemption limit by \$1000, thus making the tax apply to all single persons with incomes of more than \$2000 a year and all married persons with incomes of more than \$3000 a year. The amendment was defeated by 31 votes to 19, only four other Democrats supporting the proposed change.

**Sale of Danish Islands Uncertain** The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is meeting with unexpectedly strong opposition in both countries. In Denmark the feeling of the Landsting, or upper house of the national parliament, is that no action should be taken until the sentiment of the Danish people on the subject has been tested

in a new general election. This would mean a delay of about three months in the negotiations, and so to avoid the necessity of holding the election Premier Zahle proposed that a coalition ministry be formed from all the parties to carry the projected treaty thru parliament. The plan was wrecked by the opposition of the Socialists, who would only consent to enter a coalition government with regard to that one issue and stipulated that the new government would make no change in the defense policy of the nation. To this the other parties of the opposition could not agree, and so it is probable that a general election will be held. King Christian is striving hard to bring about a coalition government and has addrest an eloquent plea to the party leaders to join hands.

On August 24 the Landsting voted in committee by thirty-nine votes to seven not to proceed with the sale of the Danish West Indies until after a general election. The adverse vote was not unexpected after the failure to form a coalition government and may mean only a postponement of the session. But there is a plentiful crop of rumors to the effect that many persons in Denmark desire to put off the negotiations until after the close of the Great War because of the present delicate international situation, altho it is far from clear just what danger is apprehended.

Senator Borah, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is leading the fight against the transfer of the islands in our own Congress. He insisted that \$25,000,000 was a most exorbitant price to pay for one additional harbor in the Caribbean and added that "if we knew the amount of money Denmark had sunk in those islands in the last few years we would realize that the purchase price will look small before we get thru spending money there." Several senators



International Film

## THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL TRAIN

A ten-coach train left the Pullman shops recently for the Mexican border. It was built especially for hospital service, and has a service car, here shown, for first aid and surgical work, six cars for patients, with iron cots replacing the usual lower berths, a standard Pullman, a baggage and library car, and a kitchen. It will be used to carry men from the field to base hospital.





The Passing Show, London

### THE CRIPPLE ALLIANCE

While the Allies are apparently bending their united efforts to the elimination of Austria from the Alliance, the Allied cartoonists are getting particular satisfaction out of the plight of the Triple Alliance

have expressed some apprehension at the number of concessions allowed by the treaty to private Danish corporations which have vested interests in the West Indies, and it is probable that Secretary Lansing will be called upon for a full statement of what these are and what they imply.

**Islanders Favor Cession** However great the opposition to the projected treaty may be in the Danish Parliament or the American Congress, there is now no doubt whatever that it meets with the enthusiastic approval of the islanders themselves. An unofficial ballot was held on August 15 in the island of St. Croix, which has less than twenty thousand inhabitants. The result of the vote was most striking, 5000 voters approving the change of rule and only eleven opposing it. The local legislature for the Danish West Indies passed the following resolution:

As constantly recurring sale negotiations paralyze all enterprises in St. Thomas and great depression, with a public deficit and private misery, has already been caused by the war and by disappointment from the Panama Canal, the mother country is earnestly requested to hasten the present negotiations and implore not to reject the sale unless the entire nation demands it and be willing to take the consequences afterward.

Another encouraging feature of the situation is the emphatic declaration of Foreign Minister Von Jagow that neither he nor any other German minister would object to the sale. "Germany," he said, "is not antagonistic to anybody's intention as to the distribution of sovereign rights in these parts of the world." This statement is of especial interest because it is commonly believed that German diplomacy

and court influence have on more than one previous occasion prevented Denmark from transferring to this country her transatlantic properties.

**Big Brother to Hayti** Hayti, the country which so long enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the least stable of all the revolution-ridden nations of Latin America, has for several months been a virtual protectorate of the United States. Our treaty with that republic gives the United States control over public finances and also the right to intervene to restore order in case of future outbreaks. American marines are now policing the country and have so thoroughly suppressed all revolutionary movements that on August 24 Secretary Lansing and the Haytian Minister to the United States signed a protocol providing for the organization of a competent police force under American direction which will make possible the ultimate withdrawal of the marines.

The police force will be modeled more or less after the Philippine Constabulary. The two thousand or more men on the force will all be native Haytians, but they will be officered by Americans, and the head of the system will be an American major of marines. As soon as efficient native officers can be trained they will replace the Americans, and in time Hayti will stand on its own feet again. Until the constabulary is fully trained the marines will continue as an army of occupation to enforce internal peace in the distracted country. It is suggested that similar bodies, also under American officers, may be organized in other Caribbean republics.



Mucha, Moscow, formerly of Warsaw

### AN ENDLESS JOB

Willy: "As soon as I sew up one place I burst open in another. And you?"  
Franz: "Oh, I am so much sewn up that I can't tell which is my suit and which are the patches"

**The Battle of the Somme** Last week showed less change in the situation than any in the two months since the British and French began their push. The fighting, however, has not slackened and both the Allies continue to make slight gains. The British have taken 700 yards of the trenches of the Leipzig Redoubt that protects Thiepval on the south and are now within a thousand yards of that village.

On the eastern side where the two armies join their common objective is Combles, on the Péronne railroad, and about a mile and a half ahead of their present front. The British are fighting for the village of Guillemont, north of Combles, and the French for the village of Maurepas, south of Combles. The French have had better success and during the week have not only taken complete possession of Maurepas, but have extended their lines two hundred yards beyond it. In this latest advance they came near catching Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of the Kaiser, who commands the first division of the Prussian Guards at this point. He had barely retired from the front when the French guns were raised to throw their curtain of fire behind the German troops holding the outskirts of the village.

The Germans assert that the worst is over on the Somme and that the British and French have lost so heavily that they will not be able to continue much longer their desperate assaults of the German lines. They estimate the British losses at 400,000 or more and claim that their own are much less.

The fighting in France is not confined to the Somme region, but extends as far as Verdun and beyond. For



thirty miles along the front south of the Somme the French subjected the German lines to an intense bombardment for a day and a night last week. At Verdun the struggle for the ridge of Thiaumont and the village of Fleury has continued for several weeks with varying fortunes.

The French have executed a woman spy, Félice Pfaad, at Marseilles. This is the third woman executed for espionage in France, so far as known, the others being Margarete Schmidt at Nancy in March, 1915, and Otilie Moss at Bourges in May, 1915.

#### Rumania Declares War

The participation of Italy in the Salonica expedition will bring the Italian troops for the first time into collision with the German forces assisting Bulgaria. Accordingly Italy has declared war against Germany from August 28. This completes the rupture of the Triple Alliance, which was based upon separate treaties between the three states. So the outbreak of war between Italy and Austria-Hungary did not necessarily involve a break with Germany, and neither country wanted this because the financial relations between the two had been so close that a formal declaration of war would bring embarrassment and would not be of any military value, since the two countries were not within reach of one another.

The declaration of war by Italy will then not make any great difference in the situation, but the entrance of Rumania into the war will have an importance far beyond the numbers added to the Allied forces. Curiously enough, the report that Rumania had mobilized her army and was about to join the Allies came first from German sources.

The Rumanian Council of Ministers has decreed an extraordinary credit of \$120,000,000 for military purposes and appointed a director of munitions. King Ferdinand of Rumania, altho a Hohenzollern, is said to have refused a request of the Kaiser to give a private audience to Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg, who was coming to Bucharest on a special mission in regard to the attitude of Rumania, and a declaration of war against Austria followed.

A glance at the map will show that Rumania holds the key to the Balkan situation. Now that she is with the Allies her troops are in a position to cooperate with the Russians in Bukovina by crossing the Carpathians simultaneously with them for an invasion of Hungary. Or Russian troops, said to have been assembled in Bessarabia for the purpose, could be carried across Rumania by rail and take the Bulgars in the rear while they are engaged before Salonica. Caught thus between two forces, either alone outnumbering the Bulgarian army, probably Bulgaria could be cut in two and thus the connection between Constantinople and Vienna would be severed. It is doubtful if the advance of the Russians into Galicia and Bukovina that has given the war party in Rumania the upper hand. But that advance seems to have

been checked, temporarily at least, for the Russians have made little perceptible progress in the last two weeks, so Rumania might have hesitated and adopted a waiting attitude again until Russia gave further evidence that her strength is not yet exhausted.

#### The Bulgarian Invasion of Greece

The Bulgarian army is evidently under German management for it is following the favorite German plan of the anticipatory offensive. While the world was expecting the Anglo-French drive on the French front to start in the spring, the Germans forestalled it by attacking Verdun in February. So while the British and French at Salonica were preparing for the invasion of Bulgaria the Bulgars got ahead of them by invading Greece. The Allied despatches at first represented this movement as merely raids of Bulgarian irregulars, but it is now evident that it is a well considered and very skilful stroke of strategy, that has quite disconcerted the plans of the Allies.

By advancing down toward the sea to the east and the west of Salonica the Bulgars have secured positions on both flanks which will prove annoying if not dangerous whenever the Allies begin their movement into the interior. Three railroads run out from Salonica. The middle one that goes up the Vardar River was to be used by the Allied troops for their advance into Serbia. The other two run respectively to the west and east and both of these are now in the possession of the Bulgars.

The western railroad was undertaken with the intention of connecting Salonica with the Adriatic at Durazzo,

but owing to the disturbed state of Albania it was never extended beyond Monastir, which is just over the boundary in Serbia. The Bulgars took Monastir last year and now they have advanced down the railroad nearly half way to Salonica. The Serbian troops which had been stationed along the border opposite Monastir were compelled to evacuate Florina and fall back. Since then the Serbs have made furious attempts to regain their lost positions but without much success. If the Bulgars can hold this ground it will cut off the Italians who are at the Albanian port of Avlona from coöperation with the Italians at Salonica.

On the east the position occupied by the Bulgars is still stronger. They entered Greece on May 29 thru the Rupel Defile by which the Struma River makes its way thru the Belashitza range to the sea. This gave them possession of Demirhissar and other Greek forts along the Struma, down which last week they advanced to the sea. The Greek garrisons were under instructions from their government to surrender their forts on the approach of the Bulgars but in some cases they refused to yield and held out almost to the last man. But the demobilization of the Greek army, which the Allies forced by means of the blockade has made it impossible for the Greeks to offer any substantial resistance however much they hate to see the Bulgars regaining territory which they took from them in the second Balkan war.

The Bulgars have also crossed the Mesta River on the east and pushed down toward the coast, where they have seized the forts of Kavala without opposition. The British attempted to stop the advance of the Bul-



THE IRON RING ABOUT AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The Bulgars are attacking on the west, and the Russians on the east, while on the south a joint force of all the Allies at Salonica is preparing for the invasion of Bulgaria and Serbia. Rumania holds the key to the Balkan situation and has finally broken her policy of neutrality and declared war on Austria.





A WAR MAP OF MACEDONIA

As the Allied forces were getting ready for an advance up the Vardar River and by Lake Doiran into Serbia and Bulgaria, the Bulgars anticipated them by taking the offensive on both flanks. On the left of the Allied line south of Monastir the Bulgars pushed back the Serbs. On the extreme right they have crossed the Mesta River and taken the forts of Kavala. Entering Greece by following down the Struma River they occupied the Greek port of Demirhissar and seem likely to take Seres

gars with detachments of cavalry but these were driven in and now the Bulgars have control of the whole region from the Struma to the eastern boundary of Greece and from the Bulgarian border to the Aegean. They have then virtually in their possession nearly a hundred miles of the railroad running from Salonica to Constantinople tho apparently they have not tried to occupy the chief cities of this district, Seres, Drama and Kavala. The population of the territory occupied by the Bulgars is more Bulgarian than Greek, or at least it was before the Greek massacres of four years ago thinned out the Bulgars.

**The Balkan Imbrolio** It looks as tho the Allies had been again outwitted in the Balkans by the action of Bulgaria. Altho the troops of the eight nationalities congregated at Salonica outnumber their opponents about three to one, it will take some time to dislodge the Bulgars from the new positions they have seized on the right and left of their proposed line of advance, and a second winter campaign in the Balkan mountains is an undertaking they may well shrink from.

The Allied force at Salonica is estimated at six or seven hundred thousand. It consists first of the British and French troops sent a year ago last October at Joffre's insistence to aid Serbia, but which arrived too late for that purpose. These have been reinforced from France and England and augmented by the Serbs and Montenegrins who escaped thru Albania when their countries were overrun by the Austrians. There is also said to be an Albanian contingent and Italy, which refused to join in the previous Balkan expedition,

has now sent troops to Salonica. A body of Russians were landed at Salonica three weeks ago, altho the news of their arrival has been concealed up to the present. It is said that the Russians number 80,000 and have been brought in part from France and in part from the Persian Gulf. The mere presence of the Russians may serve as a deterrent upon Bulgarian activity, for Bulgaria was, at the start, a *protégée* of Russia and the Bulgars will not have the same zest for fighting Russians as they have for fighting Serbs and Greeks. In fact, some Bulgarian officers, notably Radko Dimitrieff, who led the Bulgarian forces to victory against the Turks four years ago, volunteered for service in the Russian army at the beginning of the war. The invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgars has so incensed the Greek people

that the pro-Ally party of ex-premier Venizelos may carry the coming election in spite of the determination of King Constantine to maintain neutrality as nearly as he is allowed to.

The Allies have from the start used Greek territory as tho it were their own for belligerent purposes, altho Greece is, like Belgium, under a guarantee of independence and inviolability. The Greek islands were employed as bases for the attack on Gallipoli and the Allied forces have displaced the Greek troops in spite of the protests of the Greek Government. King Constantine takes the position that he cannot refuse the Bulgars the same privileges of occupying Greek territory as the Allied Powers have insisted upon. But this argument, however logical, is not likely to prevail with his people when they see the Bulgars occupying the port of Kavala, which was one of the main objects of contention in the second Balkan war of three years ago.

#### THE GREAT WAR

August 21—Rumanian army mobilized. Bulgars attack on Struma River.

August 22—British within 1000 yards of Thiepval. Indecisive fighting on the Stokhod River and in the Carpathian Mountains.

August 23—French advance beyond Maurepas. "Deutschland" returns to Bremen.

August 24—Zeppelins bombard London. British auxiliary steamer sunk in North Sea by German submarine.

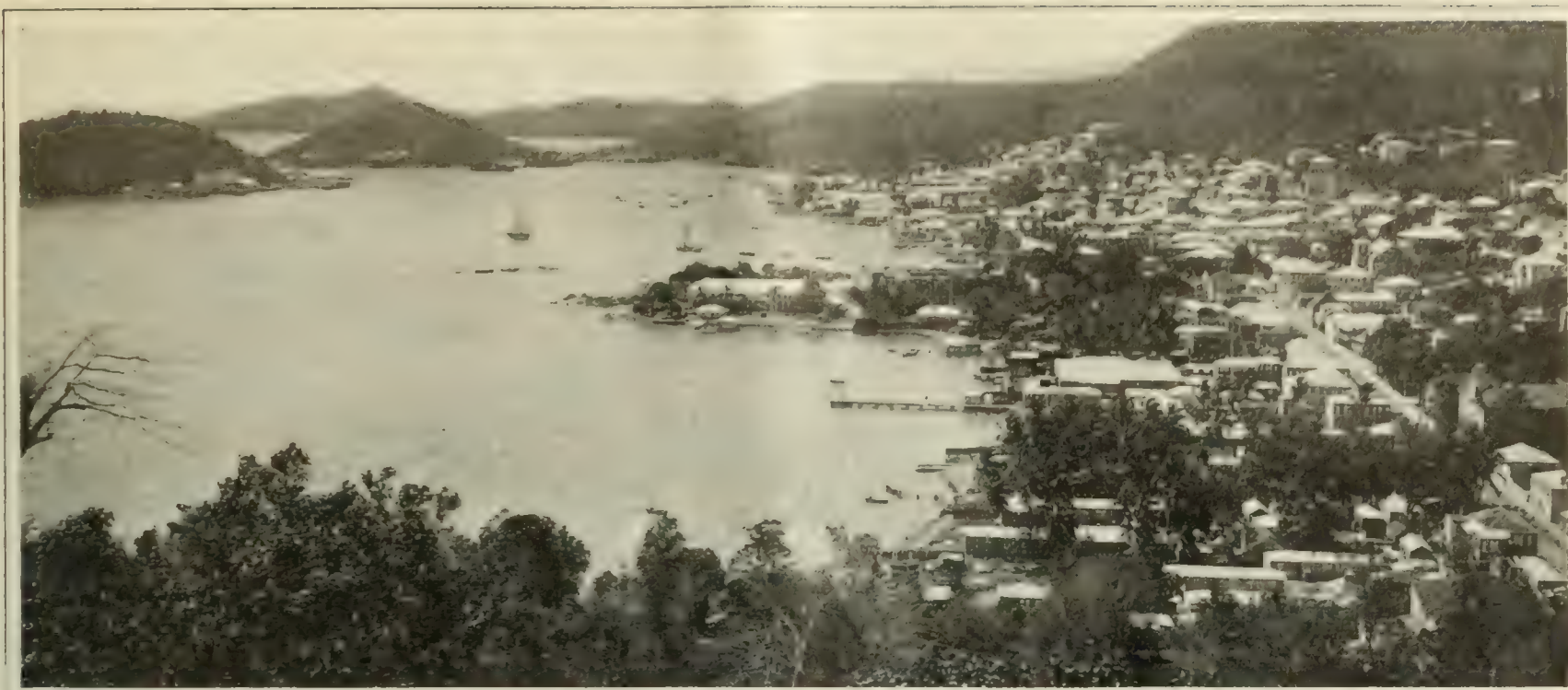
August 25—Russians again take Mush in Armenia. Germans again active in Champagne.

August 26—Turks attack British sixteen miles east of Suez. Italians consolidate their new positions about Gorizia.

August 27—Italy declares war on Germany. Rumania on Austria. Bulgars occupy Kavala forts.

**"Deutschland" Reaches Bremen** The city of Bremen and as many people as could get there turned out to wave flags and cheer as the German merchant submarine, the "Deutschland," came up the Weser River under her own power. A vessel carrying Count Zeppelin, Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Finance Minister Helfferich, and other distinguished men escorted the submarine to her berth. Wealthy citizens of Bremen made up a purse of \$25,000 for Captain König and the Medical Faculty of the University of Halle conferred upon him an honorary degree for carrying German medicines to the outside world.





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#### THE GIBRALTAR OF AMERICA

The harbor of St. Thomas is one of the finest in the West Indies, and situated as it is opposite Porto Rico, on the other side of the passage leading to the Panama Canal, it has great strategic importance

## THREE SAINTS OF THE CARIBBEAN

### SNAPSHOTS AT THE DANISH WEST INDIES

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

**T**WENTY years ago I cast my vote in favor of the annexation of the Danish islands, and ever since I have been curious to see what it was I voted for.

When McKinley was elected he received a cablegram of congratulation signed by sixteen prominent residents of St. Thomas and urging him to carry out the clause in the Republican platform providing for the purchase of the islands. But he was not able to do this nor was Roosevelt in 1902, for the treaty he negotiated was lost thru the dilatoriness of our Senate.\* The Great War brought the question again to the front, for Germany is the country chiefly interested in the islands and Germany is preoccupied with more pressing matters at the moment. More than a year ago I heard from what seemed an authoritative source that the Danish West Indies were to be ceded to Great Britain or France in exchange for Schleswig, which was to be taken away from Germany. Our only chance to forestall this infringement of the Monroe Doctrine would be to buy them ourselves before the war was over. My curiosity, pent for twenty years, could no longer be restrained, so in July, 1915, I embarked with my son on the "Guiana" for St. Thomas. A few months later Mr. Roosevelt

took the same boat. It is not often one has a chance to get ahead of Roosevelt.

St. Thomas is next neighbor to our own Porto Rico, within sight of it, in fact. The Quebec line of steamships from New York heads straight for it and reaches it in about five days. By what I thought at first was a rare piece of luck, we happened to come on a holiday, July 14. The pavilion on the hilltop was gay with flags and paper lanterns and there was a sound of revelry by night. Afterward I found that it would have been more remarkable if I had struck the place when it was not a holiday. For the natives of the Danish islands are excessively patriotic. Apparently they celebrate the national holidays of all countries with complete impartiality: the Fourth of July in honor of the country that wouldn't adopt them; the Fourteenth of July because it is celebrated in Martinique, and it would never do to let the French negroes get ahead of them; the birthday of the King of Denmark because the islands belong to him; the birthday of the King of England because the islands once belonged to him; the birthday of the German Emperor in honor of the Hamburg-American line; and the birthdays of all the royal families, I presume, as well as many local and impromptu holidays of their own. They also are very scrupulous about observing the Sabbath, at least in its negative aspect.

St. Thomas is noted for three

things; its bay, its rum and its bay rum. The bay rum flows hence into every barber shop of the world and there are as many only genuine original makers of it in Charlotte Amalia as there are Farinas in Cologne. The rum is distilled from molasses and consumed locally in large quantities. The bay is a beautiful one, large enough to hold more ships than fly our flag, and perfectly safe—unless a hurricane blows in the wrong direction.

The bay is almost entirely surrounded by hills close to the water's edge and in the middle is the city of Charlotte Amalia, banked like Pisa on the tiers of a natural amphitheater, the houses mostly yellow stucco with red tile roofs, set in gardens of tropical trees. The flags of the various consulates were flying from the masts, and as soon as we caught sight of the stars and stripes, above the palms, we made straight for it. Here we found America represented by Mr. C. H. Payne, a colored man from West Virginia, whose efficiency is sufficiently shown by the fact that he has held the post for fifteen years in spite of changes of administration. When he found out what we most wanted to see, the new harbor works, he took us in a carriage around the bay and up a hill upon the further side where we could look down upon the docks which the Danish West India Company is constructing. A new basin has been dredged out to a depth of thirty feet and the shallow shores filled in, adding considerable

\*I gave something of the history of the fifty years of negotiations for the purchase of the islands in a former article, "Our Lost Bargain," in *The Independent* of December 27, 1915. Other articles on the Danish West Indies will be found in *The Independent* of August 21, 1916; March 2, 1916; January 19, 1909; May 22, 1902; and February 6, 1902.



ably to the scanty arable land of the island. The roof was being put on a long warehouse and two big tanks for fuel oil were finished but unfilled. Two traveling cranes ran along the docks, by which coal can be unloaded directly from the ships and stored in heaps. But coaling is still done in the old way, not by steam-power but by woman-power. An endless chain of negro women stride up the gangplank each with an eighty pound basket of coal on her head. This is kept up all day long, some two hundred baskets at a penny a piece. "They say the natives are lazy," remarked the consul drily, "but I don't call that laziness, exactly."

But the Danish company has so far got nothing out of the million or more it has sunk in the harbor. The Quebec liner does not come up to the new dock but stands out in mid-harbor and sends its freight ashore in lighters. The English oil company, the Eagle or Pearson Syndicate, and the the Standard Oil Company of America do not use the Danish storage tanks, and yet the Danish Government, anxious to maintain its monopoly, refuses them permission to erect their own. The Hamburg-American company has its own docks on the other side of the harbor from those of the Danish company. We can see two of their big boats, the "Wasgewald" and the "Calabria," interned, or rather sheltered, like those in New York harbor, while the war shall last.

In the afternoon we drove in the opposite direction, a mile or two beyond the town along the shore, until we came upon a man sitting on the grass under a mahogany tree and reading *The Independent*. That, I thought, was introduction enough—I stopped the carriage and announced myself as the author of the article he was reading. Under certain circumstances this would have been dangerous, for many a reader has expressed a desire to have "the man

that wrote it" within reach of his arm or hearing of his tongue. But this reader was not of the sort to take an unpleasant advantage of the unexpected opportunity. He was a kindly man and a Christian, in fact a Moravian missionary, the Rev. A. B. Romig. He displayed the cardinal virtue of hospitality by taking us down to the shore of Nisky Bay and feeding us on unfamiliar fruits. Now, to eat a mango gracefully requires more practise than I have had. Lady Brassey, of the "Sunbeam," used to say that it had to be eaten in a bathtub. The skin of a mango is thick and seems to be soaked in turpentine. The inside does not taste so bad, something like raw pumpkin but more squashy. The milk of a green coconut is good to wash it down. The Reverend Romig can cut open a coconut with a sharp flint without using language unbecoming to the cloth. I would not have believed it possible but I saw him do it.

Then he showed us his church, a big building finished in native mahogany. It seats three hundred, and is often filled on Sunday. Here, the week before, had been held a service in honor of John Huss, burned at the stake five hundred years before. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and never was there a more striking example than this, that here in a world of whose existence he did not dream, a race which he probably had never seen, should gather for worship in the church he founded.

On the hill back of the church and manse are the graves of the Moravian missionaries who have lived and labored here. The dates on the cement tombs reach back into the seventeenth century and I read among the birthplaces inscribed upon them the names of Germany, Austria, Greenland, Denmark and Antigua, for these devoted men and women know no barriers of race or climate.

St. Thomas is dry territory—in



A FRUIT WOMAN OF ST. THOMAS

the climatological not the temperance sense. The tourist who comes to the island expecting to see a jungle of tropical vegetation like the geography pictures of the Amazon valley will be disappointed at sight of landscape reminding him more of Arizona. There is a fringe of coconut palms along the shore but on the hill slopes are the tree cactus, prickly pear, yucca and century plant common to arid America. There are no rivers for irrigation, or, in fact, any water supply except cisterns. It rains two or three times a day in the summer and it rains hard. The rain comes without warning and pours down savagely for ten minutes and then stops as suddenly as it came. Rainbows are endemic. But I must refer to Kingsley again for a description of a tropical shower:

A window in heaven above was suddenly opened; out of it, without the warning cry of "Gardylloo!"—well known in Edinburgh of old—a bucket of warm water, happily clean, was emptied on each of our heads; and the next moment it was bright again.

The next of the Danish islands that you come to as you go down the Caribbean chain is St. Croix. You may pronounce it the way you have always wanted to, Saint Croyks, for that is how the natives pronounce it and they ought to know. Or if you stick to the principle of priority of nomenclature you may call it by the name Columbus gave to it in 1493, Santa Cruz. Columbus by that time realized that he was up against a harder proposition than any man since Adam, for giving names to all these islands was as bad as naming all the animals in creation. So he lumped the little ones all together and



MARKET PLACE IN ST. CROIX

The tree overhead with dry pods that are always chattering in the breeze is, for some reason unknown to the author, called the "Women's Tongues Tree."



called them the "Virgin Islands." There were eleven thousand of the virgin martyrs of Cologne, so he was sure that there would be saints enough to go around. But Santa Cruz he thought big enough to have a name of its own. It is more than twice the size of St. Thomas, tho that is not saying much, since it is only nineteen miles long and five miles wide. There is no harbor on St. Croix to compare with that of Charlotte Amalia on St. Thomas, or Coral Bay on the third of the islands, St. John. So when we wake up the next morning after leaving St. Thomas we find our steamer, the "Guiana," anchored in the roadstead about a mile off Frederiksted. The cargo, largely kerosene and corn meal, is being taken ashore on lighters and dumped on the open dock in the sun.

This lack of a safe harbor hurt the chances of the island for annexation in 1867, for after the treaty had been negotiated Admiral Palmer and the Reverend Charles Hawley were sent on the American frigate "Monongahela" to inspect the islands and confer with the natives as to plans for improvement. But unluckily, at this psychological moment, there came the biggest earthquake that the islands have ever experienced and a tidal wave 60 feet high "landed" the American commission, ship and all, on the shore at Frederiksted. This gave to the opponents of the measures then pending for the purchase of the Danish islands and Alaska a chance to sneer at Secretary Seward for wasting good American dollars in buying "icebergs, hurricanes and earthquakes." But Seward's judgment has been vindicated in both cases, for Alaska is now paying five hundred per cent annually on our investment, and the \$7,500,000 which the Senate refused to pay for St. Thomas and St. John in 1867 was a small part of what these two good harbors would have been worth to us in 1898 when we were hunting for Cervera's fleet without a Caribbean port to serve us as a naval base.

St. Croix has the advantage over St. Thomas in possessing more arable and less arid land. From the ship we can see a sugar mill across a level stretch and as soon as we land we walk out to it thru a long avenue of beautiful ceiba trees, the trunks of which are flanked with flying buttresses to support the wide spread of the branches. The plowing is worth seeing. It seems that it takes eight oxen, three negroes and a white overseer on horseback to run one plow and they have to stop for rest in the middle of the furrow at that. The West Indies sugar business was

nearly ruined by the bounty-fed beet sugar of Germany which ousted the cane sugar from the English market. But now with the German competition shut off and with the American tariff wall lowering they are prospering once more. Wages in St. Croix have doubled in the last few years. That is to say, workmen used to get fifteen cents a day and now get thirty. But the cost of living has gone up so that even with this munificent wage they are discontented and the young folks of both sexes are flocking to the United States and to Porto Rico and San Domingo since these have come under American control. Our senators may refuse to annex the soil of the Danish islands, but the people are annexing themselves at a rapid rate. Their places are being filled by negroes from the lower islands, largely Barbadians, so there is a constant flow up the chain of the Antilles. This seems to be in accordance with Gresham's law, for the change of population is not for the better. The natives of the Danish islands are a friendly, self-respecting, peaceable and well behaved class of colored people and they talk better English than the natives of the British Islands—I mean, of course, the British West India islands.

The Danish Government has been trying to displace English by Danish as the language of the islands, but the effort has had little effect except to increase the dislike of Danish rule. The language of a people cannot be changed by merely requiring the upper grades to study Danish for three hours a week. But many of the natives speak English, Danish and Spanish with a smattering of French.

If the Americans take over the islands the first thing to be done will be the starting of some agricultural and trade schools like those in the Philippines and an agricultural experiment station. The Danish Planta-

tion Company has spent large sums in St. Croix, particularly in trying to cultivate cotton, but much of the money was wasted for lack of scientific and practical direction.

The Danish islands used to be the favorite resort of American pleasure seekers, but in recent years the Bermudas have taken their place. Under American management they would again attract tourists. The bathing is the finest I have ever had, fine white sandy bottom and water agreeably warmed, better than the Lido on the bar outside Venice.

In 1902, when the purchase of the islands was under consideration, speculators bought up all the land they could get, but lost out on it when the upper house of the Rigsdag defeated the treaty by a tie vote. The renewal of the proposal to purchase has caused a similar boom. It is quite evident that "Barkis is willing." Financial Minister Brandes at Copenhagen recently received a telegram signed by twenty-one planters of St. Croix saying: "All the planters are highly in favor of a conveyance to the United States." The Governor of the Danish West Indies telegraphed to the home government that at two meetings called to consider the proposition, including men and women of both races, the vote was 4727 in favor of sale to the United States and only seven against. Since these mass meetings comprized about a sixth of the entire population of the islands there is no question of the public sentiment. It will be a great day for the islanders when "Old Dannebrog" is hauled down and "Old Glory" hauled up. Yet they have no hard feelings against Denmark. She has been a well-meaning tho somewhat absent-minded ruler. But geographically, linguistically and economically the islands belong to the United States instead of Denmark.

After having seen them I am sure I voted right in 1896.



AMERICA SENDS CORN AND OIL TO FREDERIKSTED

The "Gannet" in the distance discharging her cargo by means of lighters on the open dock, part of it to be afterwards carried by schooner to Christiansted



# THE AERIAL COAST PATROL

A SYSTEM OF DEFENSE FOR OUR SEABOARD

BY JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR.

TODAY the ocean does not separate us from the other continents, but rather it joins us to them, forming a high road for invasion over which troops can move thirty times faster than over land. The points for landing need not be harbors or protected beaches, points which we would think of for the landing operations of an invader. The Japanese in their war with Russia landed an army corps and its equipment on the open, unprotected beach at Pi-tzu-wo. These landing operations were carried out in the face of a strong sou'easter, and considering that forty transports had to unload, the magnitude of the operations is astonishing.

OUR five thousand odd miles of coastline present a great vulnerable stretch of territory protected only by the existence of a fleet now fourth among those of the powers. The distance of our coast line from the enemy's territory should not be measured as the breadth of the Atlantic or Pacific, for no nation would attempt operations with such extended lines of communication. Hawaii in the Pacific or some of the West Indies in the Atlantic would form the stepping stone of the invasion. From these points, once secured, the enemy would approach our shores, screening the purpose of his movements with swift cruisers and scouts and by sweeping before him our scouting planes with battle planes accompanying the fleet.

The purpose of the invader's forces is not to bombard our coast towns, nor to carry out any useless raiding expeditions, but it is to meet our fleet under such circumstances as are most favorable to him. Thanks to the coast defenses, the important coastal cities are self-protecting and the United States fleet is allowed a complete mobility. It would not be long therefore before the opposing naval forces met to dispute the mastery of the seas. At this great moment, millions would be voted in Washington for the construction of new battleships!

If we should win, the war would probably be over; should we lose, the war would have just begun. The fragments of our beaten fleet would be driven back upon their bases, where they would be blockaded and muzzled like the Russians at Port Arthur. Once the seas were cleared, the enemy's transports would put to

*Mr. Hammond, whose father is a mining engineer and publicist of world-wide experience, is the inventor of a coast defense torpedo controlled by wireless energy from the shore, and devised the scheme of aerial coast patrols which has been adopted in several states and recommended for national adoption. He is a member of the advisory board to the United States Naval Board of Inventors.—THE EDITOR.*

sea, and it is then that the great system of an aerial coastal patrol would begin to function.

The operation of the aerial coastal patrol as planned by me in June of last year was a system to warn our land forces of the operations made by the enemy for the purpose of landing troops.

To meet suddenly an enemy's landing operations on our coasts, it is necessary that we have forces of a specific character and of defensive ability to counter him. With the first signals from an aeroplane warning of landing operations at a given point, preparation could be made to send by railroad to that point special high angle fire artillery mounted on railroad trucks. This artillery, situated at a predetermined distance from the point of landing, would deliver great bursts of shrapnel over the landing parties of the enemy. Supported by this fire and in direct vision of the landing forces, there should be companies of machine guns that have been carried to the scene of action, either by armored motor cars or specially constructed motorcycles. Each machine gun is supposed to be the equivalent in firing value of fifty rifles. The effect of landing operations against shrapnel shot from 12-inch mortars, and against the deadly fire of entrenched machine guns, would be practical annihilation for the landing forces.

At this time a general concentration of the aeroplanes patrolling the coast could be made at the point of landing. This concentration would be for the purpose of overpowering the enemy's air craft and thereby prohibiting him from knowing the extent of our reinforcements. The chief factor in prohibiting the enemy from obtaining a strong entrenched foothold upon any part of our coast is the factor of the length of time required for us to concentrate at that

point sufficient men and artillery to arrest the landing operations.

While this matter would have great importance to the heavy artillery on railroad trucks, and on motor drawn caterpillar wheels, tho situated away from the fire of the ships, the matter of the time of arrival would have a special significance to those troops meeting the enemy at close range with machine guns. It would be necessary for these troops to choose such protected positions as to be safeguarded from the shells of the ships supporting the landing forces, and therefore they would desire to entrench themselves as strongly as possible.

To bring these necessary forces to the scene of the enemy's landing, there should be a number of points of mobilization for men and guns, and these points should be situated at certain intervals along the coast, so as to be as nearly equidistant as possible from the various feasible landing places in their zone. Thus, each center of mobilization could tell to the minute how rapidly it could concentrate its force at any point. Forewarned, as the land forces would be by the broadly scattered coastal patrol, it would be possible for them almost always to anticipate the landings of the enemy, and prevent the landing of any appreciable force.

WE have an immense coast, but also an immense railroad system. In the case of invasion, it is necessary for us to take the initiative, so as to concentrate our limited forces at the hour which would be the most opportune for their use. With an enemy army of half a million trained men fully equipped and landed in the United States, it would take years for us to dislodge them. The sacrifice in blood and property would be stupendous.

Certain people have imagined that a system of aerial coastal patrol was an endeavor to supplant certain functions of the navy. This is not the case, for the navy, using hydro-aeroplanes operating from ships, would form the first line of patrols. These patrols would be feeling for the enemy in the first stages of the invasion. After a definite fleet action had taken place, the system of coastal patrol would unquestionably prove a tremendous factor in the national defense.

New York City



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL

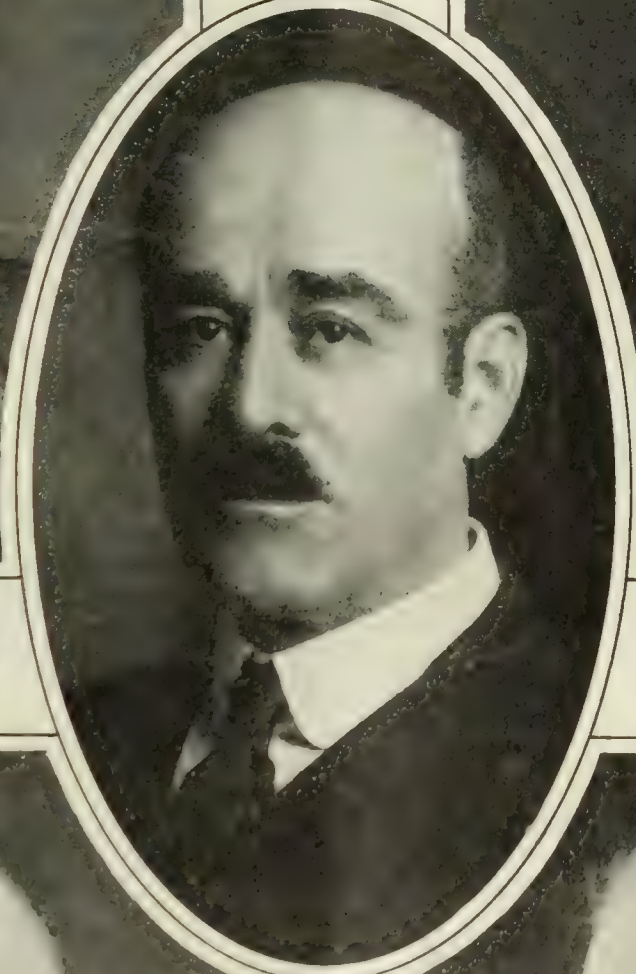


Underwood

Alberto Pani is president of the Mexican National Railways—which are considerably worse off than ours.

Ygnacio Bonillas, sub-secretary in the Department of Communications, one of Carranza's appointees to the Joint Commission.

Press Illustrating



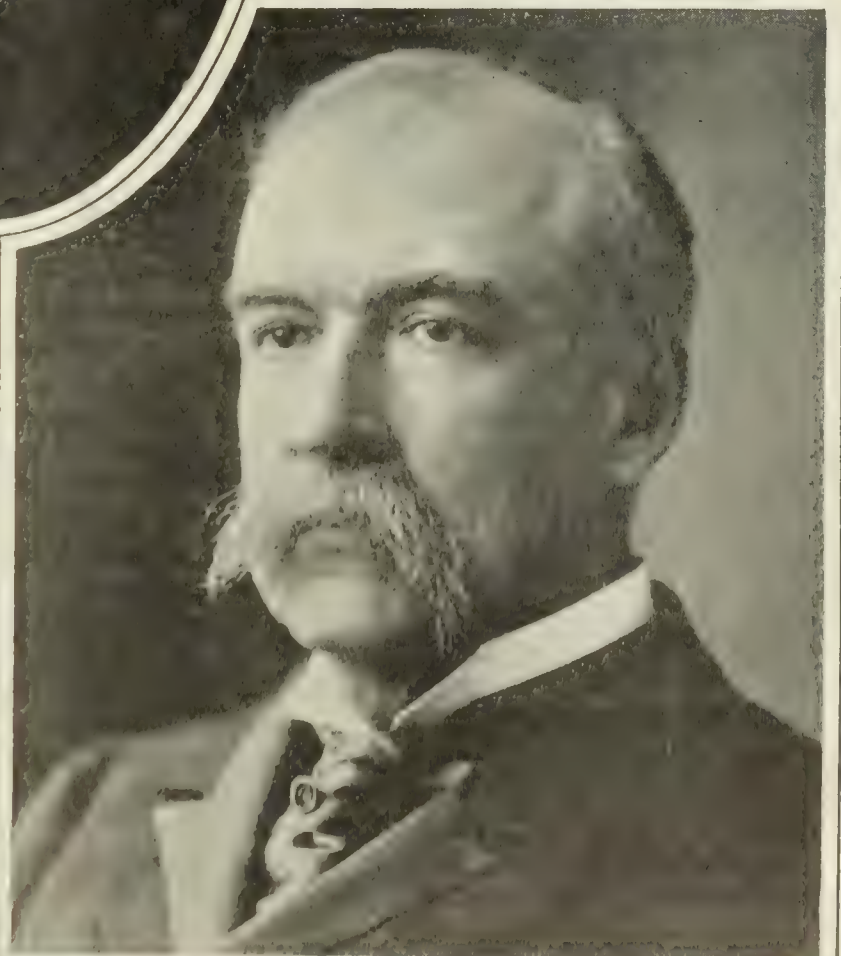
Copyright International Film

Luis Cabrera saw service as Carranza's agent in Washington before becoming Mexican Minister of Finance.



Copyright Harcourt and Tenny

First members of the Mexican American Commission Franklin K. Lane, the efficient Secretary of the Interior.



Underwood

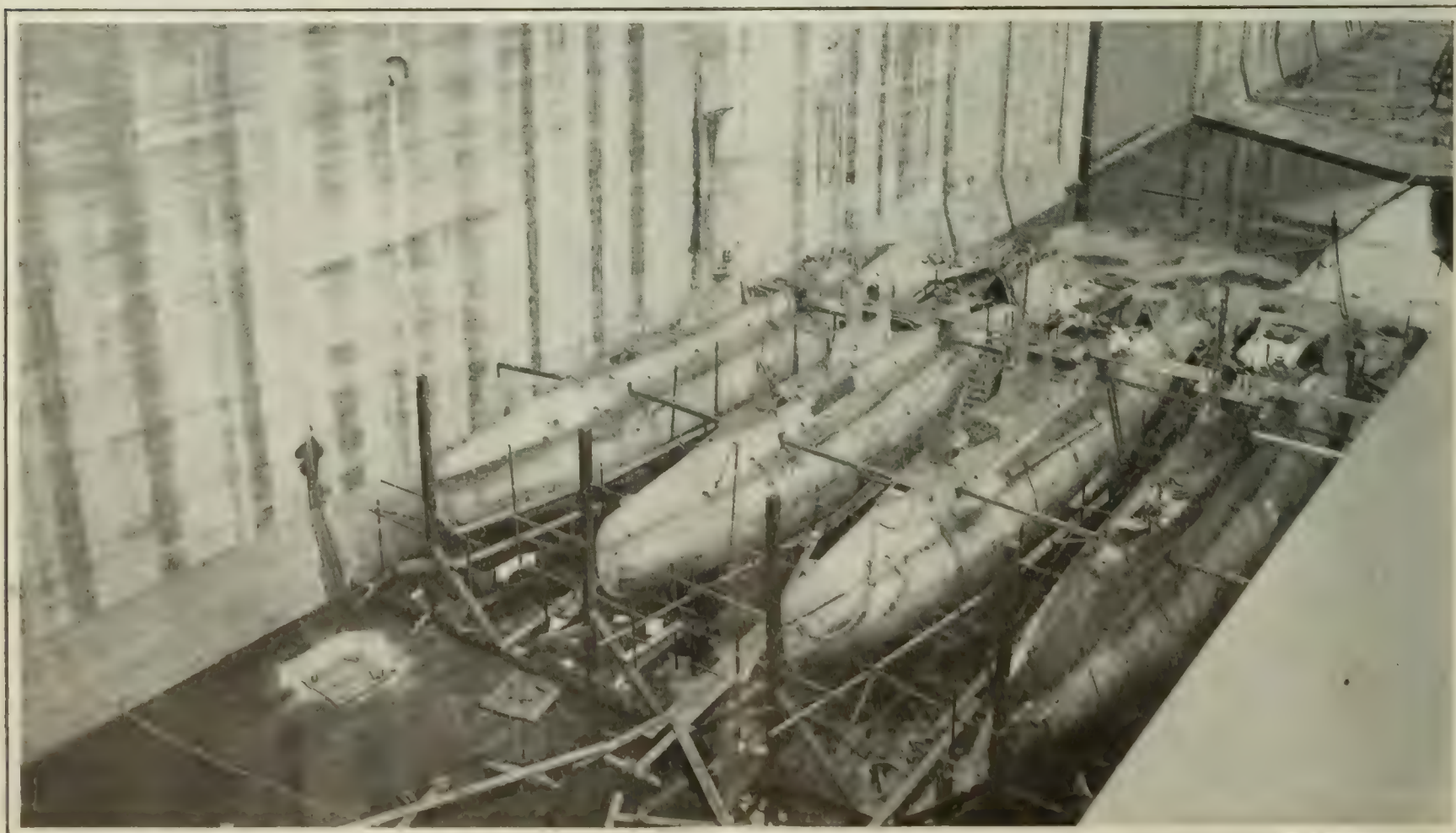
Judge George Gray, of the United States Circuit Court, who has served on many peace and arbitration commissions.





Copyright Oscar A. Simon

*Over the Niagara Whirlpool by way of the new aerial cable car. Both ends of the route are in Canada.*



Copyright Brown & Dawson

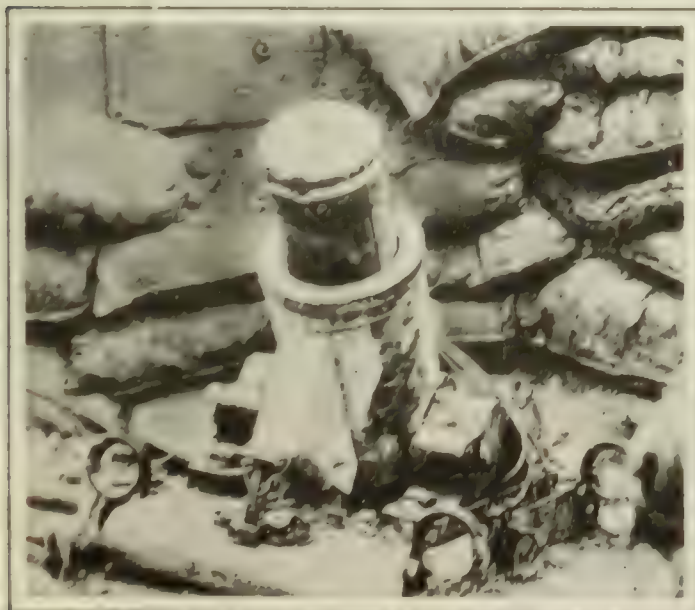
*The Gatun dry-dock, showing how ships could be repaired in emergency in one of the locks of the Panama Canal.*





*Frank*

A young invader from Nippon, Itchiya Kumagae, who captured the singles at Newport and made his bid for the lawn tennis national championship.



*Copyright International Film*

Made in 1850, this twenty-pounder is still firing.



*Press Illustrating Co.*

Marquis Okuma, premier of Japan, shaking hands with M. Krupensky, Russian ambassador at Tokio. Russia and Japan, combatants in the first great modern war, eleven years ago, have become close allies.



*American Press*

A "naval rookie" on the "Maine" determined to make the best of it



# HAYNES

*"America's Greatest 'Light Twelve'"*

Weighing only 100 pounds more than the Haynes "Light Six"—standing out from other twin sixes as the only "LIGHT Twelve," and in a class by itself as to upkeep economy—

—delivering more than 70 horsepower with its master motor—

—this new Haynes product is achieving a popularity which rivals that of the Haynes "Light Six."

The new car embodies every improvement of modern automobile engineering. The foremost advances in motor construction have been supplemented by the latest in motor car conveniences.

Wire wheels, cord tires, shock absorbers and seat covers are standard equipment.

The body design is entirely individual in grace and beauty. It is the same distinctive, full streamline body that has been so popular in the Haynes "Light Six."



#### Haynes "Light Six" Prices:

Model 46—5 passenger Touring Car	-	\$1489
Model 46—4 passenger Roadster	-	1489
Model 47—7 passenger Touring Car	-	1589

ALL PRICES F. O. B. KOKOMO



# Haynes quality through and through yet priced at \$1985

\$1985 is a very low price for a car of the beauty, practicability and economy of the Haynes "Light Twelve." The more you compare it with other twin sixes the more apparent its value will be.

The "Light Twelve" motor is of V-type, valve-in-head construction. The intake and exhaust valves are operated by a single camshaft. The carburetor, placed in the middle of the V, insures an equal distribution of fuel to all cylinders.

The engine works with the same efficiency and precision as the "Light Six."

The motor is 2 3-4 x 5-inch bore and stroke and is equipped with aluminum pistons.

With vibration practically vanquished—with an even flow of power from the twelve purring cylinders—hesitating not for sand or hills—you will find this car a new delight in

driving and riding without the penalty of excessive upkeep expense.

Deliveries are being made on the "Light Twelve." A very limited number will be built during 1916. See your dealer at once.

## The Haynes "Light Six" of the new series

is more complete and desirable than ever, with seat covers, aluminum pistons, gipsy curtains and other added refinements. The engine is the same light, high-speed, 55 H. P. motor, developing more power than any other engine of comparative bore and stroke—and of notable flexibility and snappiness in the get-away.

The maintenance expense of this car is so remarkably low that it's economy to buy it in preference to many cars of lower price and less attractive performance.

See the Haynes dealer at once for full information and a thorough demonstration.

*Catalog with full details of all Haynes models, free on request.*

## THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

32 South Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana.



### Haynes "Light Twelve" Prices:

Model 40—5 passenger Touring Car - \$1985  
Model 41—7 passenger Touring Car - 2085

ALL PRICES F. O. B. KOKOMO



## MR. HUGHES'S TRIP

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

MR. HUGHES began his continental campaign at Detroit on August 7, and he is due in Buffalo on his return from the Pacific on September 6.

Mr. Hughes's opponents profess to believe that his tour has not accomplished its object. But the success of his midsummer campaign is amply attested by the telegraphic news reports of the very Democratic journals which seek in their editorial columns to criticize and belittle the candidate and his speeches. And the special correspondent of *The Evening Post*, which is maintaining an official neutrality between the presidential candidates, writes to his paper that Mr. Hughes's achievements are regarded "as making one of the most remarkable records of successful campaigning of any presidential candidate in recent years." And he significantly mentions that Mr. Hughes has been "displaying all the old-time power of convincing utterance that made his two campaigns for Governor memorable in the history of New York State."

Mr. Hughes has been making several speeches a day (sixteen one day in California). Reported in brief extracts every morning in the New York papers, the successive fragments may sometimes give the reader the impression of repetition. But it must in fairness be remembered that Mr. Hughes has necessarily much the same general message to deliver everywhere.

Mr. Hughes went out to win the West: the daily newspaper reports prove that he has been doing it. Those who saw the man at close range, those who heard his speeches, those who shook hands or talked with him were charmed by the heartiness of his manner, his expansive good nature, his friendliness, his sympathetic responsiveness to every human interest. This in itself was no slight gain; for the report had gone abroad that Governor Hughes, who had indeed shown in office a stern and inflexible sense of public duty, was personally cold and forbidding. There never was a greater caricature of a man so sociable, companionable, and genuinely human as Charles E. Hughes.

Another notable result of Mr. Hughes's tour is that it revived in the public mind his record as Governor of New York. For the last six years he has been shut up in the Supreme Court out of public sight

and hearing, and in the meantime millions of schoolboys and schoolgirls who knew nothing of Governor Hughes have become voters. They have now learned the sort of official he was, the kind of administration he gave New York State, and the way in which he led and responded to public opinion.

## HUGHES'S RECORD

THE people of the West are enthusiastic over the man and his record. They highly approve of his single-eyed devotion to the public interest and his strict conception of every office as a public trust. They admire his courage and his fearless independence of bosses, political machines, and financial and all other special interests. And they know, when he criticizes the lax administration in Washington, the unfit appointments, the blight of partizan politics and the waste of public money, that Governor Hughes himself set and maintained the highest administrative standards in New York State, that he made appointments only on the basis of merit, and that he insisted on the strictest economy, honesty and efficiency in the public service.

Mr. Hughes has made a hit with the women voters out West as well as the men voters. And the women voters in the suffrage states have never before taken such a keen interest in a presidential contest. They want the vote for women all thru the Union, and they seek it by means of an amendment to the federal constitution. Mr. Hughes favors the proposed amendment; Mr. Wilson is opposed to it. And the women voters are eager to help elect Mr. Hughes.

There is another contrast between the two candidates which Mr. Hughes's tour is impressing on the country. The Republican candidate is politically stable and trustworthy; everybody knows where he stands. The people who see and hear him feel instinctively—what, indeed, his record proves—that he is not the man to advocate one thing today and a different thing tomorrow. It is impossible to associate political expediency with the name of Governor Hughes. If he ever changed his views on any subject his reasons would assuredly convince the public, too. But that cannot be said of President Wilson's numerous and amazing reversals of policies in the last three years. Who can tell where a leader with such

changeable convictions might lead us in the next four years if he were again elected President?

## SAFETY FIRST

AND the great question now before the American people is one that concerns their future. Are the honor, interests and prosperity of the nation, and the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, safer in the hands of the Republican party, under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes, or of the Democratic party, under Woodrow Wilson? Who will most promptly and determinedly assert and maintain the national rights? Who will most sanely and effectively protect American industries and American standards of living against the ruthless competition which the European nations will set up against us at the close of the present war? Who would be the safest and wisest spokesman of America—the guardian of her rights as well as the exponent of her ideals—in the coming world-conference for the reorganization of international relations?

President Wilson must be judged by the record he has made. Mr. Hughes has held up that record to his Western audiences. They agree with him that the honor, rights, and interests of the nation have not been properly maintained. They rose and cheered his declaration that, anti-militarist tho he was, he would not, if necessary, shrink from war for the defense of the honor and rights of the United States. But Mr. Hughes was equally positive that our only danger of war during the last three years has lain in President Wilson's failure to act promptly, firmly, and consistently when American rights were menaced or even violated. The people of the West seemed to be of the same opinion. They also emphatically approved Mr. Hughes's criticism of President Wilson for not protecting the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and for interfering with the domestic concerns of the Mexican people.

Mr. Hughes talked everywhere of our present munition-made prosperity and the need of putting American business and industry on a sound basis at the close of the war. Perhaps none of Mr. Hughes's arguments for the return of the Republicans to power made a stronger and deeper impression on the West than his program of economic preparedness.



## HAS MR. HUGHES ANY CASE?

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

**M**YSTERY envelops the collapse of Hughes. A newspaper in the West offers gold prizes to anybody who can make him say anything comprehensible. Papers that once supported him have backed away as they waited vainly for some constructive stand. Yet in the past he showed intellect, courage and distinction. What is the answer?

(1) It is rumored, tho I know nothing of the truth of this rumor, that the President of the United States finds the explanation in the now famous phrase, "100% candidate."

(2) Another eminent gentleman, high in councils of state, told me he thought the cause lay further back: "when I was on the bench I was 100% Judge." In those six years, according to my friend, Mr. Hughes hardened into a state of mind in which he could not understand the American people.

(3) A prominent editor, supporting Hughes, said to me: "It is good politics for him to talk a lot but not say anything. Votes that change, change to Wilson. Hughes's business is to rely on the fact that the Republican vote is normally higher than the Democratic, and play very safe."

(4) An explanation that is at least shrewd is offered by *The Bellman*, of Minneapolis. It says: "someone has given the unfortunate gentleman what in the vernacular is known as 'the wrong steer.' It is shrewdly suspected that Col. Roosevelt may be responsible. That gentleman would probably not be utterly heartbroken if Mr. Hughes failed of election, thereby giving him a free field four years hence."

(5) Another guess is this, and it is my own: Hughes is a good lawyer. He presents a case well. But who can present a case well when the case has no foundation? It is a well-known adage in the law that if you have no case your safest course is to abuse the opposing side.

If any reader can send me an explanation more plausible than any of those five, I will send him a year's subscription to *The Independent*.

RIP VAN WINKLE

**D**URING the six years that Mr. Hughes was shut off on the supreme bench, many things happened. This whole nation read the newspapers and magazines. While it read, it thought. The era of muck raking, having served its valuable purpose,

passed away. Hughes was governor during this muck-raking era. With all the extravagance, wastefulness, bad appointments and graft that marked various state departments, unknown to him, he accomplished a stirring service along the line of mere personal independence and moral reform. I freely admit that without Roosevelt, Bryan, Folk, and Hughes, without the moral sermons and crusades, Wilson would have been impossible. The country would not have been ready for him. He has done the actual building.

As this magazine goes to press, Mr. Wilson has been wrestling with a mighty strike problem; appointing a Mexican commission; signing a child labor bill; even as a rapid accumulation of deeds has crowded every month of his administration. If words are to prevail against such deeds, they must not be empty and empty and cowardly words, or words entirely out of date.

wow! wow!

**I**HATE to take up space with such a question as whether, if you rake the whole administration field, you can find a few cases of imperfect appointments. I should dislike to go back over Hughes's administration in New York and point out how little he knew about choosing men. But as long as he insists, let us say a few words about Wilson, frankly.

When the President took office he needed Mr. Bryan in his cabinet, to help him fix his control on the party, and to pass his great controversial measures. Mr. Bryan was loyalty itself. Few men would have asked so little. When he and the President disagreed, he yielded, until his real work was done, and his peace-at-any-price convictions made him so uncomfortable that he left the cabinet. He frankly does not share the civil service views that the President holds strongly. He asked to have only Democratic Consuls named. The President said, on the contrary, appointments should be by promotion from the bottom up. Mr. Bryan then asked that at least Democrats should have the posts of Consul Generals. The President replied that those posts also must go by promotion. In South America there are three very important positions, the representatives to Brazil, Chile and Argentina. The ambassador to Brazil when Wilson came in was a Republican. He is still in office. The ambas-

sador to Chile was a Republican. He was kept in that office until the President needed him for still higher work. Having troubled Mexico on his hands, he selected for ambassador this Republican from Chile for his known experience in Latin countries. In Argentina he wished to keep the Republican, but as Mr. Garrett refused to stay he put in his place one of the most distinguished citizens of Boston. Mr. Hughes makes much of Mr. Bryan's Sullivan letter, but naturally does not stress the fact that the administration refused to stand by the Bryan view.

Chairman McIlheny of the Civil Service Commission appointed by President Roosevelt says, "the principles of the civil service law have been admirably carried out in letter and in spirit by President Wilson's administration."

President Eliot, speaking before the Civil Service Reform League, about the Consuls, declared, "the administration's record in this respect is, therefore, without blemish from the point of view of civil service reform."

COMIC

**W**HEN McKinley was President, Mark Hanna's private physician was made Consul at Nuremberg, and when Mr. Hanna was ill he required that this physician should have leave of absence to go to Aix-les-Bains to watch his case. John Hay, in a private letter, wrote, in 1898: "I could not appoint even my private secretary, as Mr. Sherman wanted me to appoint his; nor my confidential clerk, as a friend of the President's from Canton had the place." After naming other gross cases, he adds: "The President is not to blame. The pressure is so cruel that he must use these offices to save his life."

Mr. Hay deemed Henry White the best diplomat in the service and Mr. Taft removed Mr. White to make room for Mr. Herrick. Mr. Wilson, in spite of his unequalled problems, has advanced, not to perfection, but to a point beyond any heretofore reached on the road that leads away from cheap partizan appointments.

PLEASE

**I**N order that I may have time to use the material, will the readers of *The Independent* please write me at once their opinion of why Mr. Hughes talks and talks and never says a thing?



# TWO NEW POEMS OF SAPPHO

TRANSLATED BY MARION MILLS MILLER

## TO ANACTORIA

*Of all that the world holds, some deem the fairest  
A brace show of horsemen; others praise as rarest  
Footmen a-march, or a fleet to battle movéd—  
I, my beloved.*

*Love is the best, as I shall prove you clearly:  
Helen, whose portion was all that women dearly  
Prize, tho the flower of Greece had passed before her,  
Chose her adorer,*

*Ilium's prince, and wrecker of its honor,  
Paris; and, spell of Passion strong upon her,  
Parents and child dear abandoned for the stranger,  
Daring all danger.*

*Easily Desire the will of woman moldeth  
If near things and dear things lightly she holdeth;  
So thou neglectest (for, sister, I must chide thee)  
The rare girl beside thee:*

*Whose soft footfall sets my heart a-bounding  
Wilder than when the clarions are sounding;  
Whose bright face hath power more to charm me  
Than Lydia's army.*

*Well do I know that the world as it is fashioned  
Grants not the best, yet, when hopelessly impas-  
sioned,  
To turn to the old love—the loyal love—is better  
Than to forget her.*

## HYMN TO HERA

*Hera, the mighty, bring to my dreaming  
Phantom the fair, a woman in its seeming,  
That to the kings came in answer to their praying  
When winds delaying*

*Kept them at Troy tho taken was the city.  
First they embarked from Scamander, but his pity  
Zeus restrainéd, and the godhead jealous  
Held them from Hellas.*

*Then were they fain to call on thee, and holy  
Zeus, and Thyone's lovely child. So, lowly,  
Thee I beseech to grant me, Lady gracious,  
To do the things precious—*

*Pure things and fair—again as in the olden  
Days when I taught to dance and sing the golden  
Girls of Mitylene, sweetheart and vestal,  
On thy day festal.*

*So, as the longing sons of Greece, by grace of  
Thee and thy fellows, gat them from their place of  
Exile, O Hera, whose favor is unfailing,  
Speed my home-sailing!*

# SAPPHO'S SONGS OF EXILE

BY MARION MILLS MILLER

THE rubbish heap at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, in which papyri containing in more or less fragmentary form many hitherto unknown writings of ancient Greek authors began to be discovered about twenty years ago, has been slowly yielding up its treasures since that time; and these, by the patient and painstaking labors of classical scholars, have been deciphered and the omissions supplied by shrewd conjecture, based on careful measurement of spaces as well as on context, and the restored works published, one by one, to the world.

Among the most eminent of these scholars is Professor J. M. Edmonds, of Jesus College, Cambridge, England. He has written two articles for *The Classical Review* on the restoration of a number of the fragments, the first appearing in the *Review* for May, 1914, and the second in the issue for June, 1916, presenting the Greek text as completed, and a literal English translation of the same.

To lovers of poetry the most valu-

*Recently two poems of Sappho, equal in poetic values to her famous "Hymn to Aphrodite," have been given to the public after careful restoration of the fragments in which they were found in Egypt. We herewith present the first metrical translations from them by Dr. Miller, the translator of the former poems of Sappho and "The Sicilian Idyls of Theocritus," and editor of "The Greek and Latin Classics." Dr. Miller's theory of the proper rendition of the Sapphic meter will doubtless raise some controversy.—THE EDITOR.*

able of these manuscripts is Papyrus 1231, which contains two poems by the greatest lyrist of the ancient world, Sappho, called "The Tenth Muse" by her enraptured countrymen, and extolled and imitated by the purest poets of her order in other lands from the Roman Catullus to the English Swinburne.

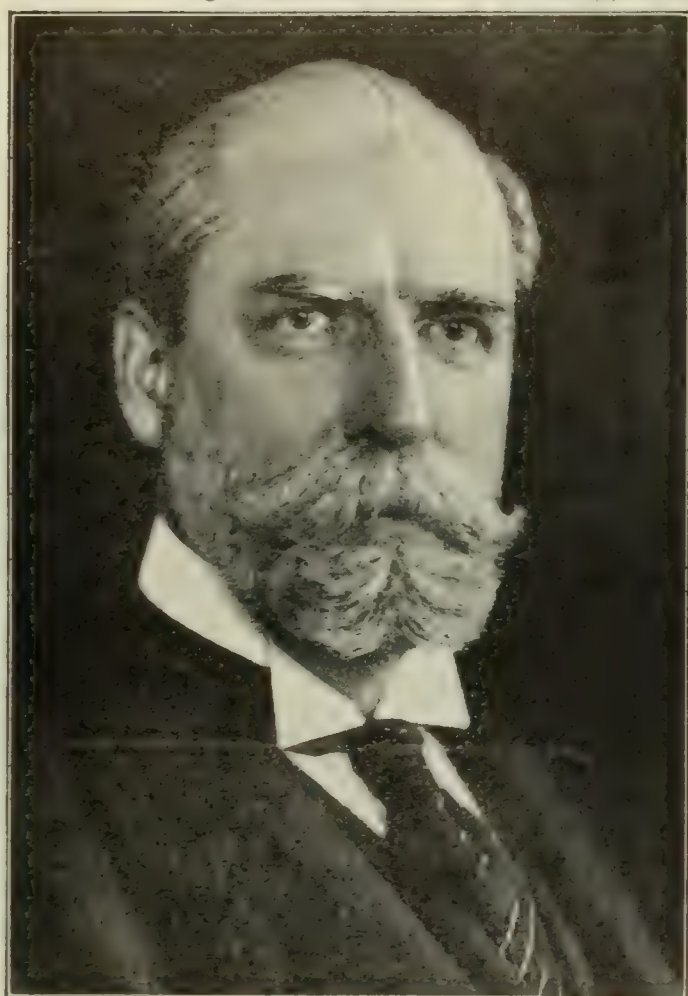
For centuries it has been one of the fondest hopes of literary men as

well as linguistic scholars that lost songs of this supreme "Poetess of Passion" would be discovered, since there remained, out of the wreck of time, only one of her poems in its entirety, "The Hymn to Aphrodite," and another almost complete, that which is familiarly known from the translation by Ambrose Philips, appearing in *The Spectator* in 1711, as: "Blest as the Immortal Gods is He." Only fragments of the other poems were extant, and these are very brief, owing to the fact that they were largely recorded by the ancient grammarians merely as specimens of Aeolic dialect.

The loss of the other poems is chiefly attributed to St. Gregory of Nazianzus, Bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D. This zealous churchman, desirous of replacing earthly with heavenly love among his flock, remorselessly hunted out and destroyed erotic writings in general and Sappho's songs in particular. He substituted for them religious plays; and it is some consolation



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## Give us a Great President for a Great Crisis

THESE are days that demand true greatness at Washington. And for the critical days that are to come after the war, we shall more than ever have need of a great executive.

Charles E. Hughes is the man.

His record as a great Governor of New York State proves it.

This is his record in brief:

When the gas investigation began in New York City, Hughes, unknown to the public and unheard of in politics, was the one great lawyer whose freedom from corporation entanglements made it possible for him to perform brilliant service for the people.

In the insurance investigation, by sheer intellectual power he mastered intricate technicalities, fought his way through the confusing defenses of experts, and almost single-handed brought the gigantic insurance companies to justice and reform.

Public admiration of his fearlessness as an investigator brought him the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York, which he instantly waved aside because it might impair his uncompleted insurance work.

Elected Governor, he put new life into every branch of government, and brought into office a great group of the strongest and most expert administrators that had ever served the State.

When he dared to attack race-track gambling, he risked his whole political future in an enterprise which his political advisers told him was hopeless. He won. Race-track gambling was suppressed. He was re-elected.

He battled with the bosses for direct primaries, ballot reform and the short ballot.

He devised and created the great public service commissions which took the railroads out of politics and drove the "Black Horse Cavalry" out of Albany. His idea of public service control has since been followed by many other States.

He advocated and helped to bring about the enactment of a Workmen's Compensation Law, the first of its type in the Union.

This law has been the basis for subsequent legislation in New York and other States.

He did not fear popular clamor. His veto of the uncapped but popular 20-a-mile railroad rate bill shows that.

Finally, he never made a deal. He never traded appointments for measures. He appointed men to office for merit only. He never removed a man from office for political or personal reasons. Had he stooped even occasionally to the use of patronage to reward friends and to punish enemies, his victories would have been quick and easy—but he never stooped. He could have easily undermined the power of his political arch-enemy by a single threat to the unprotected State Capitol employees, yet every workman who did his duty remained secure in his job. He never appointed a Republican because he was "deserving," in Bryan's sense of the word.

Politicians of both parties sneered, fought, called him "cold," "impractical," and "theorist," and succumbed to him. Here was a new type of man. They did not understand him. Apparently the people did, for they trusted him.

Thus did the magic name of Hughes become a name to conjure with in New York State politics for years thereafter. To say a man was a "Hughes man" has had a special meaning in New York State; to say that a measure was favored by Hughes has given it at once a standing that nothing else could. Democrats, Progressives and Republicans have used the name of Hughes to win support for men and measures.

Today Hughes is saying:

"I propose that every man I put in charge of an important department shall be a man eminently fit to discharge the duties of that department."

"I don't care, if I'm elected President, what becomes of my personal political fortunes."

This is the same Hughes who made his performances tally with his promises when he was Governor of New York State. Can there be any doubt that he will do likewise when he becomes President of the United States?

### Enroll in the National Hughes Alliance

It is a union of men of all parties. The Hughes Alliance is not the Republican party; it is not a party at all. Whatever your political creed, you can join the Alliance without cutting loose from your own party. There are no dues; no pledge to support any party platform or any candidate except Hughes. After you enroll, we will send you literature with which you can convince your friends. Women may enroll, with the Woman's Committee through the National Alliance. If you are willing to contribute to the support of the Alliance campaign, make your checks payable to A. W. Shaw, Treasurer.

W. CAMERON FORBES (Mass.), Pres.,  
PHILIP J. MCCOOK (New York), Vice-Pres.,  
A. W. SHAW (Ill.), Treasurer,  
ARTHUR F. COSBY (New York), Sec'y,  
WILLIAM J. NORTON (Ill.), Asst. Sec'y.

## NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE

Fill in and send this ENROLLMENT COUPON

To the Secretary of the National Hughes Alliance,  
511 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I hereby enroll as a member of the Hughes Alliance. I pledge myself to work and vote for the election of Charles E. Hughes.

Name .....

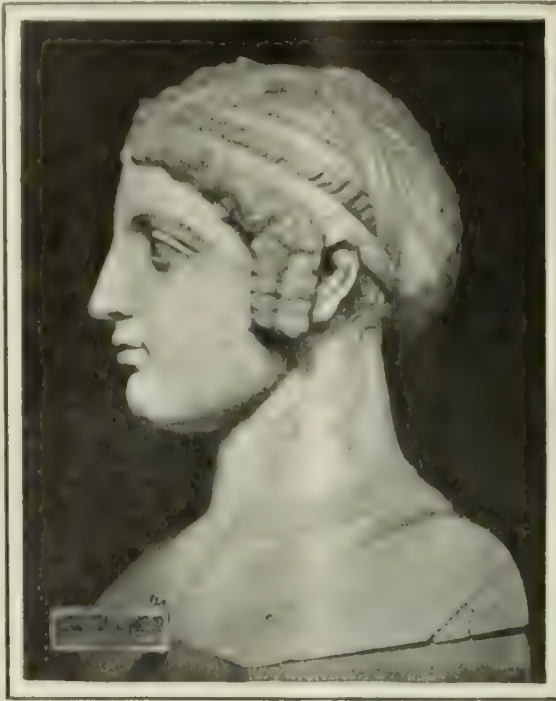
P. O. Address .....



to lovers of literature that he thus laid the foundation stone for modern drama, since in all European countries monastic compositions known variously as "mystery" and "miracle" plays formed the seed of the great art which flowered in Shakespeare, Lope de Vega, and Goethe. Nevertheless the immolation of "the sweet singer of Lesbos," even for the marvelous man of Stratford, has ever seemed a piteous sacrifice that will not be remedied until all of her poems are found—an expectation not so hopeless as it once seemed.

The two poems of Papyrus 1231 are akin in mood. As indicated in the text, they were both written when Sappho was in Greece, filled with homesickness for her native Ionian isle and her girl pupils there—for the poetess conducted in Mitylene what would now be called a "young ladies' seminary," specializing in "literature, music, and dancing."

I present herewith translations of these "Songs of Exile" in as near an approach to the original "Sapphic meter" as a language permits in which accent (time and force) is the rhythmic principle, and not so-called classic "quantity," which is a misnomer, since it contained the qualitative elements of pitch and timbre (phonetic quality) as well as the quantitative elements of time and force. The many attempts at repro-



SAPPHO

From the bust in the Galleria Geographica, Vatican. Reproduced from *Sappho and the Islands of Lesbos*, by Mary Mills Patrick (Methuen)

ducing purely classic measures in English may be successful from the Greek-Latin point of view (tho I doubt it), but they are certainly lamentable failures from the English standpoint, forcing as they do the unavoidable accent in rendition upon syllables naturally unstressed.

Dropping the technical language of physics we here add a literary exposition of the relation of English verse to classic meter, particularly

the Sapphic measure. In his admirable brochure on "Sappho and the Sapphic Metre in English" (published 1916 by Charles Whittingham & Co., London), Edwin Marion Cox, an American physician now practising in London, after discussing the various English translations and imitations of Sappho from Elizabethan times to the present, says:

Some writers, especially the earlier ones, emphasize the disadvantages of English as a language into which to translate Greek poetry, the inference being that English *as a language* is unsuitable. It is not really that English is an unsuitable or inferior language for the expression of poetic conceptions, but that it is *different*, and that the transfer of perfection in one language into another is not within the bounds of possibility. Approximation is all that even genius can hope for. An important point to remember in considering the construction and metre of the Sapphic poems is that we may take it for certain that they were always delivered in the form of a recitative or chant, and that they were nearly always accompanied by music on one or more of the stringed instruments for which Lesbos was famous at the time when Sappho lived.

In my translations I have introduced the element of rime (harmony of phonetic quality, or timbre) to compensate somewhat for this loss of chanting recitative. This has compelled a few paraphrases of the Greek expressions, altho the sentiment remains faithful to the original.

New York City.

## SAVE GASOLINE

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

AT a rapidly increasing rate, during the past thirty years or so, the world has learned to use and depend upon the gasoline engine in much of its work and in much of its play. It has adopted, with amazing rapidity, the motor truck, the stationary gasoline engine, the farm motor and the power dory to perform its tasks, and the pleasure car, the motor cycle and the power launch for recreative purposes. Quite lately it has learned to do its fighting by gasoline power, by means of motor transports, armored cars, armed launches, aeroplanes and dirigibles.

This comparatively sudden and still increasing rush to use gasoline for so many utilitarian and pleasure purposes on land and water and in the air, wherever motive power in small units is required, has created a serious drain upon the petroleum supply.

The recent doubling of the price of gasoline is the very tangible evidence of this and, without going into the statistics of gasoline production and consumption and after allowing fully for the influence of other factors, it must in fairness be conceded that the rise in price is primarily the result of the action of the laws governing supply and

demand. It is thus evident that unless a greatly increased supply of "gas" or some equivalent fuel is soon forthcoming or unless there is a marked slowing down in the rate of use of liquid fuel, or both, a disastrous crisis in the internal combustion motor field is likely to occur.

The same condition of affairs exists the world over, but is felt perhaps more acutely just now in the United States, where gasoline has hitherto flowed like water and has been used—if not wasted—with the utmost prodigality in the same lavish manner in which other great national resources have been expended. Europe has, for a long time, labored under what to us would seem almost prohibitive gasoline prices, and has learned to get along with a much more restricted and far more economical use of petroleum fuel.

In this country it seems to have been assumed that every one could continue to use gasoline at a low price and at an increasing rate indefinitely, and thus the awakening to a realization of the fallacy of this assumption has been particularly abrupt and painful.

There is always the possibility that new supplies of crude oil may be dis-

covered, but the brightest prospects for an early increase in the available supply of petroleum fuel lie in the general adoption of processes for obtaining a larger proportion of fuel of gasoline quality from each barrel of crude, and in the adoption of kerosene as a substitute for gasoline. If the so-called "cracking" processes can be improved, cheapened and applied to all the crude, a large increase in the output of fuel of gasoline quality should result, and this would be of great advantage, as no changes would be required in existing carburetors and motors, since it possesses qualities similar to those of ordinary gasoline. The "cracking" process, it should be understood, is one which chemically breaks up the less volatile constituents of petroleum into compounds of more readily volatile character.

Distillates of kerosene quality form a large proportion of crude oil and the supply of them is therefore quite abundant, but, on account of the difficulty of converting them into gas, they have hitherto been very little use as motor fuel. Specially designed and specially heated vaporizers are required in the utilization of kerosene and some



slight modifications in existing motors may prove to be necessary, but there is every reason to hope that successful kerosene carburetors may soon be placed upon the market and that commercial cars, power boats, farm engines and stationary power motors may soon be largely operated upon this fuel. Probably the users of pleasure cars will be rather backward in adopting it.

Long continued wastefulness in the use of gasoline has been an important influence in hastening the impending crisis, and means for checking this waste are, at last, being sought. Attempts are being made to improve the economy of the existing type of motor, but no important results are, as yet, in sight. From the economic standpoint, the pleasure car and the speed launch have been and are the most prodigal as to waste of fuel; the commercial car, the farm motor and the power engine being far more economical in their performance and more productive of tangible benefits.

It is to be expected that the increase in fuel cost will automatically restrict the use of pleasure cars and boats and so reduce consumption slightly to relieve the situation, but the economy of the pleasure car must be improved or the fuel shortage will the sooner become acute.

Some present-day five-passenger cars consume a gallon of fuel for each six miles of travel, while others run twenty-four miles on each gallon. Cars of both classes can travel all roads as fast as the law allows. Cars of the former class are very large, heavy and luxurious, with immense reserves of power and extremely smooth running motors. Those of the latter class are light, small and less luxurious, with small engines of less smoothness and flexibility. If the drain upon the fuel supply is to be lessened so that there may be gasoline enough to "go around," cars of the latter type must generally be used in the future. Indeed, small cars with very small high-speed motors were long ago generally adopted in Europe, for economic reasons. At all events, there are strong indications that the "Age of Gasoline" has passed the thoughtless heyday of its youth and is about to settle down into its more conservative and calculating but perhaps more useful middle age.

Manchester, New Hampshire

### PEBBLES

Things seem to be settling down in America. Last week there was a powder explosion due to natural cause. *London Opinion*

"How much is this plum?"

"Ten cents a peck."

"Shure, pebat do yez think I am, a barnd?" *Lampoon*

"I am out of work, sir, and —"

"See here, my man, I gave you fifty cents last week."

"Well, sir, you've earned more since then, haven't you?" *Puck*

"My daughter," said the father, "has not been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yess," replied the count, bristling up. "Zat es what I am." *Christian Register*



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### THE EDITOR AS SCHOOLMASTER

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119 West 40th Street, New York





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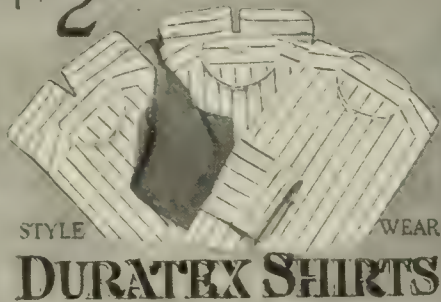
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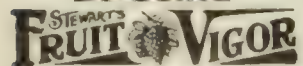
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THE INDEPENDENT

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## THE NEW BOOKS

### ENGLAND'S BIT

*England's Effort*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, is not only a capable display of Great Britain's physical might, but a revelation of the spirit behind it which had lain, not dead or decadent, but merely dormant. Mrs. Ward shows that somewhat of the spirit of France has descended upon the English people, and, tho less demonstrative, a united patriotism has been kindled among them.

The deep inner conscience of England is, at last, becoming articulate. Two impressively significant examples of it come to hand in *The Soldier Boy*, by C. Lewis Hind, and *Halt! Who's There?* by the author of "Aunt Sarah and the War." Herein rise the voices of England's great spiritual teachers, such as Wesley, Wilberforce and Manning. Herein glows that light of faith which the real England has never abandoned, never ceasing to burn brightly in Scotland and Ireland, and for the maintenance of which, as truth revealed itself to separate minds, the land has time and again been scarred by conflict. In these books are presented a unity of this spirit, a tolerance and sympathy one toward the other of different classes and religious convictions, which assuredly indicate that England has awakened to other things than material gain.

*England's Effort* by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Scribner. \$1. *The Soldier Boy*, by C. Lewis Hind, *Halt! Who's There?* by the author of "Aunt Sarah and the War." Putnam. Each 75 cents.

### THREE POETS

When Dr. Bailey leaves his fame as an agricultural expert, his experiment stations and his text-books behind him, and goes roaming the fields, he comes back to us with such essays as "The Holy Earth," and such melodious, carefree words as fill *Wind and Weather*. He belongs to the older, may we say the more natural, school of poetry, but he can set down an instant's impression as well as the reformers.

A few quick years, some sense of range and gyve

Some retrospect, some look ahead—  
Is it the normal state to be alive  
Or is it normal to be dead?

Tramping along *The Road to Everywhere*, Glenn Ward Dresbach sees things with the eyes of a poet and describes them with graceful craftsmanship. Now and again he can be whimsical as in *Fireflies*.

The fireflies are cynics small  
That tiny lanterns carry.  
To see if they can find at all  
An honest fairy.

A young Hindu scholar, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, studying at American universities, has written *Rajani*, a book of "songs of the night." The spirit and the music of his own language, Bengali, have overlapped the English meter. The

work is thoroly Oriental in spirit and in that mystic air of being unfinished.

The honey-colored moon  
Washed in silver;  
The stars, luminous clusters of  
Grapes hung from invisible vines.  
Ah, were I a daring mariner,  
I would sail on the barge of the moon  
To the far island of God's mirth,  
Where they drink star-wine  
And dance to the music of the spheres.

*Wind and Weather*, by L. H. Bailey. Scribner. \$1. *Road to Everywhere*, by G. W. Dresbach. Badger. \$1. *Rajani*, by Dhan Gopal Mukerji. Elder. \$1.

### THE TEACHER'S BOOK SHELF

Once the teacher had a well defined task. He, or she, taught facts, such as are set down in text-books. Responsibility was rounded by examination papers. Now there is nothing entering the life of a boy or girl, man or woman, that the teacher is not expected to influence, and to that end books many and various come from the presses.

*The Teaching Staff*, with Cleveland teachers as its text, raises searching questions as to length of service, "in-breeding," training before and after appointment, marriage, salary. Plumbers, in Cleveland, by the way, average \$1219, then come in due course bricklayers, policemen, plasterers, firemen, painters, carpenters, molders, machinists, before teachers, who average \$791. The teacher in relation to the powers that be is dealt with in *Public School Administration*. A future volume will consider teacher and principal. This treats of Superintendent and School Board, giving more space to city problems than to those of state, county or village.

*The Reorganization of Our Schools* is a somewhat technical statement of a scheme for radical changes in our system. Dr. Sanders writes from experience in Germany and in the United States, of the east, but mainly of the more radical west. An interesting handbook of that significant experiment in democratic education, *The Gary School*, by Mr. Bourne, contains references to former articles on the subject, and a discussion of the leading principles, the actual operation the comparative cost, etc. Principal Morgan, of Edinburgh, considers the relation of *Education and Social Progress* as they appear in Scotland, and brings out the same points that concern this side of the water: pre-trade training, defectives, wider use of the school plant, public health. *The History of Education in Virginia*, by C. J. Heatwole, is a full account of the growth of the whole system from the grammar school, with the grave two-race problem, to the technical and teachers' schools and State University. J. H. Baker's *American University Progress*, dealing mainly with possible improvements in our colleges, considers also the reorganiza-



tion of the entire school course. Economy of time is a main object in changes proposed, responsibility to social service and efficiency is studied, and in the appendix are the latest results of extended inquiries into issues vital to the schools today.

"First catch your child" is the theme of *Child Accounting in Public Schools*, where, again with Cleveland for example, the need and the methods for keeping an accurate census are explained. What the children are when you get them is told in *The School and the Immigrant*, by Dr. Miller, of Oberlin. He writes briefly and well of some fifteen race groups, and of our part in helping to preserve the languages and national characteristics of these new comers.

Dr. W. H. Dooley argues that our army of *Ne'er-do-Wells* is mainly recruited from the ranks of children whose needs the school fails to understand and meet. His remedy is largely the increase of part time and continuation schools. *The Measurement of Intelligence*, by L. M. Terman, is a revision and extension of the Binet-Simon scale and is invaluable for teachers and those having to do with sub-normal or unusually gifted children, and with vocational guidance. The instructions for tests are for each year up to fourteen, with those for "average" and "superior" adults.

What to teach and how to teach it are questions that call for endless advice. Somewhat after Samuel Smiles's sturdy common sense is *Reaching the Children*, by H. C. Krebs, with its suggestions as to self-government, false ideals, etc. "Every teacher faces the danger of having her work turn gradually into a lifeless routine," say the editors of *How to Teach the Fundamental Subjects*. They account the best safeguards an inspiring supervisor (not to be had for the need) and, which is more practical, knowledge of methods used elsewhere. English, Mathematics, Geography, History and Civics are the studies considered. Dr. Freeman's *Psychology of the Common Branches* is a most important study of what is known of the psychology of learning to read, write, spell, calculate. Further chapters deal with studying the sciences, history and the arts. *The Socialized Recitation* tells how one school has vitalized the routine work in elementary subjects. The issue still lives between Froebel as priest and Froebel as prophet. Dr. Kilpatrick has effectively related for the general educator *Froebel's Kindergarten Principles* as they have significance to our present needs. The *Playground Book* gives singing games, folk dances and many suggestions for simple school athletics.

Health as an integral part of education and the ten types of work needed to effect this are set forth in Dr. Ayres's *Health Work in the Public Schools*. He advises that matters of school health should be under the school authorities. Dr. Bigelow's *Sex Education* is the most satisfactory text that has appeared in this field. It is very



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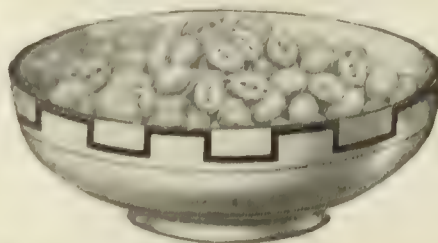
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comprehensive, goes beyond most such books in having a clear biological foundation, and is sufficiently conservative, and at times vague, to avoid offense.

Dr. Klapper's *Teaching of English* carefully outlines a plan of oral and written work in English composition and grammar for both elementary and grammar grades. Many illustrations of the pupils' exercises show the aim and possibilities of the method. In the hands of a wideawake teacher results should be obtained equal to the best given in the book. This year brings the second edition of Miss Bolenius' well known book on the *Teaching of Oral English* in the high school. With her characteristic enthusiasm she describes her methods of obtaining from the pupils correct posture, good voice and clear enunciation with talk of value and interest. She applies the methods to the study of ancient history, not commonly a lively topic, but made intensely alive by her handling. Her book is worth the study of history as well as English teachers.

*The Teaching Staff*, by D. A. Jessup, Cleveland Foundation. 25 cents. *Public School Administration*, by E. P. Cubberly, Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.75. *The Reorganization of Our Schools*, by F. W. Sanders. Palmer, \$1. *The Gary Schools*, by R. S. Bourne, Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.15. *Education and Social Progress*, by Alexander Morgan. Longmans, Green. \$1.20. *History of Education in Virginia*, by C. J. Heatwole. Macmillan. \$1.25. *American University Progress*, by J. H. Baker. Longmans, Green. \$1. *Child Accounting in the Public Schools*, by L. P. Ayres. *The School and the Immigrant*, by H. A. Miller, Cleveland Foundation. 25 cents each. *Education of the Ne'er-do-Wells*, by W. H. Dooley. Houghton, Mifflin. 60 cents. *Measurement of Intelligence*, by L. M. Terman. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.50. *How to Teach the Fundamental Subjects*, by Kendall and Mirick. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25. *Psychology of the Common Branches*, by F. N. Freeman. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25. *The Socialized Recitation* by W. Whitney. Barnes, 54 cents. *Froebel's Kindergarten Principles*, by W. H. Kilpatrick. Macmillan, 90 cents. *The Playground Book*, by H. Sperling. Barnes, \$1.80. *Health Work in the Public Schools*, by L. P. and M. Ayres. Cleveland Foundation. 25 cents. *Sex Education*, by M. S. Bigelow. Macmillan. \$1.25. *Teaching of English*, by P. Klapper. Appleton. \$1.25. *Oral English*, by E. M. Bolenius. Lippincott, \$1.

## FOR AMERICANS

A full discussion of the truly brave doctrine of non-resistance versus force is to be had in John Haynes Holmes's *New Wars for Old*. (Dodd, Mead, \$1.50.)

We wish every one, whether advocate or opponent of military preparation, might read Norman Angell's essay, *Dangers of Half Preparedness*. It is a plea for a definite foreign policy, publicity in foreign relations, justice and common sense in dealings with other nations. (Putnam, 50 cents.)

*The Case for the Filipinos*, by Maximo M. Kalaw, is an argument for the complete independence of the Islands; claiming that the Filipinos are quite as fit for self government as the Cubans, whom we permitted to form a republic of their own, and quoting numerous American writers and speakers to substantiate the claim. (Century, \$1.50.)

*The Heritage of Tyre*, by W. B. Meloney, ably discusses our shipping problem. The causes of our present condition are analyzed. The remedies proposed are the repeal of the recent seaman's act; the creation of a marine board such as governs the British merchant marine; the encouragement of investment in American ships. (Macmillan, 50 cents.)

"Preparation [for defense?] will tend to make the struggle as brief as possible, and



reduce the cost in life and treasure to the lowest possible limit. Our people have never entered into war with any of these assurances," says General Wood, probably as sound a writer as any, in his abstract of *Our Military History*. Our quotation is an abstract of his abstract. (Chicago: Reilly and Britton, \$1.)

*Their True Faith and Allegiance* is a serious study of the attitude of our German citizens. The spirited introduction is by Owen Wister. Gustavus Ohlinger considers not only the recent incidents of the pro-German propaganda, but the general influence of the German paper, the German professor and the emphasis on the German language in the public schools. (Macmillan, 50 cents.)

## THEOLOGY AND RELIGION

Prof. Walter M. Patton, of Carlton College, has written a fine introduction and expository commentary to *Israel's Account of the Beginnings* contained in the first eleven chapters of Genesis. The notes are scholarly and show critical acumen and wide reading. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, \$1.)

In *Foundations of Christian Belief* Prof. Francis L. Strickland sets forth a well reasoned view of fundamental Christian truth. These studies in the philosophy of religion are based upon modern science and broad philosophical knowledge, but his exposition is clear and readable. (Abingdon Press, \$1.50.)

*What Happens After Death?* is a symposium by a score or more writers, mostly English, who discuss immortality from angles as different as those indicated by the names of A. C. Dickson, Max Nordau and Annie Besant. The Great War has already brought this theme into greater religious prominence. (Funk & Wagnalls, 75 cents.)

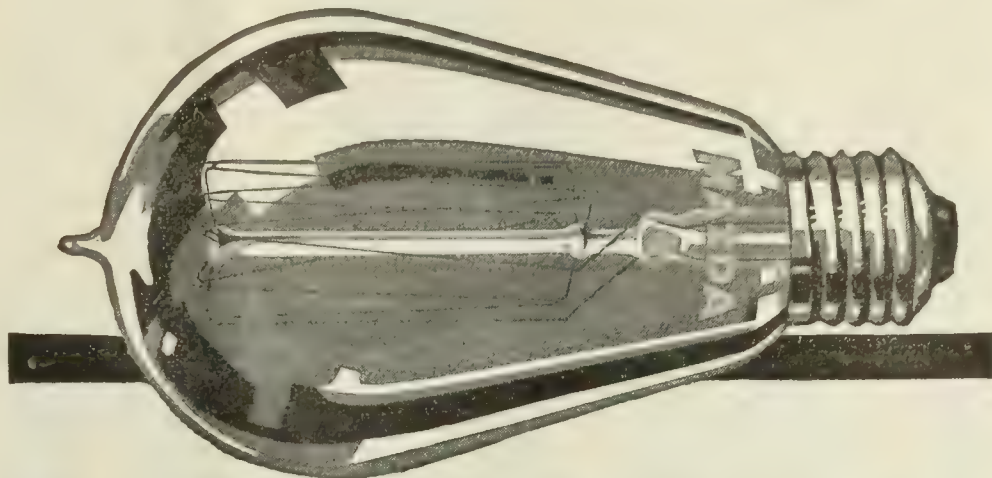
*The Higher Individualism*, by Prof. Edward S. Ames, a volume of sermons delivered in Appleton Chapel, Harvard, is characterized by clear thinking, moral fervor, and high ideals of social service. Philosophical and religious knowledge, and insight into character are brought to bear effectively on each subject. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.10.)

Prof. John Wright Buckham's *Mysticism and Modern Life* is a fine résumé of the essence and forms of mysticism, its value and contribution to religion. He regards the mystic element as a normal and healthy part of every rich and full religious experience. Its danger lies in excess, isolation, occultism and anti-social tendencies. (Abingdon Press, \$1.)

In *Poverty the Challenge to the Church*, John S. Penman contends that poverty is less the result of individual failure than of economic and social maladjustments. It is a part of the mission of the Church to dispel the ignorance that makes present conditions possible, and to relate the ethics of Jesus to economic and industrial problems. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, \$1.)

The "Profane Baccalaureate" entitled *The Pillar of Fire*, by Seymour Deming, is addressed to the youth of our land who are just leaving the college portals. It is surely aflame with enthusiasm for a new social order, but there is evident more of the heat of anger with present institutions than light for guidance into the Land of Promise. Yet it is a book well worth reading. (Boston: Small, Maynard, \$1.)

In the faith that certain *Persistent Public Problems* are only relatively persistent, Arthur O. Taylor gathers the views of twenty prominent sociologists and economists on poverty and social righteousness, emphasizing "what is feasible in social life" and also harmonizes with applied Christianity. Aside from any prejudices as to the solution of these problems here is a useful compilation of important papers. (Boston: Scientific Standard Service, \$2.)



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# INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

The fact that there are two sides to every question makes much less trouble in the world than the additional fact that there is generally a third, a fourth, an *n*th side, too. These factors upset even the logical mind, and the "forgotten alternative" has risen up to confound many a pair of methodical debaters who thought they had a question comfortably in hand.

So we are again taken to task by some of our readers for not giving all the political parties a place in our own series of articles on Both Sides of the Campaign.

But in every presidential campaign of the last twenty years The Independent has published a direct statement from each of the candidates of the little and big parties, and we can promise our readers that we shall be just as catholic this time as we are in the habit of being. And, to be sure, we have given space often to the special causes in which our correspondents are interested.

Please do not make the blunder of assuming that "Both Sides" includes all sides. There are some of the opinion that the two sides of American politics are the conservative side and the progressive side. "Both Sides," as quoted by you, are conservative, and the real progressive voter must find some other political organization to represent him. I am one of the progressives that does not consider progressive enough a national political party that straddles woman suffrage and strangles prohibition in its platform; that declares suffrage for black men a proper matter for federal enactment but franchise for women a subject upon which the nation should not speak, only the states; that coolly if not cowardly passes by, as irrelevant to a great campaign, the great moving militant question of national prohibition.

As a forward looking man I propose to support in this fight ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, not only for the straightforward position of his party on the above mentioned issues but for the clear cut, progressive principles announced in its platform. I am not alone in this position. I should be pleased if The Independent should make some arrangement to give a hearing to the progressive side of American politics as well as the conservative.

C. C. FRENCH

Monmouth, Illinois

After one of the greatest dodging contests known to history in the making of platforms, and the effective muzzling of the leading men, the two old parties have gone before the country with not a word to say about the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. A few years ago that would have been thought nothing of, but in this day of progress, when state after state is wheeling into the prohibition column, to be silent on that question is nothing less than abject cowardice, not to use a stronger word that is perfectly applicable.

Are you not going to have anything to say about this "side" of this campaign?

Mendon, Ohio

O. F. GEIGER

It was no part of our plan to let President Schurman and Mr. Hapgood do all the talking for both—or all—sides,

and we are glad to open the platform for an assortment of pre-election opinions. Mr. Leavitt, a lawyer of New York, challenges Mr. Hughes on a point which is likely to be the center of much campaign talk; in an open letter to the candidate from which we quote in part:

The Independent, in a column headed "Remarkable Remarks," in its issue of July 17, on page 77, attributes to you the truly remarkable remark that promptness and decision on the part of the administration would have prevented the "Lusitania" tragedy.

The pith of the deliverance in question lies in the use of the word "would." A remark as to what "might" have been, would have been remarkable only for banality. To affirm that "if the administration had acted promptly with decision" the murder of our countrymen "would have been prevented," is to make a charge so serious that, if true, it should be backed up by a bill of particulars; and if untrue, should be withdrawn.

Hence a question which a candidate who is seeking to persuade the American people to swap horses while crossing a stream must answer:

What is the specific act of promptness and decision which President Wilson could have done, which, if done, would have prevented the "Lusitania" tragedy?

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT

We are children for being too kind and too unkind to Colonel Roosevelt. George Bond, of McAlister, New Mexico, writes that

It looks as tho he wanted to deliver the Progressives into the hands of those very fellows whom he so roundly denounced four years ago. The Republican party is dominated by the same men today as four years ago. If it was the part of a big man to create a new party four years ago in order to rid himself of such men and measures, how is it the part of a big man today to support the same men and measures and at the same time to destroy politically the usefulness of so many who so faithfully trusted him to lead them out of political unholiness into political righteousness?

But from Kailua, Hawaii, Dr. E. S. Goodhue complains that we have not been just, kind, or consistent in dealing with him:

The politicians were the whole thing at the Republican National Convention, as everybody knows, as well as at the Progressive Convention.

The latter should never have convened as an organization.

For the people as a mass were and are for Colonel Roosevelt, altho in view of later developments I have no doubt they will support Mr. Hughes. It is the only thing to do.

A clergyman of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who remembers Beecher's editorials, thinks that we have fallen from grace in saying certain good words about the Republican candidate.

The Independent favored the Republican party in its early history. It was then the party of progress and humanity. It has greatly fallen in the last years. Today it stands preeminently for graft. It is the party of special privilege. It believes in



the taxation of all the people for the benefit of the few. . . . Its record of the past thirty or more years proves this. It is the party of industrial corporations. It has become as a consequence utterly corrupt. Roosevelt and other men broke with it for these reasons. They wished to reform it—but it cannot be reformed—no matter how honest or just a man heads the ticket.

Roosevelt advocated, indeed, elected Taft. He had faith in him—an honest man—but “the interests” were too strong for Taft, they controlled him. This was the cause of Roosevelt’s break with Taft. It is the same today. Roosevelt is making the same mistake. He now favors Hughes—a good man—so was Taft. But “the interests” will be too strong for him, as they were for Taft. It is still the party of graft. It has not changed. Why should it? It is the party of the corporations. They simply wish to get into power again, and “do” the people further.

Publish my letter four years hence. I know the rottenness of this whole business and I am sorry if The Independent will not live up to its earlier traditions.

I am not a Democrat but I shall vote for Wilson. M. ANGELO DOUGHERTY

We do not believe that either party has a monopoly on democracy, or that Mr. Hughes is one whit more likely to become the tool of predatory wealth than President Wilson; nor do we find ourselves particularly at home with the political bedfellows ascribed to us by a correspondent who wants us to stop his paper till after election:

“T. R.” Penrose, Smoot, “The Interests,” the Hyphenated Americans, the Kaiser, the Mexicans, the Turk unspeakable, up to his eyes in the blood of a million Armenian martyrs—all are found standing on one platform, which platform, when boiled down, comes out in four words: “Anything to beat Wilson.” And The Independent has taken its place among them. S. H. McKOWN

Gerrardstown, West Virginia

There is one good reason for voting for President Wilson. If you believe he has made good, and that his party is right, you will not vote to swap horses. Here is a reader who is enthusiastic in that belief. But the idea that a republic must be “grateful” is not the best premise for an election decision. There is no reason for reelecting a “good president” if there is a better one available:

Your hobby is efficiency, yet you do not support the most efficient President we have ever had. You do not favor imperial forms of government, yet you advise defeating for reelection the greatest advocate of a democratic form of government we have ever had. Nothing would so discredit us, and strengthen the belief in the divine right of kings to rule, as the defeat of Woodrow Wilson this fall. You would prove that republics are ungrateful.

Albion, Michigan C. K. FARLEY

In our department of “Remarkable Remarks” we quoted Dr. Washington Gladden the other day as saying that “Each nation must have its own God; religion is a purely ethnical affair.” This turns out to be one of the cases where the quotation is correct, but, being taken out of its context, makes a good doctor say exactly what he didn’t intend to say. Dr. Gladden writes us: “It is true that these words are taken from my book, ‘The Forks of the Road’; they are quoted from my resumé of ‘the theology of militarism,’ which I am at-

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the Senior English Class of the Wenatchie High School wishes to express its opinion of the article in a contribution to the "Independent Opinions" of your magazine.

The author says we must fight with Germany. We admit Germany's inhuman and illegal submarine warfare, but we also believe that Great Britain has treated us unjustly in her seizure and search of our ships and mails.

He states that the United States could shorten the war and bring on permanent peace by entering the war. This seems unsound for we are in no position to send an army to Europe and our supplies are now going to the support of the Allies. Would the United States in the war make the world any surer of a permanent peace?

We are a democratic nation and advocates of peace, but if we enter the war against Germany we must ally ourselves with Russia, and are the forces of Russia any more democratic than those of Germany?

The class believes the article to have been written from an unneutral standpoint, and with the purpose of influencing American minds against Germany.

We would have this nation stand for peace, humanity and democracy. But we can better do this by remaining honorably aloof from this war and lending a helping hand in the end.

In pursuing this course we would not allow our national rights or honor to be trampled on. We support President Wilson in his stand on the submarine question, and would have Germany acquiesce in our demands or sever diplomatic relations.

FRED DEAN

Wenatchie, Wisconsin

Why read after thirty? Mr. Robert C. Holliday, in your issue of June 12, tells us as a result of ceasing to read we suffer a hardening of the intellectual arteries. I am not sure that he is right. I have been an omnivorous reader. Several books a week was my average for years. Now I read magazines, as deplored by Mr. Holliday, and perhaps skim thru a book or two a month, and I protest that my intellectual vigor instead of waning is increasing immensely. May I offer a suggestion for keeping the "intellectual clock" moving? Instead of reading a thousand books between the ages of thirty and seventy, let any one try writing just one, not for publication, but merely as a preventative of mental ossification, and by the time he has written a chapter or two he will probably find that his brain cells have been in need of exercise which they could never have received from reading.

In the "Composite Educational Autobiography of Independent Readers," in the same issue, I noted the fact that the power to absorb knowledge seemed the most useful thing obtained from schooling and that initiative was learned only after leaving school. From thought to action is a natural sequence, so if after thirty one finds his interest in books diminishing, and his concern in the doings of the world as set forth in new papers and magazines increasing, if he has found his place in the social mechanism and is intent on filling that place creditably it is a sign of progression. Let him re-ice and instead of trying to learn to read again, let him grow along the line of his own individuality.

LILY M. LEAMAN

Ogden, Utah

In Memphis a colored man was on trial for felony. The judge asked him if he desired the appointment of a lawyer to defend him. "No, sah," said Sambo, "Ise gwine to throw myself on de ignorance ob de court." — *Puck*.

Absolute knowledge have I none;  
But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son  
Heard a policeman on his beat  
Say to a freeman in Downing Street  
That he had a son, who had a friend  
Who knew when the war is going to end.  
— *The Year East*

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# MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY THE INVESTMENT EDITOR

## SAFETY THRU PROPER DIVERSIFICATION

### A WELL DIVERSIFIED \$1000 INVESTMENT

#### Bonds

			Price	Yield
\$100 Anglo-French Loan	5s	1920	95½	6.25
100 Canadian Government	5s	1921	99½	5.00
100 Norfolk & Western Ry. Consol.	4s	1990	92½	4.35
100 City of New Orleans Improvement	5s	1930	101½	4.90
100 Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Conv.	4½s	1932	101	4.40
100 Montana Power Co. First Ref.	5s	1943	98	5.10
100 Bethlehem Steel Co. First Ref.	5s	1942	100½	5.00

#### Stocks

100 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	6%	105	5.70
100 Northern Pacific Ry.	7%	112	6.30
100 Pennsylvania R.R. (\$50 par)	6%	56	5.40

IN discussing the relative safety of some of the recent European war loan bonds, the writer was reminded by a member of a prominent banking firm that there is no such thing as an *absolutely safe* investment. We have been accustomed to regard government bonds as the safest form of investment, but even this rating must be qualified according to the credit posset by the country issuing the securities.

For example, Mexican Government bonds have been selling at a large discount for years, due to the demoralized political and industrial condition of the country, while United States 3% bonds are selling at par. Now we have the new British Government Secured 5% notes selling on a 5½% basis, while other good European government securities sell on from a 6% to a 10% basis. There are reasons.

The reader must again be reminded that as the rate of interest increases the element of safety decreases, and while we may be considering government bonds, the only manner in which the investor can assure himself of comparative safety of his total investment is to *diversify* his holdings properly. Diversification does not mean merely distributing one's funds by the purchase of different classes of securities such as those of governments, railroads, municipalities, public utility and industrial bonds and stocks, but a careful geographical diversification as well. For the intent is to minimize possible losses thru an unavoidable calamity such as a flood affecting a section of the country or a general depression in another section or a coal strike or bad management in one particular corporation, and other contingencies that may arise.

So the sensible man does not "put all of his eggs in one basket," even tho he has but few eggs. He buys investments of various classes yielding him from 4% to 6%, or an average of about 5%, and a reasonable assurance as to safety of principal. The selection should comprize not only securities of corporations doing different classes of business but the corporations' assets should be

located in sections widely apart from each other.

In considering railroad securities, it is well not to select those of railroads having the same character of traffic in predominance. For there are grain roads, coal roads, lumber roads and ore roads, meaning roads having the greater percentage of their traffic in those commodities. In the event of a depression in any of the industries supplying those products a man having all of his funds in a road carrying a predominating amount of coal, or wheat, or lumber—as the case may be—might see his securities depreciate in value, and if the depression was serious might experience a loss in income from his stocks.

With proper geographical distribution, an adverse condition existing in one part of the country might affect one concern whose securities formed a part of the investment but would not affect the greater part of the fund. For example, a depression in the cotton industry would affect all southern securities, railroad, industrial and public utility to a certain degree but it would not affect in the same degree securities of northern corporations, excepting perhaps those of cotton mills. A prolonged traction strike that would tie up the New York City surface lines would cause a great decrease in earnings of the corporations affected, followed by lower prices for their securities; but it need not affect to any appreciable ex-

tent the securities of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland or San Francisco tractions unless there was the prospect of a country-wide traction strike.

Perfect diversification is more easily accomplished in the case of a large investment fund, say, of \$50,000 to \$100,000 than in a small one of \$1000, for the reason that there are comparatively few bonds in smaller denominations than \$1000. It would be very desirable to include in the investment of \$1000 from five to ten different securities. Figuring on a properly diversified investment of from \$1000 to \$5000, there could be included 30% in railroad stocks, 20% in government bonds, 10% in municipals, 20% in railroad bonds, 20% in public utilities or industrials.

For the convenience of the intending investor of \$1000 the appended list has been compiled. It might have been wiser if we could have included a greater percentage of public utility bonds, but, unfortunately, few good public utility concerns issue bonds in \$100 denominations. Public utility securities possess the advantage of being very little disturbed by any except the most extraordinary depressions and are therefore very favorably regarded.

No investment fund is too small to be susceptible of some degree of diversification and the small investor is advised not to place any amount over \$100 in one form of investment unless he already has a diversified selection. This advice is intended for the man or woman who can save a hundred dollars every few months, in which case it is wise to purchase a bond or stock of a different sort at each instance.

It is a good habit to form and if practised when one begins to invest will cause no regrets when the fund has grown to large proportions. Not only does the investor secure safety of principal, adequate yield, marketability and diversification, but in seeking these various elements he learns how to discriminate between safe and unsafe securities and gains a valuable education regarding investment securities.

### THE INVESTOR'S SERVICE

*The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.*



PEBBLES

Sexton I—Do you have matins at your church?  
Sexton II—No, we have oilcloth.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Revised version, after the landing of the submarine "Deutschland," "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rule the wave, except on Tuesdays and Saturdays."—*Masses*.

"Is there any particular sport you are fond of, Miss Effie?"  
"No—but—er—I like you very much, Mr. Snaggs."—*Scribner's Magazine*.

Visitor—My good man, you keep your pigs much too near the house.  
Cottager—That's just what the doctor said, mum. But I don't see how it's a-goin' to hurt 'em.—*Punch*.

"Is this a free translation?" asked a customer in the book store.  
"No, sir," replied the clerk, "it will cost you a dollar fifty."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Good Sunday yarn this," declared the exchange reader. "Parson doubts that Jonah lived three days in whale's belly."  
"Great!" agreed the Sunday editor. "Interview Jonah and get a photo of the whale."—*Judge*.

"Aren't you the boy who was here a week ago looking for a position?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"  
"Yes, sir; that's why I'm here now."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

Murderer—Is this the guy who is to defend me?  
Judge—Yes; he's your lawyer.  
Murderer—If he should die could I have another?  
Judge—Yes.  
Murderer—Can I see him alone for a few minutes?—*Boston Transcript*.

A three hundred pound man stood gazing longingly at the nice things displayed in a haberdasher's window for a marked-down sale. A friend stopped to inquire if he was thinking of buying shirts or pajamas.  
"Gosh, no!" replied the fat man wistfully. "The only thing that fits me ready-made is a handkerchief."—*Harper's Magazine*.

At a military church service during the South African war some recruits were listening to the chaplain in church saying, "Let them slay the Boers as Joshua smote the Egyptians," when a recruit whispered to a companion:  
"Say, Bill, the old bloke is a bit off; doesn't he know it was Kitchener who swiped the Egyptians?"—*Tid-Bits*.

It was an overland dining car, and a miner who had struck it rich in Alaska and outfitted regardless of expense in San Francisco, was eating in the company of his seven year old daughter. She satisfied herself before pa had finished his meal, and started to leave the table.  
"Come back, daughter," called pa, earnestly concerned to do his best for her, and speaking in a big voice so softened with tenderness that it was beautiful to hear. "Take a toothpick, Honey. Be a little lady!"—*Harper's Magazine*.

A certain conscientious young sub. was in the front line the other day when a major on the Divisional Staff came along and began questioning the boy, with a view to testing his alertness and efficiency.  
"What trench is this?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"What regiment is on your right?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"How do your ratings come up?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"Well, you don't seem to know much, young fellow, do you?"  
"Excuse me, sir, but I don't know who you are."—*Manchester Guardian*.

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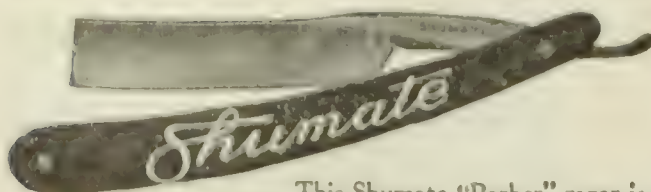
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Policyholders who knowingly and deliberately agree to leave these overcharges of premium, commonly called dividends, with their companies under a contract which provides that if the insured fails to pay his full premiums during the period of years agreed on—generally twenty—or if he dies during that time all the dividends accumulated to his credit up to the time of the default by lapse or death, pass automatically out of his possession to the policyholders who did not default, are participants in a game of chance—a form of immorality wholly inconsistent with the nature and objects of life insurance. The practise, reduced to its simplest form, cannot be regarded as less than gambling.

An incident has recently occurred which graphically illustrates another risk which deferred dividend policyholders must accept. In this case the entire deferred dividend accumulation was wiped out. A company which at the beginning of 1915 possessed a deferred dividend fund of \$1,225,000 (in round numbers) and nearly \$400,000 additional policyholders' surplus, was examined by its State Insurance Department this year. Among this company's assets was real estate which it valued at \$5,800,000. Some of this property has not been yielding a net income commensurate with the value at which the company carried it on its books. The appraisers reduced its value to \$4,770,000. The result of this revaluation brought the entire policyholders' surplus to \$334,000. As will be seen, the deferred dividend surplus suffered extinction.

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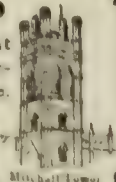
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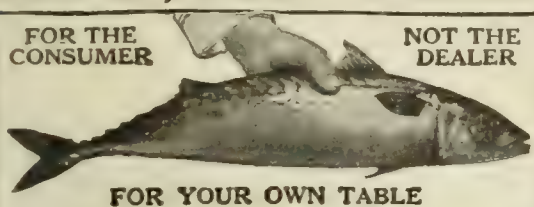


# Salt Mackerel

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dends year by year and received proper credit for them as they were earned, the fact that they were there made them usable in reparation of any other defects in the company's financial condition. They were surplus.

The depreciation in real estate values was the slow growth of years, as was the accumulation of the deferred dividend fund. Policyholders who took their dividends annually and those who matured their deferred dividend contracts before the examination did not bear their share of this loss. It fell upon those who were caught with deferred dividend policies maturing in the future. And so I say that no matter from what angle you consider the deferred dividend scheme it is an injustice to its participants.

The system was outlawed in the State of New York in 1906, and later by several other states. But it flourishes in some sections of the South and West, many comparatively small companies practising it because it aids in increasing assets; but more attractive to them, it gives them funds with which to operate and for which, during long periods, they do not have to account.

A. H. M., Greencastle, Ind.—The National Life Association of Des Moines is an assessment organization with an unscientific arrangement for providing a reserve. This reserve is made up by collecting from each member per year a sum equal to fifty cents of his age, in addition to the assessments. The fund thus accumulated is used to pay all death losses in excess of twelve per thousand members. I do not consider that the arrangement is safe nor do I believe the present rates can be maintained.

F. X. M., Oakland, Cal.—Legal reserve life insurance may be, as you say, a heavy burden, but you may rest secure in the conclusion that, under the best management, it is as light as the mortality statistics will permit of, absolute security considered. Innumerable assessment schemes have been invented during the past forty years in an effort to furnish insurance at less than the net cost of the legal reserve companies and none have succeeded. The mortality table cannot be circumvented. At one time the assessment companies advised insureds to keep the reserves they were paying old line companies in their pockets. Now, all of them in existence today are accumulating some sort of reserve, nearly all of them short of what is sufficient and based upon various fantastical mathematical assumptions. The only result of these efforts has been to furnish insurance at less than its actual cost to those who die early, and to pile inequitable and, finally, unbearable burdens on those who survive to advanced ages. The scheme which you describe is certain to be a failure in practice because success is not possible without a full mathematical reserve calculated on a standard mortality table assuming an interest rate not higher than four per cent.

At one of the military camps some recruits were being put thru the riding test. One man didn't know much about horses, but trusted to luck to get thru.

He had not properly adjusted his saddle, and on mounting he swung—saddle and all—right under the horse's body between its legs, where he was suspended for a few seconds.

"Hi, there," yelled the non com., in derision, "call that riding, do you?"

"Oh, no, Sergeant," was the instant answer, "that's a new trick for the Dardanelles. Riding under here's a fine protection from the sun."—Tid bits

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# THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA

## THE FLOWER OF DEMOCRACY

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

The Chautauqua Idea is about the biggest idea that the labors of democracy have brought forth for a generation or so. Certainly it is democracy's true and resembling child.

The Chautauqua Idea is so called because it originated at a summer gathering of serious minded people in a grove upon the shores of Lake Chautauqua, New York.

Having got itself born, the Idea has refused to die, like the sturdy, common, Nancy Hanks sort of a child it is. It has spread everywhere, and particularly in the Middle West, where Americanism runs truest to type.

Most people conceive of the Chautauqua Idea as the old camp meeting revamped by school teachers, as a summer gathering for country folk, where classes are held and innumerable lectures listened to, and William J. Bryan doth most congregate.

That is part of it. But that is not the gist of it, and has nothing of greatness in it. That element of the Idea wherein the divine fire burns is this:

That it considers the whole population of the nation to be always at school, pursuing a course of study until death; father, mother, and grandparents alongside of the children. And that Idea, it seems to me, is worthy to be called a majestic rose upon the stem of democracy—indeed, the beauty and perfection of democracy.

A nation at school forever! Continuously studying the works and wonders of God and man, lovers "till death do them part" of those high mistresses of the soul, science, literature, history and art! A nation turning from money making, precedence playing, and war waging as fit employment for its matured powers, to the worthier task of seeking beauty and wisdom!

And another element, fit counterpart to what has already been done by the public school idea, is that it means the rending of the veil of the temple of culture, once held to be for only the elect, for gentlemen and their sons, for the college bred, for professional people and for the leisure class, so that all the people can enter in, factory folk with their dinner pails, railroad brakemen, store clerks, street car conductors, chauffeurs, elevator boys, lighthouse keepers, miners, farmhands, cowboys, mothers, and servant girls—all of them—all, the whole God blest people, can come up into the holy of holies of knowledge and partake of its liberating worship.

It means even more than the public school, for it conceives of education not as a preparation for life, but the chief business of life itself.

Than this, I maintain, no more potential idea has been let loose in the world for two generations of men.

I want heartily to recommend to every soul that craves self-improvement, more knowledge, more efficiency, more life, to take up the Chautauqua course of reading. If you can't find companions to study with you you can do it alone.

Take this year's course. The four books of it lie now on my table:

"The German Empire Between Two Wars," by R. H. Fife, and

"France Under the Republic," by J. C. Bracq, will give you sound, sane, readable, and plain English truths worth knowing about the two great peoples now at death struggle in Europe.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS AT CHAUTAUQUA

DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS—I think our nation needs God rather desperately.

B. W. HUEBSCH—Chautauqua is the storm center of talk in the United States.

PROF. EARL BARNES—College bred women are the black legs of the industrial group.

COMMISSIONER JOHN H. FINLEY—I call myself a minister—a minister of education.

MRS. ALICE P. NORTON—There is no physiological law requiring three meals a day.

DR. EDWARD A. STEINER—To be an Irish-American has been equal to a patent of nobility.

COACH A. H. SHARPE, M.D.—Parents do not know as much about their children as they think they do.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD—We should be the first naval power in the Pacific and the second in the Atlantic.

HORACE FLETCHER—History will find economic compensations in the war worth the sacrifices due to it.

PRESIDENT GEORGE E. VINCENT—Woman never had a finer opportunity to neglect her home than at present.

MRS. SCOTT NEARING, PH.D.—Women have civilized the home, it is now up to them to civilize the community.

DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS—A crisis is the moment when accumulated experience suddenly bursts its banks and inundates the future.

PROF. B. L. ULLMAN—I feel that I am justified in an important sense when I say that I believe English is dead and Latin is alive.

SCOTT NEARING—Protection, Prosperity and Preparedness is the morality of the pig-sty where you are fattening porkers for winter hams.

DR. EDWARD A. STEINER—Whenever I hear a college man or woman talk what they call English I find myself in need of a new dictionary.

GOVERNOR CHARLES WHITMAN—The whole preparedness movement to some has been made ugly and even menacing by the terms in which the idea has been presented.

PRESIDENT JOHN G. HIBBEN—The kind of preparedness that we need is not of a day, or of a week, or of a month, or of a year. I believe that what we need is permanent preparedness.

"The Things Men Fight For," by H. H. Powers, will let a deal of light into your thinking about those great problems now perplexing mankind.

And "Belgium, the Land of Art," by W. E. Griffis, will give you what you want to know about that amazing little country that has been called "the cockpit of the world."

These books, and the magazine that goes with them to direct your studies, will cost you but five dollars, little enough surely to pay for being enrolled as a member of the greatest of universities, the University of the People.

If you want further information write to the Chautauqua Association, Chautauqua, N. Y.

To the very many letters sent me asking "What Shall I Read?" this is my best answer.—Copyright, 1916, by Frank Crane. Courtesy "The Associated Newspapers."

## WHAT IS AMERICA?

What is America? It is not a territory, it is not a set of institutions. It is a body of ideals and ideas. It is not a geographic boundary. It is a thought, a concept. How are we to defend these ideas and ideals? We answer we will defend democracy with a fleet, we will defend the United States with an army. We should not do this, because democracy means the broadening of life, increase of life. If we are to progress we must do it by one of two means, competition or coöperation. If it is competition it means rising by means of climbing up on some one else. If coöperation is the means of progress, then we must do it by making all of us richer in order that we may each get richer.—Scott Nearing at Chautauqua.

## SELF-MOBILIZATION

I am wishing that everybody might be conscripted to give some service to the state, under a plan of national constructive preparedness; that every selfish luxury and waste and indulgence be commandeered, every useful skill and science and art and industry be called to the colors periodically, and a general mobilization for the common defense of our ideals be compelled by our vision of an America that has a mission beyond commercial supremacy.

I would make "conscript" a noble word by making it synonymous with "citizen" in a republic with a mission and an ideal worth fighting for. Till that time comes, may every American man do what every Cambridge student has done, conscript himself, and each one offer to his country the best that he has to give. And may American institutions do what Cambridge has done, not await government mobilization, but mobilize themselves.—Dr. John H. Finley at Chautauqua.



The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE WARD PORTRAIT

The portrait of Dr. Ward which appears on the cover of The Independent this week was painted by Edwin B. Child, who was commissioned by Mr. George A. Plimpton and other friends of Dr. Ward, who wished to give the portrait to Amherst College as a mark of their respect and admiration for him. Dr. Ward was an Amherst graduate of the class of 1856 and had served as a trustee twenty-five years when the portrait was presented at the 1916 commencement. Professor John M. Tyler, in making the presentation, said:

In behalf of the donors I have the honor to present to the college the portrait of Rev. William Hayes Ward, student, scholar, archeologist, minister, teacher, educator, editor, Doctor of Divinity, and Doctor of Laws by vote of boards of trustees, Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Science by degree and gift of the Almighty; trustee of Amherst College, and source of inspiration to all its teachers who have enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance.

Mr. Child writes as follows of his painting:

My portrait of Doctor Ward was painted at his home in South Berwick, Maine. It seems natural and logical to paint him in a corner of his study where he was in the habit of sitting, surrounded by some of the evidences and results of his many years of study and investigation of early Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities. The autograph of Nebuchadnezzar on the clay cylinder in his hand, the autographs of Gilgamesh, Eabani, and other almost prehistoric heathen god-kings engraved on the small seal cylinders on his watch chain and lying on the chest beside his chair, and the tiles and reliefs on the wall, each with its own story, gave in my mind a curious contrast and striking setting both artistically and psychologically to the figure in the old high backed chair—a thorough type of the New England doctor of divinity.

I learned to love him in the days we spent in that study and I shall never forget the great pleasure I had as I tried to put on canvas something of what I learned of his crisp, vivid, stalwart mind, with its never failing keen humor, and most of all his big abundant warm heart.

DR. WARD, ORIENTALIST

Dr. John P. Peters, Rector of St. Michael's Church, New York, who was in charge of the University of Pennsylvania expeditions to Babylonia, 1888-1895, writes as follows of Dr. Ward's achievements in Oriental research:

The Nestor of American Orientalists has passed on, full of years, beloved and honored of all. The foundations of his Oriental scholarship were laid in the study of the Bible, first in his home as a child, then in the original tongues, in Andover Seminary. Living thru the years of storm and struggle in Bible study, he was a part of all enterprises of translation, interpretation, and exploration, never afraid of the new, always progressing continually abreast of the leaders, a contributor among his latest works, to the still unborn International Critical Commentary.

Then his Bible studies he early became interested in Biblical archeology, in the study of Bible lands, Bible people, their customs, religion, and language. He was one of the earliest students of the Hittite

inscriptions, and the first American to endeavor to solve the still imperfectly solved riddle of the Hittite language, history and religion. He was the first American to study the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions, and was, therefore, the natural and inevitable choice of the American Institute of Archeology to head the first American expedition to Babylonia in 1884 and 1885, rendered possible by the generosity of Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe. This was the tentative and preliminary survey, which rendered possible the later expeditions. He surveyed the ground, prepared the data, and trained such men as Haynes and Noorian for the expeditions of excavation which succeeded. At that time, also, he commenced that study and collection of the seals of Hither Asia, and especially of Babylonia, out of which grew his last great monumental work, "The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia." Best known as an Assyriologist, he was the counselor, adviser and friend of all who prosecuted Oriental study. Never seeking his own, always eager for the truth, ready to help others in its search and publication, he was the model of what scholarship should aim to be, and in this also he was a model in that. Besides his various scientific and technical publications in books and learned journals, he knew how to communicate new discoveries and essential facts to a larger public in intelligible and interesting guise, using for this purpose the columns of The Independent.

Mine is the loving tribute of one whom Dr. Ward inspired, cheered and helped along the sometimes rough and thorny paths of Oriental study and research.

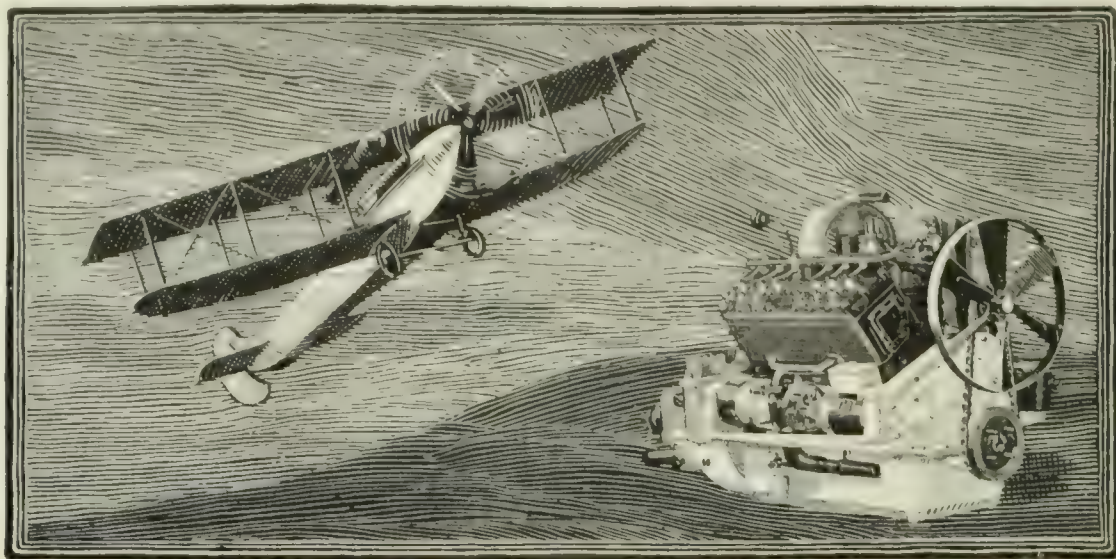
DR. WARD, CRITIC

From Paul Elmer More, author of the "Shelburne Essays," who was literary editor of The Independent from 1901 to 1903, comes this tribute:

When I joined the staff of The Independent as literary editor, in 1901, Dr. Ward was already well advanced in years, but his spirit was as young as it ever had been, as young as it remained to the recent day of his death. The union of this unaging spirit with a classically trained intelligence was, I should say, the distinguishing mark of his taste. No one was less disposed than he to reject what was new on account of its novelty, yet his long reading in literature which had attained the suffrage of time gave him a criterion to separate what was new by the admission of current follies from what was original by the increment of truth. And he possessed another trait which was in part the natural accompaniment of this criterion, and in part, perhaps, a limitation of it from the particular structure of his mind. I have heard him declare that verse should be as clear in its ideas as prose; and he would even maintain that any really great passage of poetry could be paraphrased into unmetrical language without losing anything essential to its meaning.

Such a belief saved him from the fantastic vagaries and pretentious emptiness of much romantic writing, but it is a question whether it did not preclude him from the perfect appreciation of the most imaginative lines even in such classical poets as Milton, whom he particularly admired and studied. It is with poetry as with religion. The deepest intuition is never contrary to common-sense, but it may also contain a certain something, an illusive breath, a hint of the incomprehensible, which defies the cold analysis of logic. But if that was a limitation of his imagination, it at least guided him in the direction of sanity and in the service of what has been tried and found good. Dr. Ward was the unyielding lover of the great names of antiquity, a staunch supporter of Greek and Latin education, and the friend also of all those who came to the making of modern literature with pure and unspoiled ambition.





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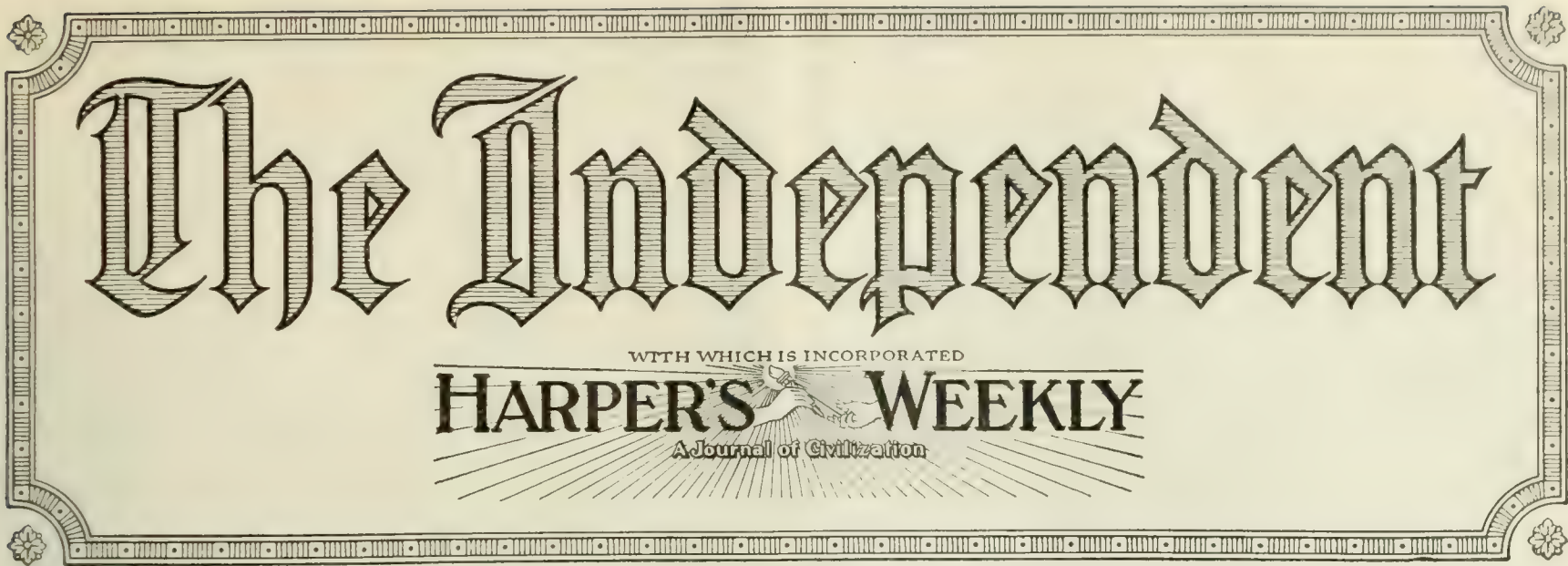
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## WILLIAM HAYES WARD

**W**ILLIAM HAYES WARD, D. D., LL. D., Associate Editor of *The Independent* 1868-1870, Superintending Editor 1870-1896, Editor 1896-1913, and Honorary Editor since 1913, died August 28 at his home in South Berwick, Maine, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was in good health up to a year ago, when he was thrown from his carriage. He had been an invalid ever since.

In an editorial written by Dr. Ward when my grandfather, Henry C. Bowen, died in 1898, he said: "What *The Independent* is, is owing to Mr. Bowen's untiring energy and unfailing enterprise." I may now say that what *The Independent* is, is equally owing to Dr. Ward's moral convictions and intellectual leadership and literary taste.

William Hayes Ward was born in Abington, Massachusetts, June 25, 1835. He came of a long and honored line of New England ancestors. His father and grandfather were both ministers. His mother was the daughter of Judge Hayes, whose beautiful old colonial home in the Maine hills Dr. Ward purchased shortly before he retired from the active editorship of *The Independent*.

He was born in "the last years of Homespun, an age of work and duty, of economy and simplicity, of self-control and resourcefulness." It was the age when men were trained "to fear God mightily, and to fear nothing else." The great question then was whether the Union could exist half slave and half free. The men who came into the world at that time received a heritage that those born since the Civil War can never know. Righteousness was the spirit of the times, and Righteousness remained the impulse of their lives.

Dr. Ward's mother died when he was a little boy. The four children were brought up by the father. It was the day of home education. But what shall we think of a boy who read the Bible thru in Hebrew at six, in Latin at nine, and in Greek at twelve, or of a father who required his four children each to read a text from the Bible in a different language at the morning devotions? Dr. Ward is an inspiring example of the precocious child who did not fail in after life.

In the library of the elder Ward were many theological and philosophical works. These his son read in his younger teens. By sixteen he had mastered Edwards, father and son, Hopkins, Bellamy, Emmons, and Dwight, and the whole Scotch school of philosophy. In 1852 he

graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, and then entered Amherst, where he devoted himself to the sciences as well as the classics. Graduating in 1856 it was the natural thing for him to follow the profession of his father and enter the Congregational ministry. After a course at the Yale Divinity School he went to Andover Theological Seminary and graduated there in 1859.

At first he was undecided whether to adopt science or theology as his life-work, for we find him teaching physics and astronomy in two Wisconsin colleges, Beloit and Ripon, and accepting charges in Kansas. I have heard him tell of those pioneer days in Kansas when he was nearly frozen to death bringing his young bride to their home, when its second story was only scaffolding.

**I**T was at this time that he was called to *The Independent*. The editorial control of the paper was then in the hands of Theodore Tilton, Oliver Johnson, and Wendell Phillips Garrison, who were out of sympathy with the churches and missed no opportunity to satirize the old-fashioned theology. So many complaints came to my grandfather's desk—he was then the publisher—of *The Independent's* failure properly to treat religious questions that he invited Dr. Ward to join the paper in order to "add something to the religious influences within the board." Mrs. Ward was my grandfather's niece.

Dr. Ward was given a desk in the back room with Dr. Leavitt, then Office Editor. At first his duties were to cull the religious news from the papers and write the humble column of "Ministerial Register," which was the record of the ordinations, removals, and deaths of ministers. Curiously enough my first assignment when I came on *The Independent* after my graduation from Yale in 1894 was to this same "Ministerial Register," and I well remember how Dr. Ward would laugh at my exclamations of joy whenever I found among the exchanges the report of the death of a minister, because it helped to fill out my column. Soon, however, Dr. Ward was given the departments of foreign missions, science, Biblical research, and archeology. He continued in such a subordinate capacity until 1870, when the Beecher-Tilton lawsuit occurred, and caused the severance of relations with both editors. Then my grandfather, who by that time had become sole proprietor of the paper, decided he would never again trust the unrestricted control



of *The Independent* in any one else's hands. He assumed the editorship himself, but made Dr. Ward Superintending Editor, which gave him practically the control of editorial policy till Mr. Bowen's death, when Dr. Ward became Editor-in-Chief.

During Dr. Ward's half century of editorial service *The Independent* was always his great interest in life. Other editors came and went. He stayed. He knew personally the five original founders of *The Independent*, the first three editors, Leonard Bacon, Joseph A. Thompson, and Richard S. Storrs, and all the rest down to the present. All the editors have loved and honored him. From the time I came on the paper to the present he was the hope and despair of us all. He was to the very end the youngest man of the staff, and I remember his saying to Dr. Slosson and myself only a few months ago, "You both think you are radical; I am the only real radical on *The Independent*."

I CANNOT here enumerate his interests outside the editorial sanctum. He achieved eminence not only as an editor, but as a scholar, poet, archeologist, minister, preacher, educator, and reformer. He was the foremost American authority in his field of Oriental research. President Eliot once offered him a chair in Assyriology in Harvard. He declined because he thought editorial work offered greater opportunities for service. He was director of the Wolfe Archeological Expedition to Babylonia in 1884-5, and I shall never forget his description of sleeping in his tent one night with a camel swaying its head to and fro over his hammock as it chewed its cud. He was the author of many papers and books on Oriental archeology, chief among which is the large and handsomely illustrated volume on "The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia," published by the Carnegie Institution six years ago. His collection of seals took all his spare money and was finally bought by the late J. P. Morgan as the best collection in the United States. He could correct a Greek accent or translate the Pope's latest encyclical without a moment's hesitation. His Horace was thumbed like a schoolboy's first reader, and it pleases me to recall the enthusiasm with which he read thru a copy of Erasmus published in Latin which I found in an attic while hunting antique furniture and presented to him. He even wrote a signed article about it in *The Independent*.

In English, Milton was his favorite poet and prose writer. He had begun the study of Italian not four weeks ago so as better to appreciate Milton's Italian allusions. Like Milton, too, he was almost blind the last few years. He read aloud every Christmas night "The Hymn to the Nativity." He suggested once that I would have to commit to memory "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso" and "Lycidas," if I laid any claim to taking poetry seriously. Spenser's "Faerie Queen" was another favorite. Kipling he knew like a young man. I do not remember his ever reading a novel, but he never tired of poetry, old or new. Largely thru his enterprise, most of the great poets of the last five decades have been at one time or another contributors of *The Independent*; many of them he introduced to the public.

He kept up with the advance of modern science. Dr. Gladden says that in all the literature of apologetics no better use has been made of science as an aid to theology than in his book published last year, "What I

Believe and Why." He once caused me to scoff by saying, "They will learn how to fly within the next five years." The Wright brothers did it in four.

Next to Assyriology, botany was his chief recreation, as is stated in the sketch of his life in the English "Who's Who." When he used to visit our family in our Connecticut summer home he would never hesitate to jump out of the carriage before it could stop, to pick or admire some roadside flower. In the summer time he was up every morning with the sun in his New Jersey home working among his flowers and fruits.

In politics he was a Republican, because he believed with an intense passion in the rights of man and the expansion of the nation. Tho he held to the theory of free trade he never could forgive the Democratic party for its record on the slave question. But he did not fall into the common error of some members of "the party of moral ideas" by supposing the worst Republican was better than the best Democrat. He had even a secret liking, if not for the Socialists, at least for socialism. He believed the functions of the state must be extended. But he had no patience with the socialist claim that the poor are growing poorer. "Look about you in any town or city," said he, "and the hundreds of prosperous and decent homes of the workers belie that idea."

In religion Dr. Ward's views were regarded by many as too radical, but they were the result of prolonged study as well as an earnest religious faith. I once asked him what the foundations of belief were and he replied, "The validity of one's mental processes." Tho he was advanced in theology, he spoke in the language of the old time religion. This enabled him usually to pass muster with both the liberals and the conservatives. His knowledge of the Catholic Church in America was exceptionally thoro for a Protestant and often proved disconcerting to his Catholic critics. He was for years the leader in the movement for church federation in this country, and in what I now realize he intended to be his valedictory editorial, which appeared with his name in our issue of June 19, 1916, he wrote:

In no other service in my life do I take so much satisfaction as in the remembrance that I initiated and pushed to conclusion the work of organizing the federation of our American churches and that I wrote the invitation to the denominations which met to organize the Federal Council of Churches, and no disappointment has been so keen as that which followed my failure once, and twice, and a third time, to unite two or more denominations in corporate union.

THE editorial chair gave Dr. Ward the best possible scope for his genius. No man knew more things that were so. No man had deeper convictions on fundamental issues. No one could use words as tools better than he. And yet no one cared less for mere form or literary technic. He could always rise to a great occasion. When the Spanish War broke out, when McKinley was shot, when the doctors in Cuba let the mosquitoes inoculated with typhoid sting them, when the Japanese submarine went down and the heroic commander continued to write his diary until he was suffocated, his eloquence was unmatched by that of any other editor I read at the time. His pen was his personality. It was argumentative, laudatory, condemnatory, gentle or impassioned, as the occasion demanded.

One might not have thought, only from reading his editorials, that he was really the gentlest of men. In



the twenty years I worked with him I never knew him to lose his temper. All sorts of people came to him with their ambitions and needs, their triumphs and trials. He never turned them away. When I first joined the paper he said to me, "Never refuse to do a public service you are asked to do." He gave his time and his name freely to all good causes. He gave his money to the poor.

I think Dr. Ward is the only man I have ever known who seemed to have no faults. He had foibles, to be sure. He was as disorderly as Horace Greeley and wrote nearly as illegibly. He once lost a pair of eyeglasses and found them two years later under some papers on his desk. He would stop in the midst of writing a leading editorial to read anything that happened to be laid upon his chair—the three chairs in his cubby-hole of an office always were piled to the toppling point with books and pamphlets. Dr. Ward believed that to waste time was a mortal sin. Until the last few years of his life he would run down eight flights of stairs rather than wait for the elevator. I should not like to have gone fishing with him. I cannot imagine him going on a vacation and lying on his back dreaming as the clouds floated by. He would more likely be working over cylinders at the Metropolitan Museum or preparing a sermon for next Sunday, or writing the platform of an Indian conference.

It will be hard for those of us who remain to "get out the paper" each week without his inspiration and advice. Ever since he left New York two years ago to dwell in the abode of his ancestors he still took his part in shaping the policy of *The Independent*. Only the other day, when he wrote that at last he would have to give up the writing he so dearly loved, for it wearied him even "to watch the man digging up the weeds in the garden," then we realized the end was near.

As I turned the leaves of the first issue of *The Independent* the other day I discovered that its future course was admirably foretold. For that issue declared it to be the purpose of the paper to be what its name implied, "Not so much to reflect public opinion as to act upon it."

That was the sum and substance of Dr. Ward's purpose during the twoscore and ten years of service as an American editor. He expressed it in his own words when he wrote in our Sixtieth Anniversary Number:

Nothing is so near my heart as that *The Independent* shall always remain true to the Kingdom of Christ whatever banner his loving followers may carry; that it may be more than hospitable to new truth, and that it may seek to bring the Church into closer bonds of union; that it may always defend the wronged and the helpless of whatever race, may assert the widest fellowship of humanity, and that it may ever, in matters of national progress as well as of all righteousness and religion, forget the traditions behind and build new service on the eternal foundations of faith, hope and love, which are also those of liberty, fraternity and equality.

*The Independent* is his monument. It is the duty of us and our successors to see that it shall ever remain true to this high standard.

HAMILTON HOLT

## THE FOURTEENTH BELLIGERENT

THE entrance of Rumania into the war brings the number of countries actively engaged up to ten on one side and four on the other. We are not counting in little Luxemburg and San Marino nor the three other countries which, by right of fighting and being fought over, might be included, Persia, Albania and Greece.

The voluntary accession of a new power with three or four hundred thousand fresh troops will bring to the

Allies both an increase of strength and a renewal of courage. For otherwise the situation was looking pretty gloomy. The Anglo-French drive on the Somme, inaugurated nine weeks ago with a flourish of trumpets as the greatest effort of the greatest army in the world, had slowed down to insignificant advances like the German drive at Verdun. The Russian drive in Galicia had also come to a halt. The Italian effort seemed to have exhausted itself in the capture of Gorizia. The British in Mesopotamia were in a bad fix. The Russians had lost ground in Persia and Armenia. The Arabian revolt proved not to have made the progress expected, or indeed reported of it at first. The Salonica drive was held up by an unexpected Bulgarian offensive. So it began to seem that no decisive action was to be expected this fall, and the London *Times* talked of the preparations being made for the campaigns of 1917 and 1918.

But the advent of Rumania at once puts a new face on things. Her troops are untried but her geographical situation enables her to bring them to bear upon the unprepared frontiers of the weakest members of the Central Powers, Hungary and Bulgaria, at the same time as they are being attacked on the opposite side. Rumania borders on Austria for 450 miles and on Bulgaria for 360 miles, so this means that they must immediately provide troops to defend a new front of over eight hundred miles. But Austria-Hungary has just suffered a loss of three or four hundred thousand men in Galicia and Germany has no more to spare for her. She has also lost a large part of the Galician oil fields, and now, with the Rumanian petroleum shut out, the Central Powers will again run short of gasoline for motor cars and air craft as in the beginning of the war. Besides this the lack of Rumanian wheat will bring Germany nearer to starvation this winter than in the two previous winters.

But if Rumania had brought no material assistance to the Allies the mere fact that she has, after two years of consideration, decided to throw in her lot with the Allies means much to them, for it shows that she has decided that theirs is the winning side. It was no outburst of indignation or chivalrous impulse that moved her, but cold calculation and long bargaining with both parties. She is openly entering upon a war of conquest and makes no bones about it. Her declaration of war is refreshingly frank compared with most of them. She alleges no grievances except the oppression of Rumanians in Hungary, and this, as the note admits, has been going on for more than thirty years, during which time Rumania has been the ally and supporter of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The declaration of war states candidly that:

Rumania, from a desire to hasten the end of the conflict and to safeguard her racial interests, sees herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her realization of her national unity.

This means simply that she hopes to take from Austria-Hungary the territory in Bukovina and Transylvania largely inhabited by Rumanians. Probably, also, Russia has promised to restore part, at least, of the Bessarabian territory that she took from Rumania in 1877. Greater Rumania would then have an area larger than England and Wales, and a population of over 12,000,000 on the start, tho this could be readily quadrupled when modern agricultural machinery is employed. It is no wonder that with such a vision of national aggrandizement before her, Rumania takes up arms



This is, in the eyes of the Rumanians a war of liberation. They are fighting for Rumania Irredenta, for Unredeemed Rumania, as Italy is fighting the same foe in the interests of Italia Irredenta. Rumania has, indeed, more reason for resentment than Italy, for the Hungarians have treated the Rumanians within their territory much worse than the Austrians have treated the Italians. It is amusing to look back and remember how America thrilled with enthusiasm when Kossuth came to this country and pled the cause of the down trodden Hungarians. But as soon as the Hungarians got into power they began treading down the Rumanians in lively fashion, depriving them of political rights, restricting their religious freedom and suppressing their language.

But we have no reason to think that the Rumanians would do any better. In fact, we know they would not for they are a most intolerant people. The Rumanian constitution of 1866 prohibited the Jews, who form a larger part of the population than they do of any other country, from becoming citizens or owning land in the country. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, compelled the Rumanians to abolish this discrimination and treat all religions alike, but Rumania has never kept to this agreement. Theoretically a Jew can now become naturalized, but this requires the passage by the legislature of a separate bill for each individual by a two-thirds vote, and with the anti-Semitic feeling fiercer even than in Russia it is easy to see why the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom are ineffectual. The Austrian oppresses the Hungarian, the Hungarian oppresses the Rumanian, the Rumanian oppresses the Jew and the Jew gets back his own by lending money to them all at high rates. It is a sort of House-that-Jack-Built concatenation; "This is the cow that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt . . . ."

In the Balkan wars of 1912-1913 Rumania kept out of the fight until all the combatants were exhausted; then she stepped in with her fresh army and got a big share of the spoil. Now it appears she is pursuing the same policy that proved so successful then. Her present plea is racial unity, but we cannot forget that three years ago she conquered and annexed from Bulgaria three thousand square miles of territory mostly inhabited by Turks and Bulgars. We may sympathize with the desires of the four million Rumanians who are living under foreign flags, but we must also sympathize with the fears of two million Germans, Hungarians, Russians, Jews and Moslems who are inextricably mingled with them and would lose their liberties if brought under the Rumanian flag.

#### THE PARTICIPATION OF PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL has been an ally and protégée of England for over a hundred years and when the war broke out was under treaty obligation to provide troops whenever England should need them. England has, one would think, needed them during the last two years, but they have not been forthcoming. From time to time the Portuguese parliament has past a resolution declaring adherence to the cause of the Allies and their determination to fight for it. This was encouraging if not helpful. It seemed that Portugal had what a life insurance agent would call "a non-participating policy."

But now, at the beginning of the third year, comes a

cable telling us that something has at last been done. The President of the Republic has given a reception to officers of the expeditionary force that he proposes—at some time not stated—to send to the front.

#### IF WE LIVED LONGER

IF the years of a man's life were seven hundred to a thousand years instead of three score years and ten, we should not merely live longer; we should live differently. We might or we might not do less "hustling," but in making our plans and in our productive activities we should emphasize less the day by day interests and the immediate return. We should think more painstakingly of the future. We should forecast. We should build substantially, and probably to a greater extent than a short-lived mankind does, we should pay in advance.

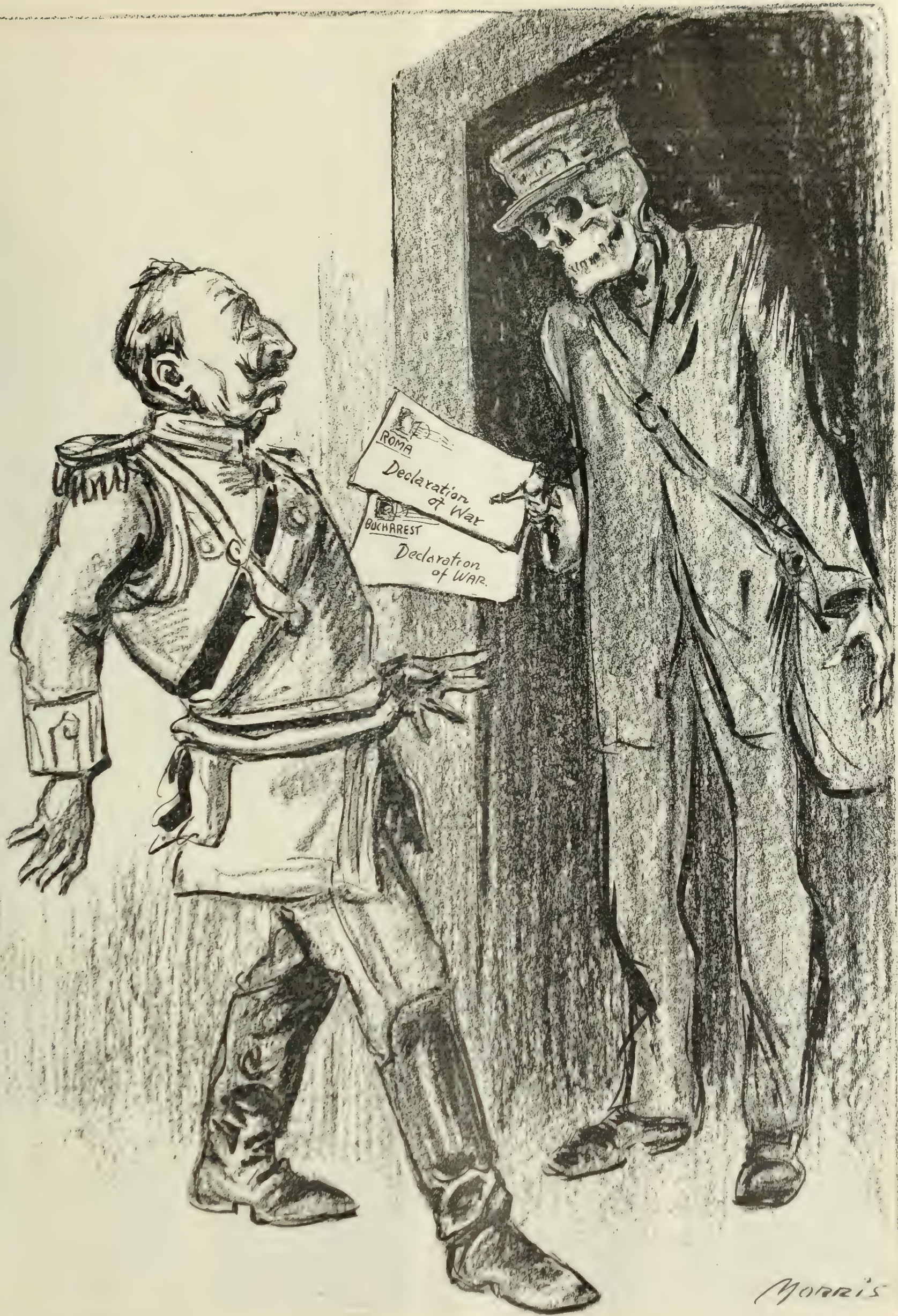
These considerations go far to explain the intensity of our individualism, the nebulousness and nervelessness of our publicmindedness. We are selfish, of course. Altruism is of slow growth, and these hindrances to a life of generous citizenship are magnified by the sense of the shortness of our active existence. Every ambitious man knows that the success or failure of his career turns upon the concentration of his business or professional exertions for fifteen or twenty years. Relaxation, attention diverted from profession or business to public service in any form, may mean personal disaster and the ruin of family fortune.

When, therefore, a man like Mr. Elihu Root warns us that after the European war is over publicmindedness and public service will be not merely exemplary but also imperative, we find ourselves asking just how we are to get them. Addressing the American Bar Association as its president, at the annual meeting held in Chicago last week, Mr. Root attributed a defective administration of law in America, which we all deplore, to an unconscious habit that the legal profession has acquired of regarding the administration of justice as something to be done for private benefit instead of primarily as something to be done for public service. This habit, in turn, he attributed to our highly developed individualism, with its respect for the sanctity of individual rights and the correlated conception of government as designed to secure such rights. Inevitably the lawyer, if he is an honorable man, becomes loyally devoted to his client's interests, and little by little he loses sight of the public view of judicial procedure.

Beyond question Mr. Root is right so far, but will he tell us, or will any one tell us how, in the stress of business and professional life, we are to break away from our individualism or subordinate it to a sense of public responsibility if our economic system remains as individualistic in organization and in functioning as it is at present?

The other day we called attention to the function of monarchies and aristocracies in thinking and building for the future, which democracies are not interested in. The individual short-lived man is as little interested in it as is the democratic mass. In the nature of things it is only a long-lived organism that can be interested in it. A kingly dynasty is such an organism. Less perfectly an aristocracy is such an organism. Would a socialistic society be such an organism? Who is wise enough to tell us?





Morris

THE POSTMAN "TWO MORE, SIRE"



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Strike Called for Labor Day** Next to President Wilson himself, the four most powerful and prominent individuals in the United States today are Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; Warren S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemmen. They have full power to act on behalf of the 640 labor union delegates who have demanded the eight-hour day, with the single exception that they may not surrender this fundamental demand. The four heads of the great railroad brotherhoods announced that the general strike would be ordered for Labor Day, September 4, unless in the meantime the railroad managers accept the compromise proposals of President Wilson or the President is able to induce Congress to take the matter up and enact the eight-hour day into law. The railroad heads have issued a public statement explaining that they cannot accept the President's proposals, because to do so would be to surrender the principle of arbitration, and that they cannot grant the eight-hour day because it would be ruinously costly. They offer to keep an account of the men's wages on an eight-hour basis under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to lay the findings before a special commission of five or more members appointed by the President. They are convinced that such a report would prove the truth of their present contention of the costliness of the eight-hour system. Since the brotherhoods are unwilling to accept any terms which imply the delay necessary for a thorough investigation, the one hope of indus-

trial peace lies in action by Congress. If in spite of every effort to avert it the general railroad strike should occur, it is uncertain whether the employers or the unions would be forced to give in. A sudden walk-out of 350,000 or 400,000 men, including in their number the most highly skilled and indispensable workmen in the railroad business, would certainly tie up the transportation system of the country to an unprecedented degree. The brotherhoods are splendidly organized, confident and unconciliatory; they have apparently not the least doubt of success or the least fear of the future. But the railroad managers and presidents are confident too; indeed many of them have publicly stated that if the railroads should yield now the unions, encouraged by their success, would attempt a strike at some later time to extort yet further concessions and that the inevitable fight might as well be fought and over with as soon as possible. The non-unionists in the railroad trades are all opposed to the strike and many of the older unionists, it is said, will think twice before forfeiting their pensions and all chance of promotion, for the railroads threaten to penalize the strikers even after their reinstatement by refusing them service pensions and by giving preference in promotions to loyal employees.

## Wilson Puts it Up to Congress

Having wholly failed to induce either the employers or the employees to make the concessions that the other party insisted upon, President Wilson resolved to lay before Congress a legislative program which would not only prevent the threatened railroad strike, but insure the nation against similar troubles in the future. On the afternoon of August 29 the President read his address in person

before a joint session of the two houses. He explained the failure of all his efforts to restore industrial peace and suggested as the one remaining possibility of averting the imminent strike that Congress should without delay enact into law the following six recommendations:

First, the immediate passage by the Senate of a bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, reorganizing the Interstate Commerce Commission and enlarging its powers.

Second, the enactment of an eight-hour day law for all railroad operatives on trains engaged in interstate commerce.

Third, the establishment of a commission, appointed by the President, to investigate and report upon the working of the eight-hour day system.

Fourth, explicit approval by Congress of any increase made in freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission which is rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day law.

Fifth, a provision making illegal any railroad strike or lockout prior to the investigation of the merits of the case.

Sixth, provision for the government to take any necessary action to keep trains running that may be needed for military purposes.

These drastic proposals have naturally created a stir in Congress and the country. Any one of the last five is radical enough to be the paramount issue in a presidential election or to keep Congress busy discussing it for months. The labor leaders profess a willingness to call off the strike if the eight-hour day is made law, but they oppose most bitterly the fifth provision, borrowed from the Canadian law, forbidding a strike or lockout until an investigation of the matters of controversy has been made by some competent and impartial authority. But the



Paul Thompson

W. S. CARTER

Who heads Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemmen



Underwood

AUSTIN B. GARRETSON

President of the Railway Conductors and chief spokesman



WARREN S. STONE

Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers



Underwood

WILLIAM S. LEE

President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

THE BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS WHO FORCED THE ISSUE BY CALLING A STRIKE



greatest obstacle to President Wilson's program is the opposition of the shippers to any increase in freight rates. The senators and representatives from the Middle West are particularly hostile, for they represent agricultural communities which have every interest in keeping railroad rates as low as possible. An emergency instalment of the President's program has been introduced by W. C. Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, in the form of a bill granting the eight-hour day and providing for a commission of three appointees of the President to investigate the working of the new system. On September first it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 239 to 56. Most of the opposition was from the Republican minority.

**Hughes Stumps the West** On August 26 Mr. Hughes terminated at Denver a western speech-making tour which has taken him into twelve states and enabled him to address more than one hundred and fifty audiences of voters. The influence of his tour was admittedly very great, and it has certainly been the most interesting part of the campaign thus far. The candidate feels that he has earned a respite, and so he will spend several days in the Colorado mountains before he takes up the campaign in the eastern states. The burden of most of his speeches was the need for greater national efficiency than the Democratic administration had given the country. He spoke frequently on the Democratic misuse of their power over appointive offices and promised to consider only merit in his appointments if he should be elected. In Denver he delivered one of his "America first and America efficient" speeches, saying in part:

We cannot afford to be sectional. We must have policies to upbuild the South, as well as the North and East and the West. We have got to have a common prosperity, or we shall have no prosperity. We have got to succeed altogether, or we shall not succeed at all.

Did you ever reflect how the nations

abroad are able to turn the entire force of national energy into a given direction at will? We cannot do that in this country so easily. We have a complicated system of government. We would not forego the complications of that system, for they mean to us local independence in local affairs quite as much as national power and national strength in national affairs. But we must meet this foreign competition with the maximum efficiency at home. In that way alone can we survive.

Both parties are concentrating their energies to win a victory in Maine, where state elections will be held on September 11. Maine is known as a barometer state, and the trend of the early fall elections has usually indicated the result in November for the nation as well as for the state. The present Democratic governor, Oakley C. Curtis, is up for reelection and a Senator and four Representatives will also be elected.

**The Administration on Trial**

Maine, delivered a speech against the Wilson administration in scathing and characteristic fashion. The speech was doubly important because it was the fullest public statement of his political position that Mr. Roosevelt has made since he declined to run against Mr. Hughes and it may therefore be taken as giving the keynote of his fall campaign on behalf of the Republican nominee. He subordinated all domestic questions to the paramount issue of American prestige in foreign affairs, declaring that the timidity and vacillation of the President had brought indelible disgrace upon the country. He said in part:

America as a nation has been kept in a position of timid indifference and cold selfishness. America, which sprang to the succor of Cuba in 1898, has stood a silent spectator of the invasion of Belgium, of the sinking of the "Lusitania," of the continued slaughter of our own citizens by German submarines, and of the reign of anarchy, rapine and murder in Mexico.

At this moment Mr. Wilson's buglemen advance as his greatest claim that "he has kept us out of war." This claim can be seriously made only by individuals who in-

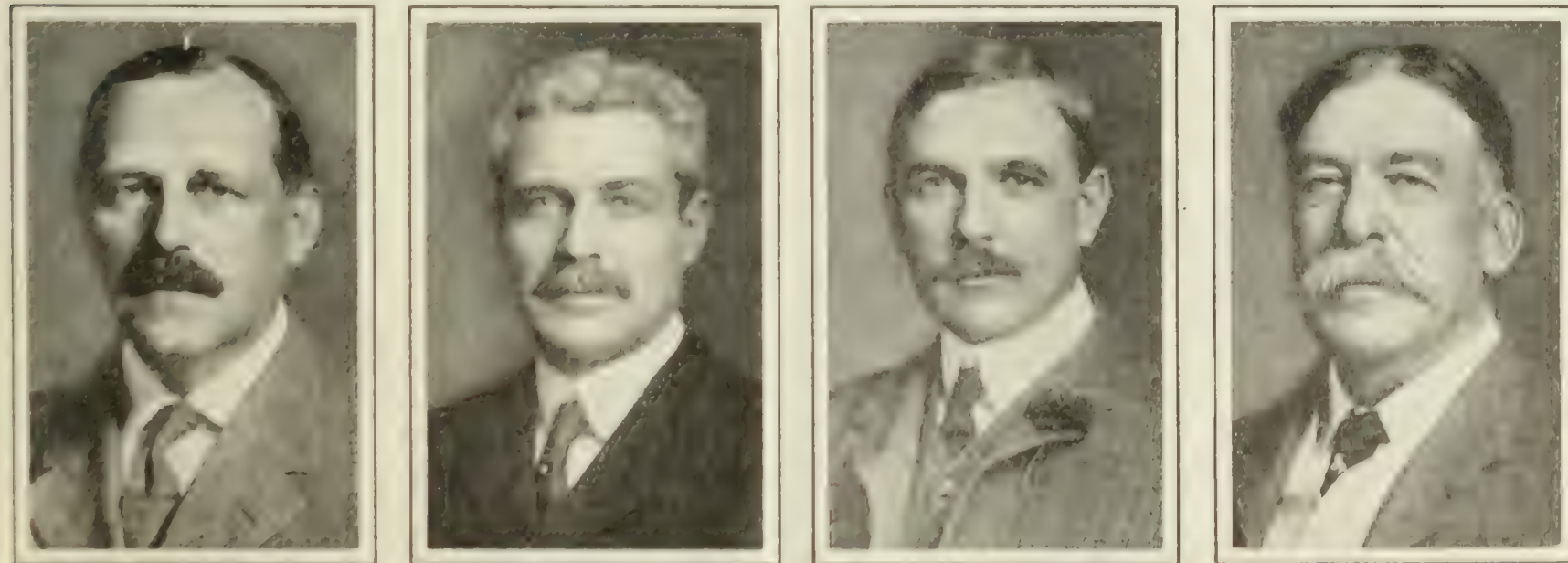
dorse President Wilson's belief that deeds are nothing and words everything.

Under President McKinley we had a war with Spain. Under President Wilson we are assured that we have had "peace" with Mexico. These are the words. Now for the deeds. During the war with Spain fewer Americans were killed by the Spaniards than have been killed by Mexicans during the present "peace" with Mexico. Moreover, when the war with Spain was thru, it was thru. But peace still continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico.

The active participation of Mr. Roosevelt in the campaign is expected to have a great influence in keeping his fellow Progressives from straying off the ranch. The breach between Progressives and regular Republicans has been greatest in California, where the attempt of Governor Hiram Johnson to secure the Republican nomination for senator was bitterly contested in the primaries. But Johnson's overwhelming victory, and the telegram of warm congratulation which Mr. Hughes sent him as soon as his success was known, have gone far to unite the warring factions, at least for the duration of the fall campaign.

The "brief for the defense" of the Democratic administration against the charges brought by Mr. Hughes and ex-President Roosevelt is best summarized in the speech of President Wilson at Long Branch, New Jersey, on September 2, in accepting the Democratic renomination. We publish the more important portions of the address on another page of this issue.

Portsmouth, N. H., Mexican Affairs has been selected as the meeting place for the American and Mexican representatives at the coming conference on the Mexican situation. In the meantime, the administration has determined to maintain the present "moral pressure" upon the Mexican Government to approach the conference in a reasonable and conciliatory manner by sending fresh militia regiments to the border. On August 28 Secretary of War Baker ordered the National Guard units of Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky, totaling



<b>HOWARD ELLIOTT</b> President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway, president of the Northern Pacific	<b>SAMUEL REA</b> President of the Pennsylvania railway, for which he began to work at fifteen	<b>ALFRED H. SMITH</b> President of the New York Central system, Messenger boy on the Lake shore in 1879	<b>EDWARD P. RIPLEY</b> President of the Santa Fe, began as an office clerk on the Pennsylvania
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FOUR OF THE RAILWAY PRESIDENTS WHO MADE A VAIN FIGHT FOR ARBITRATION.



12,000 men, to leave their training camps for service on the border. On the other hand, he directed three New York regiments, two regiments each from Illinois, Missouri and New Jersey, and one regiment each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana, to leave the border for their home stations. The policy of the war department is to give the entire National Guard a chance at frontier service by summoning militia regiments in training camps to replace the militiamen who have been for a long time on the Mexican border. The plan is an excellent one in itself, but some surprise has been expressed at the action of the government in shifting large bodies of troops when a general railroad strike was threatened.

The internal troubles of Mexico are not yet over. A band of some three hundred Villistas attacked and captured the town of Satevo, Chihuahua, on August 25. Villa himself was not with the raiders, but letters from Villa of a recent date were captured in a skirmish near Torreon. It is evident, therefore, that Villa is still a factor to be reckoned with in the Mexican situation. The Carranza government is continuing with its rather drastic legislative program. Carranza has revived the severe church law of 1859, which was the work of the radical President Juarez, nationalizing all church property and putting it under the control of the civil authorities. As is the case in France, the clergy will be permitted to use the buildings for all purposes of worship, but only during the pleasure of the government. It is Carranza's anti-clerical policy which has called down such vigorous denunciations upon the Mexican Con-



THE RUMANIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY

Immediately upon the declaration of war the Rumanians seized several of the passes in the Transylvanian Alps, then advancing into Hungary they occupied the city of Kronstadt. On the other side they have crossed the Danube into Bulgaria and taken Ruschuk

stitutionalists and their American supporters, including even President Wilson, during the meetings of the recent Roman Catholic congress.

President Wilson has abandoned, at least so far as the present session of Congress is concerned, the much talked

of Pan-American treaty plan which he urged before the Pan-American Scientific Congress last January. Its aim was to make impossible future wars among American republics by a mutual promise to submit all difficulties to arbitration, to prevent the organization of revolutionary conspiracies in any nation against any other, and to guarantee each other's sovereignty and integrity from foreign invasion. This plan met with opposition from some of the Latin-American republics, but not enough to account for its sudden abandonment by the President. Probably the difficulties of the Mexican situation and the urgency of domestic problems have convinced President Wilson that the present was no time to urge his project.

**Rumania's Declaration of War to Austria-Hungary on August 29.** In the note conveying the Rumanian Government bases its action chiefly upon the example of Italy. The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, which Rumania joined in 1883, had, says the note, "only a conservative and defensive character." Since Austria-Hungary entered upon a Balkan war without previous notification to her allies, Rumania, like Italy, regarded herself as released from any obligation to Austria-Hungary. When Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary in the spring of 1915 the Triple Alliance was dissolved. Rumania, however, has remained neutral up to the present in the hope of securing peace and the maintenance of treaty obligations. But, continues the note:



THE RUMANIAN WEDGE

The entrance of Rumania into the war has changed the aspect of the Balkan situation. The Rumanian and what is more the Russian troops in Rumania can now attack Hungary to the north, Serbia to the west and Bulgaria to the south. At the same time the Allied forces in Greece can attack Bulgaria and Serbia to the north.



The neutrality which Rumania imposed upon herself in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of her will, and contrary to her interests, had been adopted as the results of the assurances that Austria-Hungary, in declaring war against Serbia, was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized.

Today we are confronted by a situation de facto threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of a nature constituting a grave menace to the future of Rumania. The work of peace which Rumania attempted to accomplish, in a spirit of faithfulness to the Triple Alliance, thus was rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it.

The note then refers to the discontent of the Rumanians who live under the rule of Austria-Hungary and concludes:

For a period of thirty years the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary not only never saw a reform introduced, but, instead, were treated as an inferior race and condemned to suffer the oppression of a foreign element which constitutes only a minority amid the diverse nationalities constituting the Austro-Hungarian States.

All the injustices our brothers thus were made to suffer maintained between our country and the monarchy a continual state of animosity. At the outbreak of the war Austria-Hungary made no effort to ameliorate these conditions. After two years of the war Austria-Hungary showed herself as prompt to sacrifice her peoples as powerless to defend them. The war in which almost the whole of Europe is partaking raises the gravest problems affecting the national development and very existence of the states.

Rumania, from a desire to hasten the end of the conflict and to safeguard her racial interests, sees herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her realization of her national unity. For these reasons Rumania considers herself, from this moment, in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

**Rumanians Invade Hungary** The Rumanians, having once decided to enter the war, lost no time in beginning. In fact, according to the official dispatches from Bucharest, the Rumanian troops crossed the Hungarian frontier at several points during the night of August 27, altho Rumania did not declare war until the 29th. Three considerable towns near the border fell into their hands immediately. The army that entered thru the Tomos or Predeal Pass took Kronstadt, the chief city of Transylvania. Another army, entering by the Vulcan Pass, occupied Petrozeng, another industrial center 130 miles west of Kronstadt. Further west, near the famous Iron Gates of the Danube, the Rumanians captured the town of Orsova.

On the southern border the Rumanians, also, it appears, took time by the forelock and captured the Bulgarian city of Ruchuk before war was declared between Bulgaria and Rumania. This is a strong and important city on the banks of the Danube and has long been coveted by the Rumanians. They took it in 1913, but had to relinquish it by the Treaty of Bucharest.

Rumania is about the size of Illinois, but supports a population of over 7,500,000, altho it has no large cities. Bucharest, the capital, with 340,000 inhabitants, is the largest. Three years

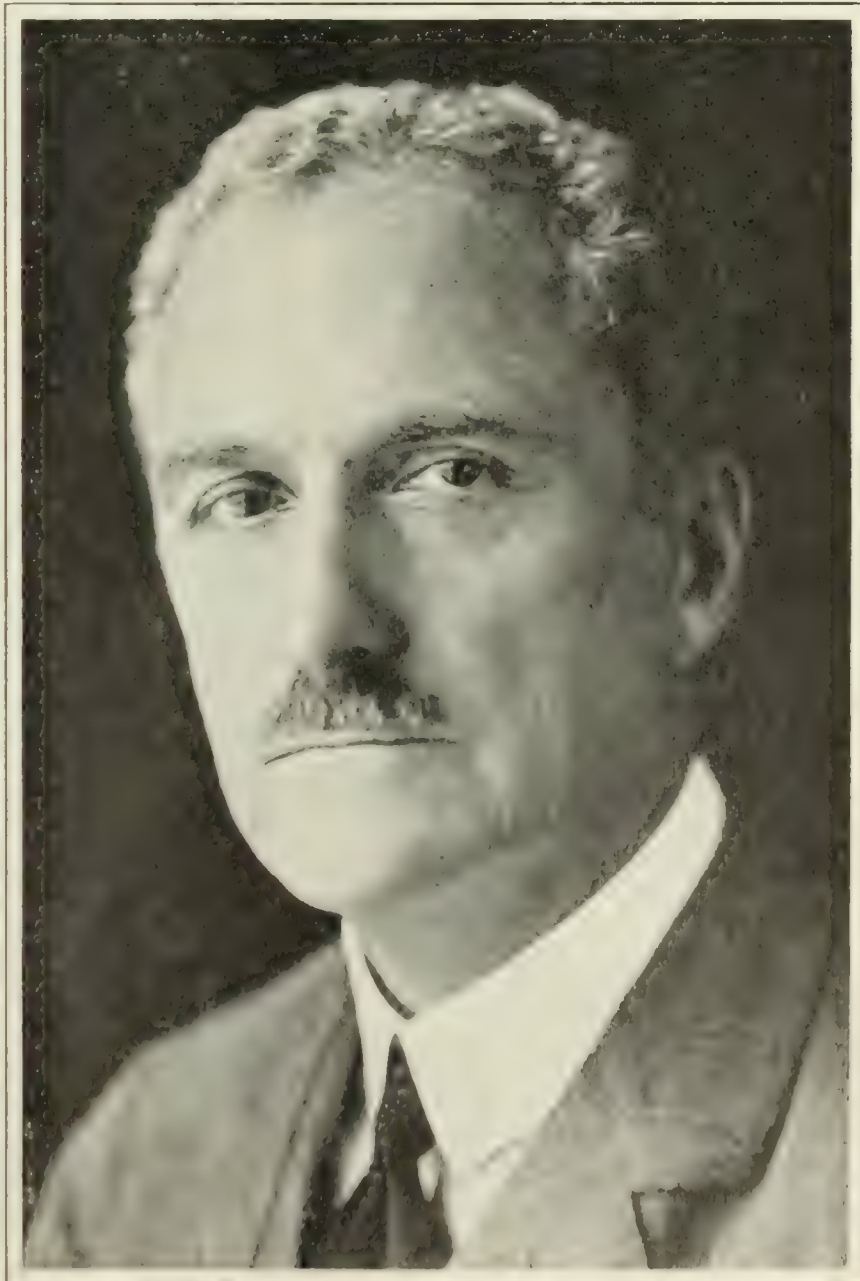
ago Rumania put into the field against Bulgaria about 400,000 troops, and since they had no fighting to do then, presumably the same number are now available. If necessary, it would be possible to raise 700,000 or more. Their fighting ability is unknown, for the Rumanians have not been actively engaged in warfare since 1877, when they took the part of the Russians against the Turks and showed good mettle at Plevna. Now they may again encounter their ancient enemy, for it was reported some weeks ago that Turks had been brought from Constantinople into Hungary, a report hard to understand at the time, for there was then no apparent danger threatening Hungary. The Rumanian troops are German trained and armed with Krupp guns. During the two years of the war Rumania has been selling her grain to Germany and getting in exchange arms and ammunition which she is now about to use against their makers.

In breaking over the Transylvania mountain wall of Hungary the Rumanians have come into a region whose population reflects its strange history. Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, the cities they

are after, are obviously not Rumanian names nor Magyar either. The old name of this country, the Siebenbürgen, gives a clew to what was a Saxon colony set down in the midst of Magyars and later overflowed with Rumanians. How the Saxons got there in the first place we cannot stop to explain, and if we did probably the reader would prefer the explanation that he learned in his youth from Browning's "Pied Piper of Hamelin." It is sufficient for our present purpose to know that the Land of the Seven Cities, otherwise Transylvania, now contains about two and a half million population, of whom only a quarter of a million are of

Saxon blood. Those of the Hungarian or Magyar race number about 800,000, while the Rumanians have risen to a million and a half. Various other estimates are obtainable but none is reliable, for the census figures are notoriously manipulated for political purposes, especially to conceal the fact that the Rumanians, being good breeders, are getting far ahead of the more wealthy and aristocratic Saxons and Magyars with their limited families. So Transylvania was being gradually conquered by Rumanians long before the Rumanians came over the Alps to take possession by force of arms. Whether they will be welcomed by their race or not remains to be seen. The Rumanian members of the Austrian parliament at least have declared their loyalty to the Emperor Francis Joseph and denounced Rumania's entrance into the war as a national disaster.

The racial and class divisions of Transylvania are accentuated by religious differences. The Magyars are Roman Catholics or Unitarians, the Saxons Protestants and the Rumanians Greek Catholic. The Magyar minority, realizing that it was losing in the game, has resorted to desperate expedients to suppress the Rumanian language and



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ROBERT BACON

As Ambassador to France and Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Bacon had an unusual training for public office and one that makes him an idealist, for the Senate from New York notable. He is an avowed "unimpaired" and stands shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Roosevelt in his political thinking.



religion. The election districts have been unscrupulously gerrymandered so as to keep down the Rumanian representation in parliament. The Rumanian press has been restricted and their churches and schools interfered with.

The most important city of Transylvania is Kronstadt, tho perhaps now that it has been taken by the Rumanians we should call it Brasov. It has a population of thirty-five to forty thousand, about equally divided between the three races. The next city in size is Hermannstadt, which the Hungarians call Nagy-szeben and the Rumanians Sibiu. This has 26,000, two-thirds of them Saxon. It is the headquarters of the 12th Army Corps of the Austro-Hungarian army and is not likely to be surrendered so readily, altho it appears to be the policy of the Teutonic General Staff to retire from the frontier as the Rumanians advance and establish a line of defense somewhere in the interior of Hungary.

**Greece in Turmoil** The advance of the Bulgars into Macedonia and especially their occupation of the port of Kavala has roused such resentment against the policy of King Constantine as to endanger his crown. By a curious coincidence, the King has been again attacked by the same malady which disabled him last year when the Allies became too pressing, and he has had to submit to another operation on his ribs. This has prevented him from giving the audiences that the French Minister at Athens asked to submit the Allies' demands.

Riotous demonstrations against the King and in favor of Venizelos are reported, and the insurgents have seized control of some towns. In Athens 50,000 Greeks are said to have assem-



HE ENLISTED!

The Recruiting Sergeant: "If I can get him drunk he will surely enlist." The intoxicant is labelled "Imperialism." From *De Notenkraker* of Amsterdam

### THE GREAT WAR

**August 28**—Hindenburg replaces Falkenhayn in command of all the German forces. Bulgars take Drama, Macedonia.

**August 29**—Rumanians take Orsova, near Iron Gates. Bernhardt appointed to command in Kovel section.

**August 30**—Rumanians take Kronstadt, Hungary, and Ruschuk, Bulgaria.

**August 31**—Turkey and Bulgaria declare war against Rumania. Serbs repulse Bulgars in Macedonia.

**September 1**—Rumanians take Petrozseny, Hungary. Russia reports capture of 15,800 men in Galicia.

**September 2**—Anglo-French fleet threatens Athens. Turkish victory over Russians in Caucasus reported; 5000 prisoners taken.

bled in front of the residence of Venizelos, who address them in favor of participation in the war on the side

of the Allies. When Venizelos was Premier last year he arranged with the Allies to take part in the campaign against Constantinople. In compensation for such aid Great Britain offered to cede the island of Cyprus and Greece was also promised territory in Asia Minor when Turkey should be divided up by the Allies. But the King repudiated this arrangement and dismissed Venizelos on the ground that the plan involved the cession of Macedonian territory, probably Kavala, to Bulgaria in order to prevent her from taking the side of the Central Powers.

When the failure of the Gallipoli campaign became apparent it seemed to the Greeks that the King had acted wisely in keeping Greece out of the war, but now it looks different. The Bulgars have got Kavala for themselves, with the connivance of the King. The Allies hold Salonica, and having forced the King to dismiss the army, they have Greece altogether at their mercy and are not disposed to cede Cyprus or any other territory. In fact, nothing would suit the Allies better than a revolution that should dethrone the King and his Hohenzollern Queen, and it is not surprising that his resignation is rumored. An Anglo-French fleet of 23 warships and seven transports has appeared off Piraeus, the port of Athens.

Meantime the Bulgars continue to gain ground on the east of Salonica, altho on the west they have been repulsed by the Serbs with heavy losses. The forts of Drama fell into their hands after some resistance by the small Greek garrison. Seres is surrounded and all the region east of the Struma River is now under Bulgarian control.



Associated Press

### THE RUMANIAN PREMIER

T. C. Brătianu assumed the responsibility for the declaration of war by Rumania. The Brătianu or Brătianu family have played an important part in Rumanian history. Ion Brătianu was the real ruler of Rumania for about forty years and established its independence.



Underwood

### KING FERDINAND OF RUMANIA

A wartime king. He succeeded King Carol on October 11, 1914. Tho his uncle, King Carol, was a Hohenzollern, and his aunt and wife were both German princesses, King Ferdinand has identified himself with Rumanian national aspirations and went to the front promptly.



Underwood

### THE MAN WHO BROUGHT RUMANIA IN

Take Jonescu has long been known as the leading statesman of Rumania. He represented his country at London during the conference that tried to put an end to the Balkan war three years ago and he has been a strong advocate of the cause of the Allies from the beginning.



# THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATS

## SALIENT POINTS IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

**I** DO not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government.

Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before.

The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it. . . . and a tariff board has been created whose function it will be to keep the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance alike of our business men and of our Congress. American energies are now directed toward the markets of the world.

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business, but only against unfair business and the pretense of competition where there was none, and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise.

By the federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic.

Effective measures have been taken for the recreation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade. . . . For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit by means of the federal reserve act and the rural credits act. . . . By an intelligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing and as a security for loans from the banks. . . . The workmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation by the legal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life and not a mere marketable commodity, by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and responsible individuals, by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents, by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes and by putting the federal department of labor at the disposal of the working man when in search of work.

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from harmful labor. We have instituted a system of national aid in the building of highroads such as the country has been feeling after for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. . . . We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the

tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation. . . .

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

The rights of our own citizens became involved; that was inevitable. Where they did this was our guiding principle—that property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages when



Copyright Paul Thompson

### THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

the war is over, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages.

The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men among us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was condemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States. . . .

### LET THE MEXICANS SEEK LIBERTY

The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty. . . . and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way. . . . The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces

that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty, and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance I am ready to serve their ends when I can. . . . Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object. . . .

### WORLD PEACE

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved, but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. . . .

The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted. . . .

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace thruout the world, we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and

develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. . . . It will only remain for the masters of enterprise among us to act in energetic concert and for the Government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance thruout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend. . . .

### NO LITTLE AMERICANISM

We believe that the day of little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are gone and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States, whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for big America and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms. . . . and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection as upon a people . . . to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.



# WILLIAM HAYES WARD

BY HIS CO-WORKERS



THE best part of my education—and by far the pleasantest—I got from daily association with Dr. Ward for twelve years. It began, however, long before I knew him,

for I was brought up on *The Independent*, and so imbibed his ideas from infancy. But the first piece of personal instruction I ever had from him was the rejection of a bit of verse, an attempted translation of Sully-Prudhomme's "Star." In returning this Dr. Ward wrote that I "danced about first on one foot, then on t'other, like a French dancing master." I should have taken this as a compliment, since I supposed French dancing masters were the most skilful in the world, if the manuscript had not been enclosed.

Dr. Ward disliked to use printed rejection slips as much as a contributor dislikes to receive them. He usually penned a letter of kindly criticism. If the amateur author brought in his work in person—as he too often does—Dr. Ward would sometimes stop in the midst of an editorial to go over the manuscript in detail. I have known him to spend an hour or more fixing up the meter of a piece of verse that he knew could never be made usable.

Of course, this sort of thing did not pay—him. But many a writer who is now getting top-notch prices for his or her contributions owes the success to Dr. Ward's encouragement and advice. I have heard him tell of the commotion caused in the office by the arrival of Lanier's "Ballad of Trees and the Master." All the editorial force gathered around to hear the poem as it was read and reread and finally the printers came in from the composing room, sticks in hand, to listen to it. In the evening Dr. Ward recited it to the home circle at the dinner table, and afterward said that no other short poem had so touched him on first reading except "Crossing the Bar."

For Kipling's poetry Dr. Ward had a great admiration and I have heard him recite with deep emotion the tribute to Wolcott Balestier, which, it seems to me, might well serve as his own epitaph:

Scarce had he need to cast his pride or slough the dross of earth  
 When as he trod that day to God,  
 He walked he from his birth.

In simpleness and gentleness, and honor  
 and clean mirth.

Beyond the loom of the last lone star thru  
 open darkness hurled  
 Further than rebel comet dared, or living  
 star swarm swirled  
 Sits he with such as praise our God for  
 that they served his world.

But more than all others, Dr. Ward loved Milton. He knew by heart much of his poetry and of his still more neglected prose, and used to quote it in his editorials as often as the rest of us would let him. If Dr. Ward had been teacher in a school of journalism I am sure he would have kept the students on Milton's prose works as a steady diet.

Several years ago Dr. Ward confided to me that he wanted to write three more books before he died. One was to be on Assyriology, one was to give expression to his matured religious opinions, and the third was to be a study of the technic of English verse. Two of these three wishes came to pass; the first in his "Seal Cylinders of Western Asia," a quarto volume with 1500 drawings published by the Carnegie Institution, and the second in his "What I Believe and Why," published

in *The Independent* a year ago and in book form by Scribner's, but the third, the volume on prosody, he did not live to finish.

But few men have come so near accomplishing their life task. His eighty years were full and running over with work. He wasted no time. He put in more hours in the editorial office than any of us younger fellows, for he got down earlier, altho he lived in Newark, and he never stopped for lunch. And between daybreak and the time for taking the train to New York City, he had done what most men would call a hard day's work, poring over Assyrian inscriptions and digging in the garden. We had no need for a nature calendar in the office, for he always brought a bit of the outdoors with him, flowers to drop on the desk of the typewriter girl, or Seckel pears to fill the pockets of the office boy. He often came in wearing a pansy, not in his buttonhole but in his mouth. The portrait on our cover would look more natural to me if there had been a pansy stem between his lips.

No eight-hour law for him and no labor-saving devices, except his devices for saving the labor of others. His desk was never clear, but his mind always was. He violated all the laws of efficiency, yet he could turn out more copy on a great variety of subjects in a shorter time than more systematic men. He disregarded all warnings to slow down, yet somehow he managed to get in over sixty years of incessant activity. Once I remember he came into my office holding out a double handful of pins. He always saved the pins used in the printing office to fasten the copy to the galley proof, regardless of the relative value of time and pins. "See here, Slosson," he said, "see here. Every one of these pins represents eighteen inches of proof and the doctors told me twenty-five years ago that if I read another galley of proof I would ruin my eyesight." And he went off chuckling like a small boy who has eaten green apples and didn't get the threatened stomach ache.

The door of Dr. Ward's office was open to all comers. And all comers came. College presidents and beggars, bishops and heretics, authors and bores—I see my pairs of categories are not mutually exclusive, but never mind. One moment he would be arguing excitedly with a rabbi over the translation of a Hebrew text, and the next conferring with a Chinese over the exclusion

*Ed. Nine Governors of Nine States.  
 at Boston  
 The meeting of the Governors of  
 the several States of the Union was  
 useful and memorable in various  
 ways. but in no way more so than  
 in the public testimony given by  
 nine Governors of ~~several~~ States  
 as to the success and value of  
 woman suffrage in their res-  
 eral States. They spoke of a  
 decision given by the New  
 League for Woman Suffrage  
 of Massachusetts, and most  
 enthusiastically they testified their  
 experience and their hope  
 that Massachusetts would  
 adopt the measure at the  
 next election.  
 Such testimony is con-  
 clusive. Reason favors the  
 favor the ballot for women*

#### DR. WARD'S COPY

This is the first sheet of the last piece of manuscript in Dr. Ward's own formidable handwriting that was received in *The Independent* office. It was an editorial published September 13, 1915. After that Dr. Ward's many editorial contributions were dictated, his paralysis making writing impossible.



laws. He picked his protégées from all races and countries. In a letter from Babylon to *The Independent* in 1885, "A Day at the Tower of Babel," he refers to "our sharp, honest and faithful young servant and interpreter, Daniel, whose facility with languages (he talks Arabic, Turkish, Kurdish, Armenian and English, and has a smattering of as many more languages) is our shame and despair." His encouraging words to this young Armenian, Daniel Noorian, brought him to this country and now he has one of the finest oriental shops on Fifth avenue.

Dr. Ward was alive at more points than any other man I ever saw. I have spoken of his delight at a find in poetry, but I have seen him equally enthusiastic over the discovery of helium and of the code of Hammurabi. Botany and astronomy were his special hobbies. Church federation and simplified spelling were his pets of reforms. Intolerance and pretentiousness were his chief detestations. His pen was sharpened to a dagger's point whenever he discussed a case of race prejudice or the spread of academic ritualism. Most of the reforms for which he labored and suffered obloquy in his younger days, the abolition of slavery, the rights of women, the liberalizing of theology and the decline of sectarianism, were in large measure won before he died. But his face was always set toward the future and he was as much ahead of his time to the last as he was when he went out as a young man to make Kansas a free state. I often asked him to write up his memoirs because he had known so many interesting people and he had been on the inside of so many important movements. But he always refused, for he was concerned with the people and

problems of the present and the future, not those of the past. He had a great dislike of obituaries. That is why I have not written one of him.

EDWIN E. SLOSSON

*Literary Editor of The Independent*

ONE could not know William Hayes Ward long without discovering that his deepest interest was religion and that his approach to religion was primarily along the pathways of thought. He could not have been a religious man unless he had been convinced that religion was rational. His faith in Christianity was the deepest thing in him just because he was convinced that the Christian explanation of life was the most reasonable explanation. All this is made plain in "What I Believe and Why."

When I entered *The Independent* office, Edward Eggleston was the "Superintending Editor" and Ward was the "Office Editor." My title was "Religious Editor." I was expected to write up the important news, to discuss editorially religious events and problems, and to review the religious books. After a few months Eggleston withdrew from the staff and Ward became "Superintending Editor."

Here began, for me, the most intimate intellectual companionship that I have ever known. In all my work Ward was equally interested: and while he never undertook to dictate my policy, I came to value his insight and judgment, and all the great happenings in the realm of religious thought were freely thrashed out in our discussion. The lucidity, justness, integrity and courage of his religious thinking were always an illuminating and inspiring influence. Our discussion often took us down to the fundamental

ideas, and all that reasoning which fills the first part of "What I Believe and Why" seemed quite familiar to me when I read it a year or two ago in *The Independent*. I know that he entertained long ago the hope of putting his belief into a coherent statement. I am glad that he was able to realize his purpose. I doubt if anything more valuable in the way of apologetics has been done for this generation. I found a good many educated men, lawyers, physicians, thoughtful

business men following these discussions thru *The Independent* with keen appreciation.

One source of Ward's strength as a theologian was in the soundness of his moral sense. He knew that bad morality could not be good theology. He believed with Abraham that the Judge of all the earth would do right, and when he found in the Bible or anywhere else the Judge of all the earth represented as doing wrong, he knew that that thought originated in the defective moral sense of the writer. All theologies and all revelations, he clearly saw, must be subjected to the ethical test. Our ethical standards may not be infallible, but they are the best we have, and if we are sure of anything about God it is, as Whittier says, "That nothing can be good in Him, that evil is in me."

Well, old fellow, good-bye. We've had some busy days together; there are more coming, I hope. You've done a good day's work, and I am not talking to you about rest, for with you work is rest. Keep at it.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN

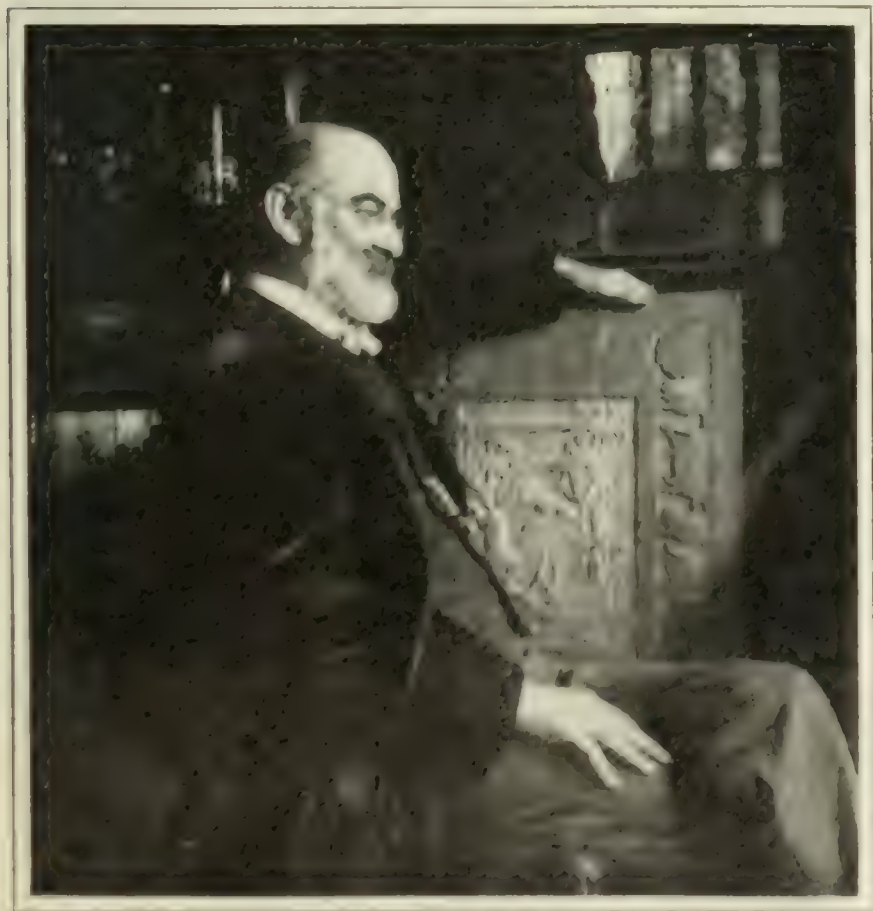
*Religious Editor of The Independent, 1871-1874,  
Pastor Emeritus of First Congregational  
Church, Columbus, Ohio*

WHEN a great man dies we can raise a monument to his memory and forget him, but when a good man passes we do not dismiss him with a memorial. The life he lived, the work he accomplished, becomes a part of our inheritance. Others better fitted will tell of Dr. Ward's achievements as a scholar; those elements of his character which have impressed this writer during a friendship of nearly twenty years were the greatness of the man himself and his sense of other men—which was interpretative but never critical. He was so acclimated in his own virtues that they were not, like most good men's virtues, thorns in other men's sides; he had worn them so long that they fitted him like a kindness. He was so lovingly and invincibly related to man that nothing separated him from God. He did not make the earth to earth and dust to dust distinction between one life and another life which most men do; he was cheerfully and naturally immortal in this present world.

With these qualities of faith and gentleness which distinguish the saint he died poor and left a great estate to this and all generations—the labors of a great scholar so well done that they will never be done again, and the life of a good man well lived.

CORRA HARRIS

*Contributor to The Independent since 1899.  
Author of "A Circuit Rider's Wife," "The  
Recording Angel," "Co-Citizens"*



DR. WARD AT HOME

This photograph, taken by Edwin E. Slosson some ten years ago, shows Dr. Ward in his study with his hand resting upon a wood panel carved with an Assyrian design by his sister.

ALL those associated with the late Dr. William Hayes Ward in editorial work must have been impressed, as I was, by the abundant evidence of his industry and his intelligent interest in all kinds of current news. Widely known as an authority in certain difficult and obscure fields of ancient history—notably in Assyriology and the Oriental art of former times—



he never made any untimely exhibition of his exceptional knowledge of these subjects. Altho he was a learned archeologist—this was shown by his books, his lectures, his collections, and his work as director of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia—there was always to be seen his desire to be thoroughly acquainted with affairs and movements of the present time; and his ability to discuss them in a competent way was beyond question. Educated for the pulpit, with some experience as a pastor, it was not as a preacher or a clergyman that he sat at his editorial desk, altho his course was in no way at variance with his original profession. Unassuming and unobtrusive, he was always alert and sympathetic with both mind and heart. Those who worked with him deeply regret the loss of a man so strong in mind and character.

FRANK D. ROOT

*Financial and Political Editor of The Independent, 1898-1916*

THE death of William Hayes Ward, like that of James Whitcomb Riley, is to me not so much the removal of a distinguished name from American letters, as the loss of a valued friend.

Early in the nineties, actually in 1890, I believe, I went to New York to accept a position on *The Independent*, at that time still under the active control of its founder, the late Henry C. Bowen. I was to fill the post of office editor, as it was called, then lately left vacant by the death of one of Mr. Bowen's able sons, John Eliot Bowen. As an assistant to Dr. Ward, I was only made to feel that I had come in for a share of that friendship which young Bowen had enjoyed, and all my relations with the staff of *The Independent*, during my two or three years' stay, were of the most cordial and kindly.

It was my business to give a first reading to all contributions, to recommend what I liked to my superior for final decision, to assist in the weekly make-up of the paper, and in the proof-reading. This was my introduction to the editorial business, and was certainly most fortunate.

Dr. Ward was a man of great energy and industry, quick in his decisions, very active in his movements, but withal most indulgent to all who were associated with him, and were often, I fear, far slower than he, for all his years. He was an excellent proof-reader—one of those things for which men, it seems, must have a gift. And it always piqued me that I never could catch all the mistakes on a page. After laboring carefully over the pages, with the utmost pains to have them accurate, I would hand them over to Dr. Ward. He would push his spectacles upon his forehead, give a hurried glance up and down the sheet, make two or three furious dabs with his pen, and—there were my oversights exposed and corrected.

While Dr. Ward liked to allow me a fairly free hand in selecting the poetry and fiction for the paper, I soon came to have a great respect for his judgment, particularly in poetry. Indeed, I used to think that of the editors of that time there were only

two who really knew poetry when they saw it. One of these was Dr. Ward, the other was Richard Watson Gilder, I recall the delight with which Dr. Ward would read a bit of really good verse that might happen to drop out of the mail bag, and the enthusiasm with which he welcomed the work of Emily Dickinson, which appeared at that time.

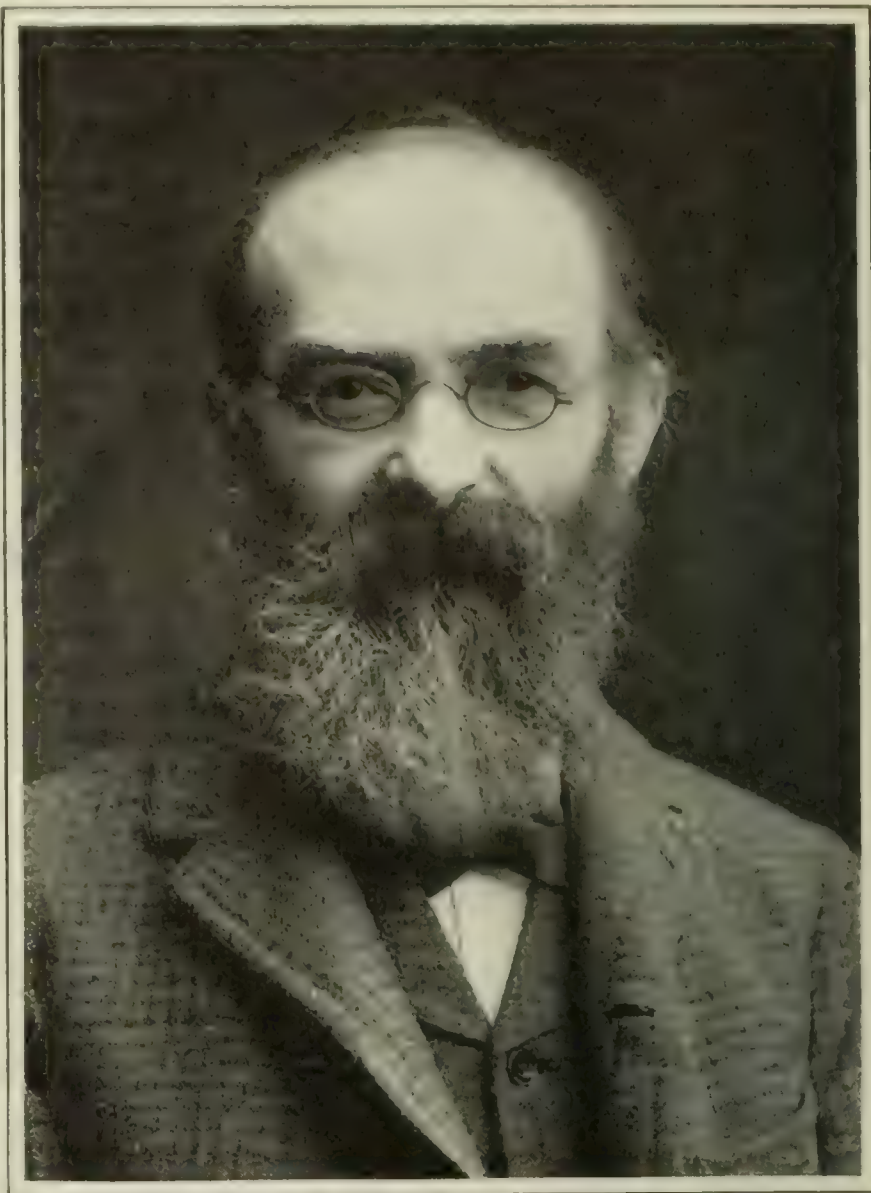
Two visions of Dr. Ward are imperishable. I see him darting out of his room in a mad haste, to dictate a letter or an editorial note, on the spur of the thought, and then darting back again just as hurriedly. Doubtless he could have called the stenographer in to him. But he could move more quickly than she could. His own impulsive way was the better. What matter if it used up energy? He seemed to have energy to burn.

Again I see him of a winter morning. I had gone to spend the night with him in his Newark home, and when I got up and looked out of the window on a world all covered with deep snow after a storm, there was Dr. Ward shoveling a path out to the road, so that his sister would not have to wet her feet in getting to the car. That was the man; a tireless energetic scholar and a Christian gentleman. He belonged to the old school, which we must see pass away with regret, and I believe few men leave the world having won a kindlier affection from all who met them.

BLISS CARMAN

*Office Editor of The Independent 1890-1892,  
Author of "Pipes of Pan," "April Airs"  
and other verses*

FOR twenty-five years Dr. William Hayes Ward has been a trustee of Amherst College. His equipment for the office could hardly be excelled. A graduate of Amherst College of the Class of 1856, educated for the ministry, experienced as professor in Ripon College, editor of *The Independent*, identified with the different missionary societies for the uplift of mankind, an archeologist of world-wide renown, of broad scholarship, and a believer in the tradi-



*From a photograph taken by Alnan in the Nineties*

*William Hayes Ward*

tions of Amherst College; these were a few of the qualifications which he brought to the college as a trustee in the year 1891. In those days there were sixteen trustees of Amherst, seven of whom were clergymen, including Dr. Ward. He was one of the very first to recognize the modern tendency of education, and the sciences as well as the classics and philosophy always found in him a strong advocate. There was nothing narrow or illiberal in the make-up of Dr. Ward. He knew perfectly well what a college education should be; he knew how this education should be obtained; he knew the kind of men who should teach it; and he never failed to express himself and to fight for his ideals.

No one can exaggerate the influence of this type of a man in a board of trustees, and the position which Amherst holds in the world of recent years is in no small measure due to the influence which Dr. Ward, in his quiet and effective manner, exercised in the board.

GEORGE A. PLIMPTON

*President of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College*

LONG before Dr. Ward gave us his aid in laying the foundations of the Federal Council of the Churches. I had known of his deep interest in the cause of Christian unity. During his

(Continued on page 385)



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Hind  
Mackensen commands the Teutons.



Paul Thompson—Underwood—Copyright International Film

To the left, General Fredericksz, who commands the Russian and Serbian contingents in the Balkan offensive. Above, General Sarraill, who is in general charge of the Balkan campaign. No one has yet explained why it is almost always a Frenchman who commands the Allies in joint operation. To the right, General Constantine Moschopoulos, the pro-Ally Chief of Staff of the Greek army, very recently appointed.



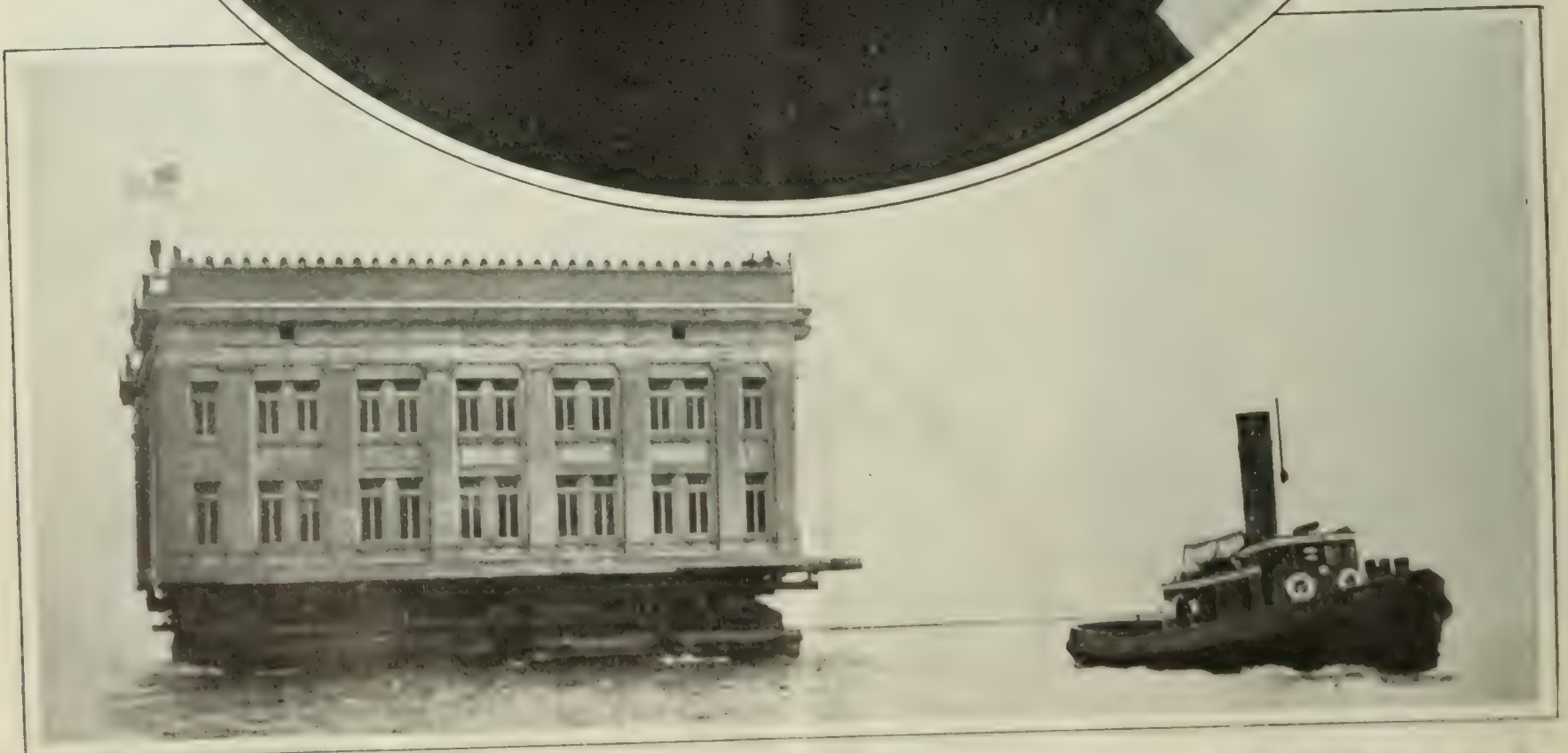
Underwood  
Ferdinand of Bulgaria guessed wrong.







Central News



International Film

Above—A strategist on whom the success of armies depends, a field bacteriologist at Salonica making tests for tropical diseases. Below—Ohio's state building going home from the Exposition Grounds at San Francisco to Columbus.





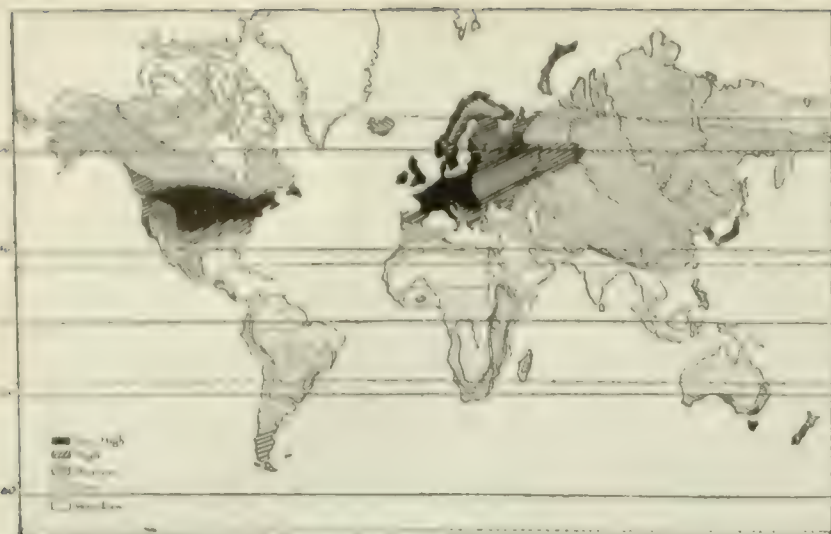
Copyright International Film

*In these smart lines it is hard to recognize the Serbian army that was so badly punished in Mackensen's drive.*



*"Intolerance," a film that contrasts persecutions—such as this massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day—with liberal ideals.*





THE DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY ON THE BASIS OF CLIMATE



THE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIZATION

# THE STORM BELT OF CIVILIZATION

BY PRESTON W. SLOSSON

**W**HAT climate is most favorable to civilization? These two maps represent in graphic form the conclusions of the noted geographer and explorer, Ellsworth Huntington, in his recent study of "Civilization and Climate," published by the Yale University Press. His task was to trace the influence of a favorable climate upon the development of the highest civilizations of the world.

Instead of making up a map of the relative civilization of different countries to suit his own views, he entrusted the task to other geographers and travelers of more or less distinction, and accepted the average of their verdicts as final. He divided the land surface of the earth into 185 regions and asked his correspondents to give the rank of each in civilization on a one to ten scale. Fifty-four individuals from fifteen different countries took the trouble to make the requested classification and from their answers the chart of civilization was constructed. Of course the map is based wholly upon opinion, even tho it represents the opinion of many men in many countries. The method of statistical comparison would, as the author admits, have been an infinitely better way of making the map but for the fact that only for a few highly civilized countries do accurate and comparable statistics exist. If conditions in Manchuria and Arabia are to be compared at all, it can only be by recording the opinions of those who are familiar with both regions thru reading or thru travel.

Professor Huntington in his search for ideal climatic conditions relied chiefly upon very detailed records of the work done from day to day by piece workers in several factories in New England and elsewhere. After eliminating every source of error, such as unusual pressure of work at

certain seasons, it was found that a very definite correlation was discovered between energy and weather. Other observations of a similar sort, such as the marks of students in West Point and Annapolis, were collected with results which confirmed the conclusions previously reached. The author has summarized these as follows:

The results are surprising. Changes in the barometer seem to have little effect. Humidity possesses a considerable degree of importance, but the most important element is clearly temperature. The people here considered are physically most active when the average temperature is from 60 to 65 degrees, that is, when the noon temperature rises to 70 degrees or even more. . . . Mental activity reaches a maximum when the outside temperature averages about 38 degrees, that is, when there are mild frosts at night. Another highly important climatic condition is the change of temperature from one day to the next. People do not work well when the temperature remains constant. Great changes are also unfavorable. The ideal conditions are moderate changes, especially a cooling of the air at frequent intervals.

For his map of the degrees of human energy to be expected in different parts of the world, Professor Huntington selects fifty degrees Fahrenheit as the ideal average temperature, since it is half way between the best temperatures for physical and for mental work. But it is the very backbone of his contention that mean temperature is of little significance unless the day-to-day range of temperature is also taken into consideration. His investigations have convinced him that too monotonous a climate is as bad as one too warm or too cool. Therefore his map represents climatic variety (measured by the annual range of temperature and the frequency of storms) as well as mean temperature.

While the correspondence of the two maps is certainly remarkable, it

is open to the objection that civilization has not always been distributed as it is at present. The earliest civilizations of the Old World arose in the valleys of the Nile and the Tigris-Euphrates, both of which are given a very low rank on the map of climatic energy. In the New World the Mayas of Yucatan and Guatemala occupied what is now one of the most unhealthful spots of the globe, and yet the ruins of their civilization are a wonder to the archeologists of today. But Professor Huntington believes that there is an explanation for the shifting centers of civilization in the coincident shifting of climatic zones.

The author admits that his theory seems to lead to pessimistic conclusions. The most favored areas occupy only about a twentieth of the surface of the earth and for the most part they are already well populated. There is apparently little chance for very high civilizations to develop where they do not now exist unless the climatic zones should shift in the future as they have in the past, in which case "races of low mental caliber may be stimulated to most pernicious activity, while those of high capacity may not have energy to withstand their more barbarous neighbors." But he points out that the effect of climate may be modified in at least two ways: by the artificial cooling and moistening of the air in dwelling houses, where it is apt to be too hot and dry, and by frequent changes of residence. Either method would nullify the debilitating effect of a bad climate. "Perhaps," he suggests, "the day will come when only the poorest families will stay in an unfavorable climate more than a few years at a time without going at least for a season to some place where they will receive new stimulus."

New York City



# WHAT ABOUT THE WOMAN'S PARTY?

BY HELEN RING ROBINSON

SENATOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

*The Republican party . . . favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.*

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

*We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men.*

IT is known to all children—and politicians—that a plank makes an excellent see-saw.

It is probable, therefore, that the suffrage planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms were not, in themselves, taken very seriously by the party leaders who put them there. But the danger of not inserting them was taken most seriously. For this reason those two suffrage planks, which declare in effect that the two great national political parties recognize the justice of giving woman the vote—but will not lift a finger to help her—are the greatest tactical gains ever made by the suffrage cause.

Senators Lodge, Penrose, Wadsworth, and representatives of the "interests"—more especially of the breweries, and the big manufacturing interests employing women—stubbornly opposed, as they are, to equal suffrage, could probably have prevented the adoption of the suffrage plank by the Republican convention had they so willed. But their sense of political strategy governed them. They realized that the woman's vote must be considered—almost as if it were the German! James Nugent of New Jersey, Governor Ferguson of Texas, and agents of the whisky interests tried to prevent a suffrage plank being hammered into the Democratic platform. But the great majority of the delegates realized that the time had come when they must give to organized women some of the consideration they allowed to organized labor.

Politically speaking, it is more useful for a woman to be feared than loved!

Two suffrage associations carried on the fight for a suffrage endorsement at Chicago and again at St. Louis: The National Suffrage Association and The Congressional Union. The National Association is laboring to win suffrage either state by state or by a national amendment. It doesn't care which—so long as it gets it. The Congressional Union limits its efforts to securing a national suffrage amendment. Just half the program of the older organization; but it proclaims the half greater than the whole.

The National Association, with its magnificent generalship, got practically what it asked for at the conventions. The Union got what it distinctly did not want. Yet of the two organizations there is little doubt that the Union was the more instrumental in securing the two planks with their high strategic value.

The Congressional Union was extremely practical—for the moment. It did not appeal to the delegates for votes for women; but it shook votes of women in their faces.

There they were. Count them—3,100,000 votes. Or, not to be bigoted over a few figures, let the immitigable declaration of the Congressional Union stand: "Four Million Women Voters!" All in the twelve states: Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Illinois, Nevada and Montana; states representing 91 electoral votes. And remember more than half these voters have been enfranchised since the last presidential election.

Votes enough, surely, to win the respect of any politician if—aye, that's the rub!—if they can be rendered, so to speak, acute. If, in other words, they can affirm solidarity. If they can be mobilized for suffrage purposes.

Can they?



SENATOR ROBINSON

Enter—the Woman's Party, the alias adopted in the equal suffrage states for the Congressional Union. The Woman's Party has been most efficiently advertised these past months. It held its first national convention in Chicago on the Monday of "convention week" and no politician of consequence was allowed to escape the knowledge that it intended mobilizing its forces as a balance of power in the "free states."

There is something hypnotic to the average politician in the repetition of any impressive series of figures—"Four Million" for example. And that is the reason why the two great political parties committed themselves, platonically, to the suffrage cause.

And now, having triumphed in securing what it did not want, what of the future of the Woman's Party?

A few days after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention a member of the Woman's Party, with the practical knowledge of political aspects which most of its leaders lack, assured me that the Woman's Party was all drest up—but it had no place to go.

"With the two parties 'favoring' or 'recommending' the extension of the franchise to women on practically identical terms," she said, "what is there for a Woman's Party to do? No party was ever established on the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee—tho parties may have been kept going on that difference.

"Certainly to ban the Democratic party for not passing the Federal amendment will be equivalent to blessing the Republican party for declaring in its platform, in effect, that it is opposed to a Federal suffrage amendment." She added, "And that would be to convert the party into a campaign joke."

Such was the situation when Mr. Hughes made his declaration in favor of enfranchising women, as speedily as possible, thru a Federal amendment—a declaration not given, however the official status of a place in the Republican candidate's speech of acceptance.

"That settles it!" came a joyous Republican chorus. "The Woman's



Party will declare for Hughes! Four million women voters!"

Wait a bit!

Two years ago when the Congressional Union, for which, as has been shown, the new Woman's Party is an alias, sought the defeat of Democratic senators and congressmen in the equal suffrage states, the leaders answered all protests that these men had long worked for equal suffrage: "It is not a question of individual views. We attack these men because they belong to the party in power that has failed to pass the Federal amendment. The individual is nothing to us; we work with parties!"

So, doubtless impelled by a desire to be consistent, the Woman's Party, at its recent executive conference at Colorado Springs, August 11, contented itself with congratulating Mr. Hughes "on the unequivocal stand which he has taken for human liberty." Then, making no reference to the fact that the Republican party platform expressly states that it has become a states rights party on the suffrage question only, the conference made a declaration of war on the Democratic party because in suffrage, as in other matters, it is a states rights party—more or less!

Whereas, The present administration under President Wilson and the Democratic party have persistently opposed the passage of a national suffrage amendment;

Resolved, That the National Woman's party, so long as the opposition of the Democratic party continues, pledges itself to use its best efforts in the twelve states where women vote for President to defeat the Democratic candidate for President, and in the eleven states where women vote for members of Congress to defeat the candidates of the Democratic party for Congress.

The practical question now is, How many votes can the Woman's Party deliver, as a side partner, to the Republican party? Or, to fit the question to the party policy, how many votes can it divert from the Democratic party?

The profession of the prophet is the most dangerous of all human vocations. But I will risk it. The number will be very small. That is not because women voters are unconcerned about the suffrage issue. We women voters want votes for women in all the states. We want this for the sake of other women and we want it for our own sake, also. We know that no American woman is fully enfranchised till all are enfranchised, since a necessary change of residence across state boundaries

may lose us our status as voting citizens. We realize, moreover, we women who have so long endured it patiently, that we must continue to be targets for the soul-insulting nonsense of the hirelings of anti-suffrage forces until the suffrage question is settled and settled right. Naturally, we are eager to write woman, as well as God, into the constitution of our country.

But such women voters, their intelligence developed and trained thru the exercise of the franchise, realize that the leaders of the Woman's Party confuse the game of politics with mumblety peg.

Take that Colorado Springs declaration. There was the danger, in preparing it, of making one of two blunders.

And of two evils the party leaders chose both.

There was, first, the folly of trying to build up a party, here in America, on purely destructive lines. Such a party might, possibly, be thinkable—for men. But never for women. For women voters are far more practical in their thinking processes than are men.

This fact was aptly expressed the other day, in a published interview,



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

HE GOT THERE FIRST



by Agnes Riddle, for two terms a member of the lower house of the Colorado General Assembly and now a Republican candidate for the state senate. Mrs. Riddle is a shrewd observer with much political experience and an ardent supporter of Mr. Hughes—but she has no kind words for the Woman's Party propaganda, tho it will, indirectly, help her candidate.

"Spite work won't get you anywhere," she says. "I call it foolish, this business of the women spending their time doing spite work against a party or candidate." And she goes on to describe the "tactics" of the new party as "just plain nagging" and to declare that women, to get anywhere politically, must fight definitely for a party or a policy—not merely destructively.

The second folly was in assuming that the "anti-party" policy, even if successful, could advance the suffrage cause.

A two-thirds vote being necessary, in both houses of Congress, to pass a Federal suffrage amendment, it follows that it is unjust to hold a majority party responsible for the failure of such an amendment—unless it is a two-thirds majority party. No party in the past hundred years has controlled such a majority in Congress. It is a safe estimate that neither party will control such a majority for some years to come.

Even should Mr. Hughes and a Republican Congress be elected—let it be assumed thru the efforts of the Woman's Party—and even should the President succeed in forcing his party in Congress into line for the suffrage amendment (Yes, Senator Weeks and all!) there would still be needed a considerable number of Democratic votes.

Would they be there? Chastened by the anti-party forces but eager to oblige?

Maybe!

But there are those who think it might be too exciting to ask a corpse to oblige with a jig at its own wake—just to please the man who made him a corpse.

However that may be, the suffrage leaders in the "free states" have always opposed the methods now employed by the Congressional Union—alias the Woman's Party. And, tho many Republican women may align themselves, for strategic purposes, with the Woman's Party, and many Independent and Progressive women may vote for Mr. Hughes, for this reason or for that, it is becoming increasingly evident that very few Western women will, next November, play—mumblety peg!

Denver, Colorado



## The Vision of the Blind

*"Thousands at his bidding  
speed,  
And post o'er land and ocean  
without rest;  
They also serve who only stand  
and wait."*

Was the spirit of prophecy upon John Milton when, more than two hundred and fifty years ago, he dictated those words to his daughter?

Did the "blind poet" have a vision of the millions of telephone messages speeding instantly over hundreds and thousands of miles of wire spanning the continent?

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# LIVE HISTORY

## A TALK TO HISTORY TEACHERS

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THERE are two ways of approaching a subject, the logical and the psychological. They are rarely the same and usually we have to choose between them. The older pedagogy chose the logical. Modern pedagogy prefers the psychological. In teaching geography it used to be the custom to begin with "the earth is round like a ball" or even further back in the primal *nebulæ*. Now the child begins with his own school room and gradually widens his view to take in the county, the state and the nation. When biology first was introduced it was common to begin with bacteria and diatoms, which the boys could not usually find under the microscope and so drew nice pictures of air-bubbles instead. Now the teacher begins with an animal as near to man as the laws of the state allow. The psychological starting point is always the nearest, the *here* and the *now*.

If the history teacher is to be equally successful he must learn the same lesson as his colleagues in geography and biology. The chronological method of teaching history must be discarded if it prove not to be the psychological. The earliest historians were merely chroniclers and modern historians sometimes show atavistic tendencies of return to the old type. But it may prove to be better to follow up a line of interest than to follow down the calendar.

For to begin with modern history is not to end there. The first lesson the botanist gives to his specimen collectors is "dig up your plant by the roots." The history teacher who uses a periodical as his text-book will give the same injunction. The classicist need have no fear of being neglected. We cannot read the daily paper intelligently without calling him in to help us. When the morning paper told us of the fighting at the Dardanelles we went back to the battle of Aegospotamos, to Xerxes whipping the waves, to the ringing plains of windy Troy. What has Venizelos, the Cretan, to do with Greece? To answer that we must learn what the sea power meant to the Kings of Knosus, we shall hear of the Minotaur, the labyrinth and the double-bladed battle ax. Why did England offer Cyprus to Greece? That leads us to Disraeli, to Famagosta, to Richard Coeur de Lion, to Harum-el-Raschid, to Augustus, to Cambyzes, to Aphrodite rising from the foam of the sea. Why was the King of Greece named Constantine and why did he refuse to join the Allies when he learned that Russia was to get Constantinople? What claim has Italy on Tripoli and why does she aspire to be Queen of the Adriatic? Is Riga a German or a Russian city and why? Why do the Chinese feel the loss of the Shantung province more than they would any other?

If history is studied from books some historian is sure to be neglected, the classicist, the medievalist, the modernist, the economist or the orientalist. But if history is studied from the journal every single one of them will have his innings. And it is the only way of ensuring that the students get a well rounded education. You can not trust a teacher to select the topics. He is too partial to what he happens to know and therefore is most interested in. Anybody can keep up a reputation for wisdom if he is allowed to choose his own ground. But the teacher who lets life dictate the lesson for the day has true courage and shows a confidence in himself which will inspire the confidence of his students. What respect would a teacher of mathematics command if his pupils knew that he never tackled a problem unless he had worked it out beforehand? It is when the teacher of history dares apply his mind and his method to the solution of a problem of which the answer is still on the knees of the gods that he commands the respect which is given to the chemist who analyzes an unknown. And when the student finds out that he too in a humble way can use this new tool of the historical method in analyzing the unknowns which the news of the day presents to him, then for the first time he gets confidence in the value of history and delights in its study. If you have ever seen the change that comes over the spirit of a class in chemistry when they shift from routine experiments to the analysis of unknown substances, you will understand what I mean. It is when they get to determining for themselves the composition of minerals which the professor himself does not know, that they work till the janitor turns them out of the laboratory.

Don't be content with telling your students that history is a valuable study and "will be of great use to you in later life." Remember that every other teacher is saying the same about his subject. What is more, some of them are proving it and you have got to prove it too if you want to attract and hold the bright students.

You know what the study of history has done for you to make life interesting. You know how it has broadened your mind and extended your vision. It has given you the power to penetrate the present; you can see what lies behind the superficial appearance of things. Man is born myopic and before he can see things properly his vision has to be corrected by that operation known as the study of history. When this natural myopic man looks at a newspaper he sees only the words printed on it and they are mostly meaningless to him. But to you the page is

transparent, you look thru it down into the depths of historical perspective.

You read today that the Rumanians are fighting with the Bulgars in the Dobrudja. Do you want to read about this prospective battlefield? You know that it has been described in language quite as vivid as the best war-correspondent can command by a man named Ovid, who was sent, much against his will, to live at Tomi some years ago. The reader who swims on the surface of the news is puzzled to understand why these people of the Danube delta call themselves Romans and follow Italy's lead instead of joining with the surrounding Slavs. But those who remember their Horace and Ovid and those who have seen Trajan's column in Rome, with its 110 yards of Dacians spiraling down it, are not at loss to comprehend why the Rumanians have now allied themselves with the Latins.

To understand the war in Macedonia one must read the book of Acts and Paul's epistles to the Thessalonians. Last week the papers made a great ado over the taking of Kavala by the Bulgars and it seemed that somehow this made a lot of difference in the Salonica situation, all quite confusing until we remember that Paul landed at Kavala, then called Neapolis, on his way to Philippi and Thessalonica. This Balkan puzzle map with its outlandish names is all alive to you. So it should be to your students. In your effort to make history the most vital, interesting and broadening of studies I believe that the journalist can help you. For, after all, you must admit that the journalist is a historian of a sort, altho I do not blame you for reluctance to admit him to your ancient and honorable gild. But the journalist when he works over the crude material of his original sources, the day's telegrams, the official statements, the personal narratives, the maps and photographs, selecting and rejecting, criticizing, comparing and verifying, and in the end combining the essentials of it all in one brief and readable narrative, is following the method of a historian, altho his product comes out in periodical instalments unbound, to be read and forgotten in a day instead of being bound in stately volumes for the library, never to be forgotten and rarely read. The journalist is simply a historian in a hurry.

Now this invaluable training in historical methods you can give to your students by means of the weekly periodical. This is no rash speculation of an outsider. Last year the text book in current history which I am engaged in writing, *The Independent*, was used by two thousand teachers in the classrooms of schools ranging from the grammar grade to the university; so we know now that it works.



## WILLIAM HAYES WARD

(Continued from page 376)

long editorial career his keen eye watched every movement that gave promise to break down sectarian barriers and bring the followers of Christ into close coöperative and federated relations in matters of common concern.

When in 1900 the National Federation of Churches was organized—the forerunner of the Federal Council of Churches—I rejoiced that Dr. Ward's large experience could be utilized in the counsels of its executive committee. He prepared the letter sent out by the committee that exprest the hope that this federation of individuals and local congregations "might be the forerunner of an Official Federation of Churches."

At the annual meeting of the committee at Washington, D. C., in 1902, I exprest my confidence to Dr. Ward that the time had come to take the first steps in realizing his long cherished hope. He made the motion that created the Committee of Correspondence that asked the evangelical Protestant denominations to appoint, thru their highest judicatories, delegates to the great historic Inter-Church Conference on Federation that assembled in Carnegie Hall in November, 1905. As chairman of the Committee on Program, Dr. Ward was indefatigable in labor that was taxing because its details involved the consideration of messages and responsibility on the part of thirty denominations. Just before the meeting I ventured to express my hope that he would be prepared to submit the draft of a constitution, if the conference decided to take steps looking to a permanent organization. The present constitution of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is substantially a copy of the draft which he penned.

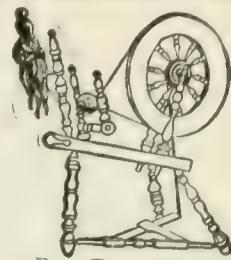
Dr. Ward was a man of unconscious humility of spirit and self-effacement, but he was eager to labor and he spent in behalf of every cause he espoused. Honored and beloved by his associates in the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches, his name, by reason of the services I have briefly noted, will always stand high on the roll of the founders of the great fellowship that officially unites the larger part of the Protestant churches of the United States.

E. B. SANFORD, D. D.

Corresponding Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, 1902-1913, now Honorary Secretary

DR. WARD made frequent visits at my father's home in Woodstock. He married, in 1859, Ellen Maria Dickinson, my own cousin, who was a daughter of Rev. Erastus Dickinson, and their son, Herbert Dickinson Ward, became the husband of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the novelist. My first recollection as a boy of Dr. Ward was when he took his little boy Herbert by the legs and swung him round his head. Dr. Ward was very fond of exercise and a good walker. As a young

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man he walked from his home in Abington, Massachusetts, to the White Mountains. Another time, in visiting Woodstock, he walked the five miles from Putnam, the railroad station, to my father's home, altho a carriage was ready to take him. His eighty-one years of life were the result of his strong belief in exercise.

As he prepared me for Yale College, I had the opportunity of observing what a wonderful knowledge of Latin and Greek he had. Owing to his familiarity with the Latin poets, he became a great lover of English verse and inspired all who came in contact with him with a love of poetry. When Alfred Tennyson's poem, "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," first appeared in London it was received by cable the same day at the office of The Independent and that day happened to be the day the last pages went to press. Dr. Ward received the long cable, made all the corrections with apparent ease and, before going home in the evening, saw that a proof of the poem was sent to the Associated Press. The poem was published not only in The Independent the next day, but in leading journals thruout the United States. There were no mistakes in the poem as printed. A man without knowledge of poetry could not have done what Dr. Ward did.

Dr. Ward was a great admirer of the English language and used it in its simplest form. He had the art of concisely stating a complex proposition. All who were associated in any way with Dr. Ward not only admired his very great qualities but loved him from the bottom of their heart. His wonderful capacity for work inspired all associated with him with a desire to do the very best they could.

I regard Dr. Ward as one of the greatest men of his generation.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN

*Publisher of The Independent, 1896-1912*

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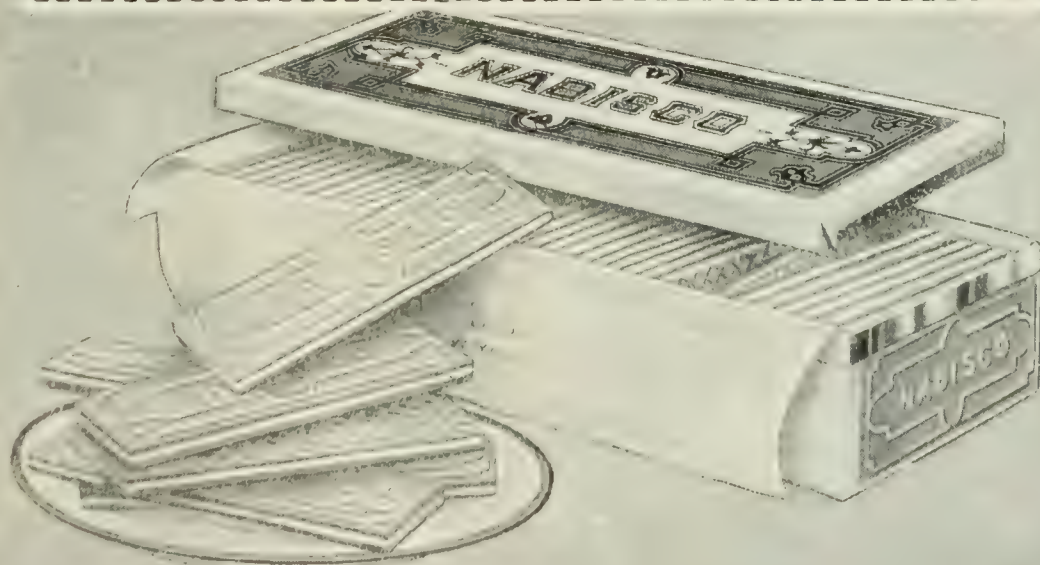
Proscription, segregation, mob violence, lynchings, denial of vote, all race distinctions, all the thousand and one indignities, persecutions and cruelties and crimes against the negro wherever practised, have found in him one who denounced vigorously and unsparingly all such as unlawful, unjust, unchristian and inhuman. His work did



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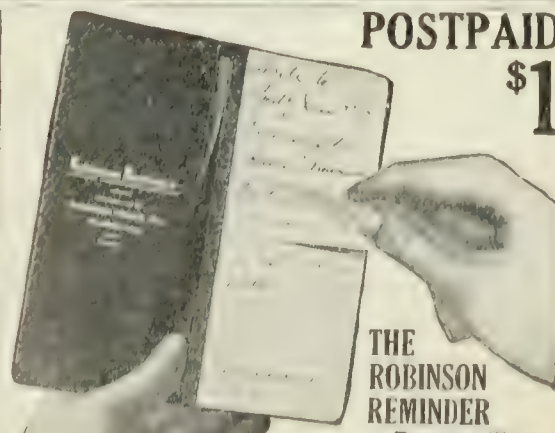


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# New Stomachs for Old

By Arthur True Buswell, M. D.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

THOUSANDS of people who suffered for years with all sorts of stomach trouble are walking around to-day with entirely remade stomachs. They enjoy their meals and never have a thought of indigestion, constipation or any of the serious illnesses with which they formerly suffered and which are directly traceable to the stomach.

And these surprising results have been produced not by drugs or medicines of any kind, not by foregoing substantial foods, not by eating specially prepared or patented foods of any kind, but by eating the foods we like best *correctly combined!*

These facts were forcibly brought to my mind by Eugene Christian, the eminent Food Scientist who has successfully treated over 23,000 people with foods alone!

In a recent talk with Eugene Christian, he told me of some of his experiences in the treatment of various ailments through food—just a few instances out of the more than 23,000 cases he has on record.

One case which interested me greatly was that of a young business man whose efficiency had been practically wrecked through stomach acidity, fermentation and constipation, resulting in physical sluggishness which was naturally reflected in his ability to use his mind. He was twenty pounds underweight when he first went to see Christian and was so nervous he couldn't sleep. Stomach and intestinal gases were so severe that they caused irregular heart action and often fits of great mental depression. As Christian describes it, he was not 50 per cent efficient either mentally or physically. Yet in a few days, by following Christian's suggestions as to food, his constipation had completely gone, although he had formerly been in the habit of taking large daily doses of a strong cathartic. In five weeks every abnormal symptom had disappeared—his weight having increased 6 lbs. In addition to this, he acquired a store of physical and mental energy so great in comparison with his former self as to almost belie the fact that it was the same man.

Another instance of what proper food combinations can do was that of a man one hundred pounds overweight whose only other discomfort was rheumatism. This man's greatest pleasure in life was eating. Though convinced of the necessity, he hesitated for months to go under treatment, be-

lieving he would be deprived of the pleasures of the table. He finally, however, decided to try it out. Not only did he begin losing weight at once, quickly regaining his normal figure, all signs of rheumatism disappearing, but he found the new diet far more delicious to the taste and afforded a much keener quality of enjoyment than his old method of eating and wrote Christian a letter to that effect.

But perhaps the most interesting case that Christian told me of was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old, who had been traveling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism. For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble which in reality was superaciduous secretions in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After a few months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tells you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative, as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Department 49, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

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## The New Books

### THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONS

In these years of war, when all other virtues have yielded first place to patriotism and all other creeds have adjusted themselves to the imperious claims of the religion of nationalism, we need the historian to remind us that the national state, like other human institutions, had a beginning and is indeed a comparatively recent type of political organization. Professor Rose of Cambridge University performs this service very ably in his recent study of *Nationality in Modern History*. It comes almost with shock to the reader to learn from an historian of exceptional erudition that, apart from the writings of Machiavelli, he had never come across any systematic treatment of the idea of nationality of an earlier date than 1758. The ancient world was municipal or imperial in policy, the middle ages feudal, while the monarchic states which developed prior to the French Revolution rarely corresponded with the limits of a common speech or a common sentiment. The spirit of the cosmopolitan eighteenth century is well illustrated in the words of Lessing, "I have no conception of the love of country; and it seems to me at best a heroic failing, which I am well content to be without." It is almost impossible to imagine a contemporary German dramatist who would be capable of making such a remark and quite impossible to see how he could escape lynching if he did.

Professor Rose tells us how the epic struggles of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars converted first France and then the foes of France, particularly the Germans, to a faith in national destiny and a consciousness of common aims that they had never known before. Not blood or speech gave Germany and Italy their national unity in the nineteenth century, for these factors had never sufficed to unify them in the past; it was rather the new popular enthusiasm, incarnated in such leaders of opinion as Fichte and Mazzini, which made possible the constructive statesmanship of Bismarck and Cavour. Professor Rose does not attempt in the brief compass of his book to trace the awakening of the minor nationalities of Europe and of the ancient states of Asia, but contents himself with describing the rise of national consciousness in France, Spain, Germany, Italy and among the Slavs. He regards the spirit of modern Germany as the exaggeration and perversion of the national ideal, but he warns the Allies to respect the patriotic sentiment of their foes and not to impose an alien yoke upon any German community at



the end of the war. Professor Rose is indeed very generous in his appreciation of the nation with which his people are at war, and he is even willing to find a soul of goodness in Prussian militarism itself. "It is significant," he writes, "that the German phrase *Alles in Ordnung*, which corresponds to our 'All right,' conveys a guarantee that all is right. Whereas our phrase 'All right' has come to mean: 'Now, don't bother: I've done all I mean to do.'"

*Nationality in Modern History*, by J. Holland Rose. Macmillan. \$1.25.

#### MAETERLINCK

In this age of commentators and critics it is curious that Maeterlinck has hitherto not received the attention he deserves either by reason of his world-wide popularity or the real importance of his thought. But now we have a large volume by MacDonald Clark evidently based upon a long and loving study. He does full justice to Maeterlinck's philosophy and love of beauty, but rather neglects the scientific side. He does not, for instance, mention Fabre, "the Homer of the insects," without whom we would never have had "The Life of the Bee." He also, like most English authors, ignores America, as when he says that "Mary Magdalene" has been acted only in Berlin. It was put on the New York stage years ago and Maeterlinck's earlier plays, "The Intruder" and "The Interior," received recognition here long before they did in England.

The volume contains no bibliography and but little biography. The author's chief interest is in the analysis of Maeterlinck's philosophy and the development of his thought. With this in view he has worked over the plays and essays with great thoroughness and brings out many interesting relationships.

*Maurice Maeterlinck, Poet and Philosopher*, by MacDonald Clark. Stokes. \$2.50.

#### MOSTLY FICTION

William Haynes has preserved in *Casco Bay Yarns* some of the stories that have gathered around certain localities of the Maine coast. Its pictures and records make the book an informal guide that visitors to the region will enjoy. (New York: Haynes, 3 Park Place, \$1.)

*The Sailor*, an up-from-the-gutter novel by J. C. Smith, who has traveled far since the light-hearted "Principal Girl." Forceful character drawing, especially of the hero, who is so consistently presented as to be reasonably plausible thru a rather melodramatic lot of experiences. (Appleton, \$1.40.)

A bride who disappears within ten minutes after her arrival at a hotel as completely as she had vanished into the Fourth Dimension is the central figure of *The Chief Legatee*, by Anna Katherine Green, who is past mistress of the art of telling mystery stories, but never able to equal "The Leavenworth Case." (Dodd, Mead, \$1.35.)

The spirit of romance and of imperishable youth makes *Tish*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart, more than the mere rollicking novel it appears. Letitia Carberry, enterprising spinster, is so eager for adventure that she appeals to the eternal boy or girl in the reader who follows her motor and other flights with amused interest. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.50.)



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Boyd Cable in *Action Front* follows the plan which he used in "Between the Lines." He takes bits from official dispatches and shows the vivid, personal dramas which lie behind such cold statements as: "At — we recaptured the portion of front line trench lost by us some days ago." (Dutton, \$1.35.)

*The Girl Philippa* is a story of the Great War by Robert W. Chambers, who is at his best when he writes of war and of tangled diplomatic interests. Here and there a memorable phrase falls, as "Germany, the last of the Valkyries," "Death in the summer sunshine is the most terrifying . . ." (Appleton, \$1.40.)

## OVER THE WORLD

*Plain Facts About Mexico*, by George Hagar, is a handy book on the country's physical and industrial features. It deals not at all with the present political situation, but gives (perhaps more fully) such information as would be found in our year books. (Harper, 50 cents.)

A book on a topic that is rather curiously interesting to young people is *Savage Survivals*. This was part of a course of lectures on ethics given to high school students by J. H. Moore, and traces the vestiges of earlier times still appearing in our instincts, ceremonials and play. (Kerr, \$1.)

*The Singing Fires of Erin*, by Eleanor Rogers Cox, is to be counted as an Irish-American response to the impulse which gave the Irish Literary Revival its distinctive group of national singers. Their romantic note, and their spontaneous music, with its sweet and varied cadences, give these lyrics a special appeal. (Lane, \$1.)

*Sandhills Sketches*, by William Haynes, tell of life in Piedmont County, North Carolina, the curious, naïve, half civilized life of the negroes and the mountain whites, with descriptions of old fashioned tar making, of bird hunting, and of canoeing down the Lumber where canoe never went before. (New York: Haynes, 3 Park Place, \$1.)

From the Department of the Interior comes a delightful *National Parks Portfolio*. The series of twenty-four-page folders includes the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, Ranier, Crater Lake, Mesa Verde, Glacier and Rocky Mountain Parks, and the Grand Canyon, and the photographs, taken from many sources, are varied and excellent. (Washington, D. C.: Department of the Interior.)

The recent interest in the dance makes a translation of *The Antique Greek Dance*, by Maurice Emmanuel, particularly timely. Less comprehensive than "Dancing, Ancient and Modern," by Ethel L. Urlin, published in 1912, this work is eminently more exhaustive on its special topic. The book owes a heavy debt to Greek painting, from which the author's admirable reconstruction was made. (Lane, \$3.)

Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University of California, has translated and brought together in one volume the chief narrative sources of *Spanish Exploration in the Southwest*. These narratives are annotated throughout and preceded by explanatory introductions. It is curious to see how intimately blended in the minds of the explorers was the hope of finding gold and silver with that of converting the Indians. (Scribner, \$3.)

S. C. Lancaster, consulting engineer of the marvelous two hundred miles of road from Portland thru the Cascade Range, has written of the region, its legends, its history, in a beautiful little book, *The Columbia, America's Great Highway*. This is superbly illustrated both in black and white and by a series of most uncommon photographs in color. The road calls to mind Napoleon's Corniche Drive, and the book tempts one to buy a ticket at once. (S. C. Lancaster, Portland, Oregon, \$2.50.)



## MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

310. Mr. H. H., Washington. "I was formerly a journeyman and master mechanic. I became interested in industrial education thru sympathizing with and helping the apprentice boys in the shop, went to the State Normal; have been teaching shop work since, at a small salary. I feel that I can fill a bigger position and get at least as much pay as I did as a master mechanic. How can I find a market for my services?"

Don't ever look for high pay as a teacher, you won't get it, a teacher's reward is in his heart—not his purse. But you can qualify gradually for an industrial engineer, an efficiency organizer, an expert in scientific management, or a consulting specialist in one of several branches of allied industry.

We suggest that you obtain all available literature from those concerns, and enter the avenue of opportunity that looks most favorable: National Association of Corporation Schools, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York; Efficiency Society, 41 Park Row; Business Course, 261 Broadway; Engineering Magazine, 140 Nassau street; Mechanics Institute, 18 West 44th street; Associated Efficiency Engineers, 233 Broadway; Harrington Emerson Company, 30 Church street; Advance Engineering Corporation, 20 Broad street, New York City, Peerless Engineering Company, 43 West 27th street; International Bureau of Consultation, 125 East 23rd street, all of New York.

311. Mr. J. P. W., New York. "Just before the war I resigned from my position on the faculty of a state university, expecting to get a position in the East. But engineering work, my specialty, is extremely dull, and my only income is from a few engineering articles published occasionally. I belong to the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Efficiency Engineers, the Efficiency Society, etc. What shall I do?"

Look yourself in the face. You had a salary of \$2190 a year—and resigned, "expecting" a job somewhere else. You now have a chance to meditate on your folly. A wise man keeps his job still he has a better one clinched.

You have changed positions nine times in twelve years. Why? That is no way to reach the top of your profession. Your problem is how to make the most of a chance when you have it. You throw enough chances away to get rich on. Waste breeds want.

Ask advice from editors of magazines that printed your articles. Get lists of large building and engineering concerns, from trade papers and your former chiefs, and write each personally. Keep sending articles to engineering magazines. Enroll in teachers' agencies and high-class employment bureaus.

312 Miss C. C., Iowa. "I am only a girl of eighteen, but for years have had a feeling that an important work is lying ready somewhere. My father and grandfather are both lawyers, and I could enjoy making talks in different schools, having an intense desire to speak. Am preparing, meanwhile, to teach. Could I prepare in a better way? Some friends urge me to become an author, some others advise music and art. Please help me to decide."

Follow your own light. No one sees it but you. If Joan of Arc had listened to her friends, the greatest woman crusader in history would have been lost to the world.

Yet your plan should be used with caution. You are not old enough to understand yourself and map out your destiny. Keep your vision, but do the practical thing first.

Why not be a teacher of languages, or of history and geography? Then line up your dream with your day's work. Study back of the world's best country, but literature of national women's organizations, of Christianities, and learn languages of educational progress, and plan ahead. Take a home course in public speaking. Join literary contests. Write for your local paper.

313 Miss M. F., Illinois. "In the Question Box recently Mr. B. B. T., Maine, a graduate in mechanical engineering, asks about chances for

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MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

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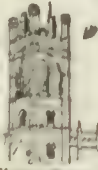
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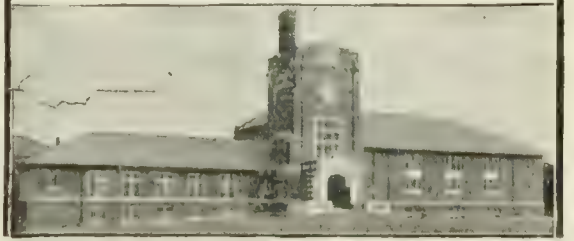
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(CONTINUED)

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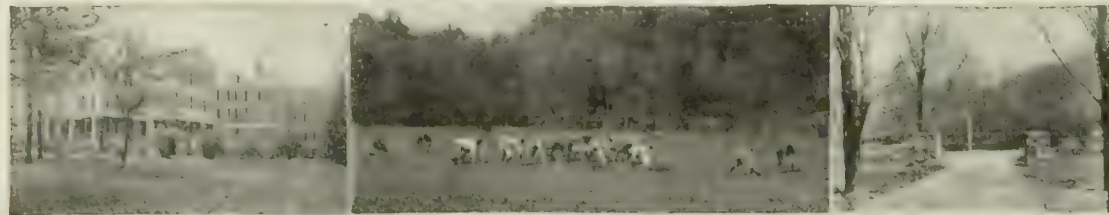
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advancement in his line of work (No. 221). Here in the Illinois coal field is a need of trained electrical engineers. Mr. Dent Ferrell, chief electrician for a coal mine company, would like Mr. B. B. T. to write to him, address Christopher, Franklin County, Illinois."

We thank you for your kind and thoughtful cooperation; and we hope that by means of it a new and satisfying business relation may be established. One of our ambitions for the scope of the Efficiency Department is to provide an exchange of mutual benefits among our readers. If others will follow your example and write us of local opportunities to meet the needs of Question Box inquiries, we shall thus be enabled to extend our service, and the seeker and the sought will find each other more quickly than would otherwise be possible.

314. Mrs. J. P. F., Alabama. "Having read certain books on diet, I would become converted to vegetarianism, and find health and energy increasing. But our men folks insist that they must have meat once or even twice a day, tho one of them has rheumatism and another a tendency to kidney complaint. Are not these troubles aggravated by meat? How can I persuade the family to adopt a meatless diet?"

Never try to reason with a man's palate, on pain of your life. His palate and his brain are not on speaking terms: putting them together means a family feud. Of course rheumatism and kidney trouble are aggravated by a steady meat diet, but if you don't humor the men they may auto-suggest themselves into worse ailments.

Your job is (1) to grow radiantly beautiful, rarely sweet and riotously healthy on vegetarianism; (2) to make your non-flesh meals so attractive they taste better than meat; and (3) to study food values thoroly and provide the true equivalent for meat, in a form easily digestible. Have you the meatless menus of Kellogg, Christian, Lust, Lindlahr, Towne, Gillmore? See page 348 of my book "Efficient Living" for a discussion of vegetarianism.

315. Mr. D. P., Tennessee. "I should like to know (a) how to reduce 110 volts to 35 thru resistant lamps without a transformer; and (b) if 35 volts reduced from direct current is the same as 35 reduced from alternating?"

The Efficiency Service does not attempt to solve purely technical problems requiring the advice of an expert in that field of investigation. Your electrical problems should be submitted to the editor, or the question-and-answer department, of an electrical journal, such as *Electrical Engineering Experimenter*, 233 Fulton street, or *Electrical Record*, 114 Liberty street, New York. Obtain copies of these magazines, subscribe for the one you consider best, and mail your questions there.

316. Prof. W. L. M., California. "As a high school teacher, I have been using in my classes much of the material found in your articles. Your recent article on "Office Efficiency" prompts two questions: (a) Where can I obtain a typewriting manual explaining the new method of fingering said to double the output of the typist; and (b) where can I obtain the system of cutting stenographic costs and facilitating stenographic work, evolved by a leading typewriter company."

(a) Write The Tulloss School of Typewriting, College Hill, Springfield, Ohio.

(b) Write Remington Typewriter Company, 327 Broadway, New York.

Will you not write us, in 150 to 300 words, just what methods you follow in class teaching of efficiency, and what results you have had? We shall be glad to publish your suggestions, and many teachers will be grateful.

317. Mr. J. F. H., Virginia. "In your article on "Office Efficiency" a distinction was drawn between time recording machines for penalty use and time recording stamp for reward of merit. From my knowledge of both time recording clocks and time recording stamps, I am unable to distinguish the point of difference, and would be particularly interested in your explanation."

The difference is mainly psychological. A time clock that registers a man's arrival at shop or factory, and penalizes him for a moment's tardiness, violates his natural instinct as a free agent, and puts him in the machine-class, along with the clock. But a time record of actual work done—not of hours spent on the job, is a continual spur to more and better work, if handled properly; and does not offend the normal desire of a man to be treated like a man. The time clock is a prophecy of the workers' emancipation from the sense of drudgery, which alone is drudgery.



# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## FIGHTING SHINGLE ROOFS

There was a period in the history of American fire insurance when the companies accepted risks just as they were and did not concern themselves about remediable physical defects, provided the premiums charged were compensatory. Time has slowly made a radical alteration in underwriting practise. As nearly as has been possible, the physical hazard has been closely analyzed, divided and subdivided into numerous distinct entities, each one carrying its own charge. It is now within the ability of every state, municipality and property owner to raise or lower rates. As each defect is eliminated, the amount charged against it is removed.

For more than a generation the companies, thru their organizations, have been working to reduce the fire waste. By segregating each element of hazard in each risk and penalizing its continuance, they have achieved much in the line of bringing inflammable values up to a better standard of fire resistance. This work proceeds in the face of public and private apathy, on one hand, and various commercial interests on the other. None of the latter is more uncompromising in its opposition than that engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Wood as a top covering for houses has long been recognized by fire underwriters as a heavy contribution to the waste by fire, and for more than a year past an active campaign has been waged against shingle roofs. Early this year the city of Paris, Texas, became the victim of a conflagration the aggregate property loss in which approximated \$3,000,000. Thru the investigation which succeeded, it was abundantly proven that the fire could have been confined to narrow limits but for the wooden roofs.

Aided by the lumber interests, some of the people of Birmingham, Alabama, are making powerful efforts for the repeal of an ordinance enacted several months ago forbidding shingles for roofing within certain boundaries. Arguments against wood in buildings would seem to be superfluous. The inflammability of the material is obvious. The duty of municipalities to reduce its use to a minimum should be equally obvious. Every attempt in this direction is met by the opposition of lumber manufacturers and builders, who go even to the length of asserting that wooden buildings are slower burning than those of brick or stone.

Just now the fight is concentrated against shingle roofs. It will continue, and the time will come when that material as a spark-arrester will have totally disappeared.

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Workers in religious education this autumn more than ever before are thinking about their teaching in terms of CONSTRUCTIVE STUDIES. Pastors and superintendents are noting strong courses for their Sunday schools; principals and day-school teachers are finding courses they have long sought for their classes. Now is the time to examine, to discuss, and to decide definitely what you will teach this year.

Only a few of the main courses of study in this notable series are indicated below, but some of these will surely interest you. Will you not tear off this blank and check those items that concern you, asking us thereby to send them to you, either with bill or for examination with the privilege of return or payment? Do this now so that you can have ample time to make your plans for realizing the best in your educational ideal in the coming months.

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## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the **BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU**, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to **INFORMATION**, The Independent, New York.

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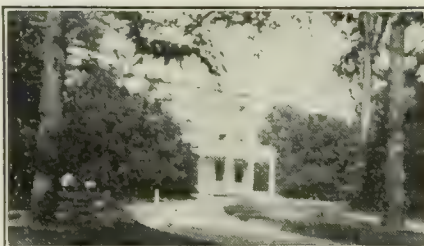
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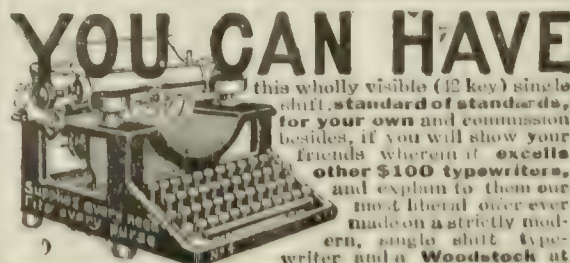
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# The Market Place

## WHEAT AND COTTON

Unfavorable news about the crops has caused a sharp advance of prices. There was an upward movement in wheat before the publication of the government's August report, which showed a reduction to 654,000,000 bushels from the July estimate of 759,000,000. It will be recalled that last year's crop was 1,012,000,000. As 620,000,000 are needed for home consumption, only 34,000,000 from this year's harvest could be exported. But 160,000,000 bushels have been carried over. It was estimated that a reasonable allowance for reserves would permit the sale of about 150,000,000 bushels to Europe, whose purchases from us were 250,000,000 in the year that ended with June, and 338,000,000 in the year immediately preceding.

Later reports, however, pointed to a greater shortage. Experts whose opinions command respect said that this year's yield would not exceed 596,000,000 bushels, and the *American Agriculturist's* estimate was 598,000,000. It appears, therefore, that the crop is not sufficient for our own needs, and that not more than about 90,000,000 bushels can be exported before next year's harvest. In Canada the crop is less than last year's by 100,000,000 or 125,000,000 bushels.

Authorities on the other side of the Atlantic say that Europe will look to the United States and Canada for 240,000,000. Crops are short there. In England and Italy the quality is poor, and the harvest in France will show a reduction of 100,000,000 bushels. Drought has cut down estimates in Argentina. It can be seen that crop conditions thruout the world warranted such an upward movement as was reported in the Chicago market, where in a short time the price rose from about \$1.25 to \$1.53 per bushel. When even higher prices appeared to be at hand there came a reaction, due to war news.

Prices declined 11 cents on the 28th, when it became known that Rumania had gone into the war. Many expected that her action would in the near future release Russia's exportable surplus of wheat, tied up for two years. No estimate makes this surplus less than 200,000,000 bushels, and the guesses go as high as 450,000,000. If the Dardanelles should be opened, much of it would come out. If Rumania should be successful, a circuitous railroad route could be used, but it must be borne in





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If name of Company you want to visit in this list, write it here.

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mind that Russia's railroads, whose service was inadequate before the war, are now busily engaged in connection with military operations. It is by no means clear that the world's wheat markets are soon to be affected directly by a release of Russia's surplus. But the possibility of release will affect prices.

Two or three weeks ago a London newspaper asserted that the advance at Chicago was the result of a conspiracy by which German-Americans there sought to embarrass the Allies. On the 27th a prominent paper in Berlin suggested that Germans should make "corners" by manipulation "in the grain markets of Chicago and New York." There is no evidence that prices have been controlled by German-American or other conspirators. Crop conditions and war news account for the movement.

The cotton crop also is a small one. By the government's report of August 25 it is reduced to 11,800,000 bales, which shows a loss of 1,116,000 in one month. There was a good beginning in the cotton fields, where a recovery of prices had led the planters to increase the area by 3,887,000 acres, or 12 per cent. A crop of 14,266,000 bales was indicated by the report in June. But only 12,916,000 bales were expected when the July report was published, and now the quantity has been cut down to 11,800,000. There has been too much rain in some places, and not enough in others. In one month condition has declined from 72.3 to 61.2, which is very low. The price of cotton, of course, has been going up. It had risen on the 31st, for October deliveries, to 16 1/4 cents a pound, from 13 1/2 at the beginning of the month. Even higher figures are expected. Here, as in the wheat market, there is obedience to the old law of supply and demand.

## FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY

Exports in July were \$446,000,000 and imports \$183,000,000. The excess of exports, \$263,000,000, was the greatest ever reported for a month. Before July the \$244,000,000 credited to May had been the summit. The increase of excess was due to a reduction of imports, which fell from \$229,000,000 in May, and \$215,000,000 in June, to only \$183,000,000. Exports rose to \$400,000,000 for the first time in February, and the highest total, \$473,000,000, was reached in May.

Many details in the reports for the fiscal year that ended with June are now available. Shipments of explosives and firearms had a value of \$485,000,000. A list which contains nearly all the chief war supplies shows a total of \$972,000,000. Shipments valued at \$14,000,000 were sent to Russia last week from the port of New York. This may suggest inquiry as to the growth of our trade with that country. Exports to Russia last year were \$313,515,000, against only \$60,800,000 in 1915, and \$21,300,000 one year earlier. In two years they have been multiplied by ten.

## DIVIDENDS

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY New York, August 31, 1916. PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 70

A dividend of one and three-quarters percent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
H. C. WICK, Sec'y. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY New York, August 31, 1916. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 56

A dividend of one-half percent (1/2%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
H. C. WICK, Sec'y. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on September 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., August 28th, 1916.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent (1 3/4%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

### UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY

August 29th, 1916.

An extra dividend of one-half of one per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record on the books of this Company at the close of business on September 16th, 1916.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, August 28th, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and one-half per centum (1 1/2%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 9th, 1916.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

### RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, August 31st, 1916.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share, together with an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share, payable September 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1916.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

### Close of Transfer Books

### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., August 28th, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the registered 7 per cent bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., September 15th, 1916, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due October 2nd, 1916, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., October 3rd, 1916.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

## How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of English

This brochure prepared by Dr. Frederick Houk Law, Head of the English Department of the Stuyvesant High School, where nearly FIVE THOUSAND boys attend, is a special help to teachers of Oral Composition, Supplementary Reading, Public Speaking, Rhetoric, Journalism, Extensive Reading and Oral Expression. It is free. Sending for it will not place you under any obligation. Address: W. W. Ferris, The Independent, 100 West 40th St., New York.



# The Independent

## MOTOR SERVICE

**T**HE INDEPENDENT will inaugurate next week a new department of Motor Service. It will be the aim of this department to place a definite, whole-hearted service at the disposal of The Independent's readers. To this end the department will exist in two forms: first, news articles published in the magazine; second, an inquiry bureau through which readers may seek and obtain accurate motor information by mail, without expense.

Some seven hundred thousand American motor cars were made and sold during the first six months of 1916. This number represents an increase of practically fifty per cent over the production of the previous year. It has been estimated that in this country there is one car owner to every thirty-odd inhabitants. And next year there will be more. The majority of American motor owners are intensely interested not only in their own machines, but in the general progress of the motor industry. By giving these owners reliable advice regarding the former and accurate information regarding the latter, The Independent will satisfy a definitely existing need.

To you who are already acquainted with The Independent's special services for its readers, it seems hardly necessary to state that the new Motor Service will be conducted with a single object in view—to serve, not only thoroughly and intelligently, but impartially, every owner or prospective owner of a motor car.

John Chapman Hilder, the Motor Editor, brings to The Independent not alone a knowledge of motors and motordom, but experience in the building of successful service departments in class publications. He is editor of a prominent motoring magazine. He is a keen motorist. And above all, he has a happy way of making what he writes interesting.

An important step in developing any kind of service is to win the attention of the people to be served. If you wish to help someone you must begin by interesting him in the form of help which you can offer. Mr. Hilder's motor articles will be written with the purpose of stimulating the motor owner's desire for help. They will deal with all phases of the operation, maintenance and equipment of motor cars, laying stress on economy, and devoting attention to useful accessories.

### *Motor Progress*

**T**HIS department, appearing at least once a month, will constitute a forward-looking commentary on the progress of the motor industry. Mr. Hilder will discuss in plain, non-technical language, the new developments in motor car design as they affect the motorist, and the latest inventions which are of benefit to the motorist. He will show ways of decreasing the upkeep cost and give advice on driving, and many of the thousand-odd details incident to motoring. Motor Progress will be illustrated as occasion warrants, with photographs and diagrams.

Motorists and small boys are alike in at least one respect: their passion for asking questions. An im-

portant feature of the Motor Service will be the Question Box. No question will be too complex, none too simple, to elicit a prompt, courteous and accurate personal reply. In every issue of The Independent will appear the following invitation: "Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, accessories or their makers." There will be no charge for this service.

While the Motor Editor cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, he will always be ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.

### *Motor Trucks*

**I**N conjunction with its articles and its inquiry service for owners of pleasure cars, The Independent will also deal with the commercial motor in its various forms.

That the horseless transportation of merchandise is a phase of our business life which needs to be developed, is shown by the fact that only one per cent of the logical users of commercial motor cars in this country are actual users.

It is well known by men in the industry that it is much harder to sell a man his first truck than to sell him his first pleasure car. He needs no convincing as regards the desirability of owning the latter. But in purchasing a truck or a delivery car he usually has to be shown, in figures, exactly what it will do for him, in addition to requiring explanations of specific models.

Standing as it does for business efficiency, The In-

dependent, through its Motor Service, will endeavor to carry the gospel of the commercial motor car to many thousands of business men who may not yet fully appreciate its advantages.

There will be published instructive articles showing how men in various lines of business have motorized their delivery systems and have gained thereby. The Motor Editor will discuss, for the benefit of industrial concerns, such problems as haulage, loading, maintenance, expense, selection of drivers, construction and location of the garage and the like, with a view to illuminating in an accurate and practical way the whole motor truck idea.

The fact will be emphasized that there is a special type of commercial vehicle adapted to every purpose and will gladly give his attention to individual problems through the medium of the mails.



# The Independent

HARPER'S WEEKLY  
Founded 1857  
Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN  
Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## ELLIS PARK

Little park that I pass thru?  
I carry off a piece of you  
Every morning hurrying down  
To my work-day in the town;  
Carry you for country there  
To make the city ways more fair.  
I take your trees  
And your breeze,  
Your greenness,  
Your cleanness,  
Some of your shade, some of your sky,  
Some of your calm as I go by;  
Your flowers to trim  
The pavements grim;  
Your space for room in the jostled street  
And grass for carpet to my feet.  
Your fountains take and sweet bird calls  
To sing me from my office walls.  
All that I can see  
I carry off with me.  
But you never miss my theft,  
So much treasure you have left.  
As I find you, fresh at morning,  
So I find you, home returning—  
Nothing lacking from your grace.  
All your riches wait in place  
For me to borrow  
On the morrow.  
Do you hear this praise of you,  
Little park that I pass thru?  
—Helen Hoyt, in *Poetry*.

## JUST A WORD

Fred Dana Marsh, from whose painting, "The City," we take our cover this week, has found his field in painting American industry in its most vigorous and most picturesque phases. Independent readers had a special introduction to his work in the number for April 6, 1914, when we reproduced three of his spirited studies of iron and steel workers. One of these, by the way, appealed so strongly to Samuel Gompers that he asked for a copy to hang on the walls of the American Federation of Labor pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition.

=====

The verses which we quote on the cover we found in a poem by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker, published under the title of "New York," in *Smart Set* for January, 1914, and we quote them by the kind permission of the editor of that magazine.

=====

Thursday evening, August 3, the Exchange and Training School for the Blind, 110 Livingston street, Brooklyn, New York, was totally destroyed by fire. Many blind people of Brooklyn have received financial benefit from this agency. The darkness which

has fallen upon the blind youth and the blind man has not obliterated the eagerness for self-support.

The blind workers must have another workshop. Making a living is not an easy thing for any young person. To any one who has found the way especially hard, the fight of the sightless for self-support must make a strong appeal.

Contributions may be sent to the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 104 Livingston street, under the auspices of which association the workshop is maintained.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

ADMIRAL DEWEY—I am not a militarist.

JUDGE E. H. GARY—Treat your men right.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—We live with the Lord.

PRESIDENT WILSON—We are Americans for big America.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I am a strong organization man.

PROF. M. M. METCALF—The gospel of eugenics is Christian.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—I am interested in suffrage vitally.

SECRETARY DANIELS—My duty is to build and not to boast.

WILLIAM ARCHER—Play-goers seem to have no power of selection.

ADMIRAL FISKE—There is great danger in neglecting the arts of war.

THEOSOPHIST WARRINGTON—Mr. Roosevelt may be the Cæsar of old.

MANAGER MCGRAW—A baseball team is no stronger than its substitutes.

CHAMP CLARK—Mr. Hughes has shot his bolt, but failed to hit the bull's-eye.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY—That incomparable driver, William Jennings Bryan.

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY—Young people at eighteen or twenty-five are not developed.

SAMUEL UNTERMAYER—Our profession has been conservative to the point of reaction.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD—I declare it to be a victory for us, hard-earned, but a victory.

ANNETTE KELLERMANN—You must first become acquainted with water before trying to float.

WILLIAM F. MCCOMBS—Mark Hanna couldn't run a campaign today and keep out of jail.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me.

BILLY SUNDAY—Don't covet your neighbor's limousine; if he has a Packard or a "tin Lizzie" forget it.

GERALD STANLEY LEE—A motor car is really a self-running and rather realistic moving-picture machine.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—Self-control rather than public control is the power on which we must rely for achieving results.

H. B. VAN CLEVE—There seems to be no reason why dispensers of drinks should not supply paper cups instead of tumblers.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE BROWN—What do you care whether the Chief of the Geodetic Survey is a scientist or a horse doctor?

GENERAL WOOD—It is the duty of all mothers to instil in their sons' minds a thorough appreciation of the fact that they owe service to their country.

FOOD DIRECTOR BATOCKI—Any one who consumes a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound of butter, or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary, sins against the Fatherland.



# Enters a new business at \$100,000 a year

The Board of Directors of a gigantic wholesale grocery concern had gathered to select a new president.

A keen, broad-minded director arose and said: "I know the man we want." He named the president of a great National Bank.

"What!" cried one astonished director, "what does a banker know about *our business*?"

"This man knows more than just banking," was the answer. "Banking, like wholesaling, is only one phase of business. This man is not limited to any one field. He knows all the departments of business—finance, economics, organization, selling, accounting." They discussed the matter from all standpoints. Finally they agreed unanimously to get him if they could.

The banker accepted the presidency of the wholesale grocery concern at a salary of \$100,000.

In a surprisingly short time he had completely reorganized the whole concern.

New, well-planned office short cuts replaced the old, round-about methods.

The former sluggish sales force was snapped into a wide awake, powerful organization with a capacity to handle enormous business.

The inspiring success of this banker, in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad business training. His greatness lay in his knowledge of business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp

of the *why* and the *how* of the problems he had to solve.

The problems this man had to face were far more complicated than those listed below. Yet some of these comparatively simple problems are rocks upon which business careers are smashed. Sooner or later, you, too, will meet these questions. How will you answer them?

Do you know why most inexperienced promoters fail trying to raise money for a new business, and how to avoid their mistakes .....

When you hire a man do you know what questions to ask and what to leave unasked in order to get a line on the applicant's character without his realizing it.....?

Can you pick from a bookkeeper's trial balance or balance sheet the essential facts the manager of a business should know .....

Do you know the vital difference to a business man between "getting a loan" and "discounting his note," and when each is necessary .....

What are the six things a business man should watch for and satisfy himself on before he signs his name to a business paper .....

Can you analyze the market of a proposition so as to tell accurately whether it will be cheaper to sell direct by mail, or thru usual trade channels.....?

## The knowledge that carries men thru

You cannot give any one answer to these broad questions. Circumstances vary. But the big underlying principles always remain the same. It is the knowledge of the basic principles that carries men thru to success.

This broad grasp of the fundamental principles of business is what the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 40,000 business men today.

The Modern Business Course and Service of the Alexander Hamilton Institute gives you a logical foundation on which to build your future business knowledge and experience. All departments of business are covered and presented to you in interesting, practical form.

## The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young clerks in their employ. Among the 40,000 subscribers are such men as: Alfred I. DuPont, of the DuPont Powder Companies, capitalized at \$120,000,000; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co., a \$1,500,000 corporation; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills, a \$5,000,000 corporation; Wm. H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Car Co.—and scores of others equally prominent.

## Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing is represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Judge E. H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the famous engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

## "Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 128-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know—to make success *sure*. If you feel uncertain of yourself, if you long for bigger responsibilities, power, influence, money—this Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

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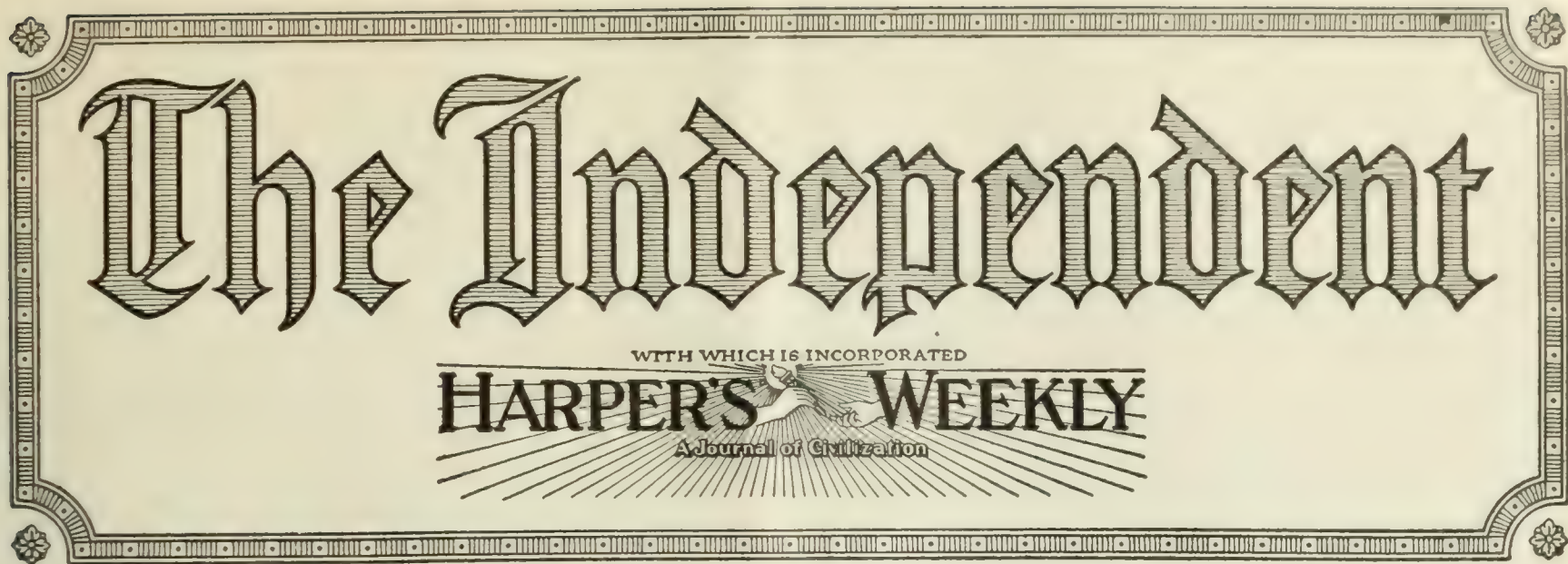
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## THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS KNUCKLE UNDER

**I**T is not a dignified spectacle that the President and the Congress of the United States have made in their breathless scramble to pass the railway eight-hour law. It does not offer reassurance as to the immunity of our national law-making agency from stampede by coercion and threat. The action of the President and Congress has been praised by partizan defenders on the ground that it saved the nation from "something worse than civil war." In so doing have they not committed the nation to something that is worse yet?

Let us look at the case dispassionately. Four great brotherhoods of railway operatives, including engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, demanded from the railways of the country an eight-hour day. They resolutely declined every proposal for arbitration, conciliation or mediation. They stood firm on their demand and refused to consider any modification of it. Their ultimatum, "eight-hour day or nation-wide strike," even the President of the United States was unable to mitigate.

The railway operators were ready for arbitration. But the workers would have none of it. "Nothing on earth," they said, could avert a strike on Labor Day except the granting of their demand.

The operators would not yield. So Congress hastily passed a law that forced them to yield, and the President signed it. The country was saved from the loss and suffering that a great railway strike would inevitably have caused—and committed to the principle that a special group of citizens, if it is powerful enough, can force Congress and the President to grant their demands with slight regard to what the President, congressmen, senators and the people believe as to their justice. We have seen legislation by coercion substituted for legislation by deliberation and common consent. We have beheld our national government compelled to stand and deliver.

The merits of the demand for an eight-hour day are quite another matter. The President, in his emergency address to Congress, expressed his belief that "the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight hour day." He declared, further, that "it has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor."

We agree with Mr. Wilson. We know that men and women have been and in many cases still are compelled, by economic conditions if not by more immediate coercion, to work more hours a day than is good for them or for society. We welcome, in the interests not only of the individual workers but of the whole community, the movement, which is steadily gathering momentum, for shortening the working day. The eight-hour day looks like a good goal at which to aim. The division of the twenty-four hours into three equal periods devoted respectively to work, to sleep, and to the other pursuits of life, seems a neat arrangement which ought to be logical even if it isn't.

But in the case of the railway workers this difficulty arises. The movement for the eight-hour day is not primarily a movement to relieve the worker from excessive hours of labor, but a movement to increase his wages. The railway workday is not a period before and after which the worker does not work. The impossibility of running trains thruout the twenty-four hours with the workers beginning and stopping work when the whistle blows is manifest. The railway day is a yardstick for measuring the worker's pay. After the first of next January, in accordance with the law just passed, the railway operative will receive as much for eight hours' work as he now receives for ten. We do not see anything in the situation which will ensure his working a lesser number of hours than he does now.

So that the arguments advanced by the President on behalf of the eight-hour day seem to us to miss the mark. He is talking of a factory or workshop working day; the railway working day is quite another thing.

**W**HETHER the railway workers ought to have the increase of wages involved in the adoption of the eight-hour day we frankly do not know. Nor, we believe, do the President and Congress. It is as intricate and puzzling a matter to determine as the question whether the railroads should have an increase of freight rates. It ought to be determined in precisely the same way, that is, by expert investigation and quasi-judicial determination.

This is especially true since the two matters are so intimately interrelated. The President recognized this fact when he urged the railroads to grant the eight-hour day experimentally and assured them "that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expense



sulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them."

It is a grave question whether the railroads can afford to pay the increased operating expenses demanded by the eight-hour day unless they are permitted to charge higher freight rates. Will the Interstate Commerce Commission grant the needed increase? The President at least would seem to be committed to an attempt to induce the Commission to do so. Will he make the attempt? Will Congress do anything to influence the Commission in this direction? Or will both the President and Congress rest content with their achievement in saving the country from "something worse than civil war"? Will they let the railroads shift for themselves?

Mr. Wilson and his congressional associates have got themselves into a muddle. They have done in feverish haste and under compulsion what ought not to have been done at all unless after painstaking deliberation and exhaustive investigation, and in response to an informed and convinced public demand. They have committed the legislative absurdity of decreeing that a thing shall be done first and investigated afterward.

Incidentally the whole affair gives a new impetus to the movement for government-owned railroads. If the railroad operators can charge only the rates decreed by government, and must pay the wages ordained by government—at the ruthless dictation of the workers themselves—it will probably be the logical outcome that the operators shall be replaced by government.

### THE WORLD DOES MOVE

AT the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes in Brooklyn the other day the Rev. Ferdinand Guicheteau repeated the famous experiment by which Foucault, in 1851, at the Panthéon, in Paris, demonstrated the mobility of the earth by means of a long pendulum, the weight of which, in the course of 24 hours, describes a circle. Eight years ago Father Guicheteau performed the same experiment in the same Brooklyn church.

"It does move," Galileo said by way of private comment when the Roman Catholic Church compelled him officially to deny the astronomical truth. It moves, and it is round. The world of human interests, no less than the physical planet, is moving in an orbit of its own. There are institutions that move so slowly that it is as difficult to detect their progress as it is to see the advance of an hour hand on the clock: but when time enough has gone by the change of position is apparent, and the distance traversed can be measured.

The earth has more than one motion, however, and some of its motions are faster than others. Even more conspicuously true is this of the progress of human ideas, collective activities, and institutions. There is something almost weird in the association of the Foucault experiment with a church called "Our Lady of Lourdes," the name of a shrine of miraculous healing. Priests of the Roman Catholic Church have attained distinction not only in astronomy, physics, and chemistry, but also in biology, which today is founded upon the law of heredity discovered by the Austrian priest, Mendel; but the Church is not yet ready to demonstrate to its people the truths of biological causation, including the biological conditions and limitations of disease and healing.

At the Roman Catholic Congress held in this city, if we may trust the newspaper reports, some severe things were uttered against the "materialistic scientists" and the universities that shelter them. These denunciations had the pure ecclesiastical flavor of the age of Galileo. As long as it can, the Church will teach belief in a realm where things happen and are done not in conformity to law but by miracle; and unhappily this realm is one in which refusal to accept the results of scientific investigation has consequences of physical misery and unnecessarily high death rates.

Nevertheless, the long fight between science and supernaturalism has been won by science, and every church in the world, Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan, Buddhist or Pagan, will have to surrender with such grace as it can muster. It was not won when the English evolutionists, including controversial writers like Huxley, were confident that the danger line had been passed. Science was then, as for centuries it had been, the possession of a class. It was not safe until it was democratized. It is democratized now. The electric light and trolley car, the automobile, the serums for deadly diseases, the methods of horticulturists and breeders, and the immensely important work of the agricultural experiment stations, have made every normally intellectual family in the civilized world, to some extent, acquainted with mechanism and mechanical principles, and aware of the possibilities of human wellbeing that lie in the principles of chemistry and biology. This knowledge cannot be taken from the people now. It will increase and become more accurate. And one of the good results that will grow out of the devastation and desolation of the European war will be an unshakable conviction in the minds of men from this time forth that whatever has to be done in a big and successful way, whether work of destruction or construction, must be done by scientific knowledge and by scientific methods.

This tremendous fact has a bigger significance than merely practical men have seen. It is not only practical, it is also religious. It is the Rock of Ages of the religion of the future. The churches will have to adapt themselves to it as best they can.

### THE WORST OF WAR

WHAT seems most horrible to the onlooker is not the killing and wounding, for even in peace all must die and many must suffer, but the engendering of a spirit of delight at the infliction of pain and death. Who could have imagined three years ago that a million men, women and children would cheer and sing at the sight of a score of men burning to death in midair and struggle to get hold of falling fragments of the charred remains! This is the way one eyewitness describes the scene when a Zeppelin was brought down near London:

As soon as it was realized that it was a Zeppelin in flames there was pandemonium. Every one was shouting, hands were being clapped, steamers were using their sirens incessantly, and a few railway engines that were about were cock-a-doodling with steam whistles until the uproar resembled nothing so much as the advent of a new year in the shipping area.

Gradually the glowing mass was lost behind the outlines of houses, but the sky for some time was lit up brilliantly. Then we talked excitedly, we wrung each other's hands and acted like children, till suddenly, in sweet contralto tones, were heard the opening bars of the national anthem, and there we stood, men, women and children, singing "God Save the King" while the gathering light was heralding the approach of another Sabbath day.



It would not be becoming in us who live four thousand miles away from the heat of conflict to blame the British for thus rejoicing at the fall of their most dreaded enemy or the Germans for rejoicing at the return of a Zeppelin after its murderous raid. It is human—all too human. But it is possible even in war time to maintain a more Christian spirit, such as was shown by Captain Philip of the "Texas," who, when Cervera's ships had been driven ashore at Santiago, and the "Oquendo" was burning upon the beach, said to his crew: "Don't cheer, boys. The poor devils are dying."

### THE PASSING OF THE AGE OF STEAM

THE revolution effected by the invention of the steam locomotive a hundred years ago was by no means so swift and startling as that which has taken place under our own eyes in the introduction of a motor five times as efficient. With the aid of this new engine man has conquered two new elements. He has left the land to soar into the air and dive into the sea. The locomotive, slow, awkward and heavy, tho it be, will doubtless not become extinct in our time. It will be retained for rough work and remote places, like an old fashioned farm horse, but for pleasure and swift business the steamless engine like the horseless carriage will be preferred.

Strange custom, this of ours, defining things at first by their missing quality, as tho man takes no note of things save by their loss: wireless telegraphy and telephony, fireless cookers, hammerless guns, smokeless powder, unsalted butter, non-leaking pens and caffeine-free coffee. This is perhaps because progress consists largely in elimination, in the removal of restrictions, the reduction of superfluities, the enlargement of liberty. It is the trackless vehicle that is transforming our social system. For a hundred years motor vehicles were bound to the iron rails and forced to run in this strait and narrow path. Now they have gained the freedom of the great highway and how they skim and scurry and kick up their wheels!

Motor vehicles were in the first place made for the road, not for the railroad, but they were forced off by popular prejudice, enforced as it usually is by the power of the law. The attitude of the law toward anything new is the same as that of the rustic: "E's a furriner. 'Eave arf a brick at 'im." Whenever any one tries to introduce a new brand of bread, a cheaper kind of butter, a taller building, a five-cent line of buses, a novel form of entertainment, or a strange religion, the mob yells "stop him!" and the policeman tries to stop him, tho he only succeeds in holding him back for a while. It is hard enough for the innovator to combat the innate neophobia of human nature, but since this is usually backed by the power of the state under the control of vested interests, it is no wonder that progress is slow and painful.

As soon as motor vehicles began to appear on the highway a law was passed in England compelling every self-propelling vehicle from a traction engine to a bicycle to carry at least three mechanics, and have a man walk in front with a red flag, and prohibiting them from running over four miles an hour or making an unpleasant noise. Such legislation as this held back the advent of the automobile for at least fifty years, greatly to the inconvenience of the public. Now that motor cabs and buses have been introduced into London, it is recognized that this is the only possible way to reduce the conges-

tion of traffic, for increasing the average speed of vehicles by five miles an hour is equivalent to doubling the width of the street.

A teacher of sociology in one of the university summer schools asked his students to write down what had been, according to their observation, the social influence of the introduction of the automobile. There was a curious contrast between the reports from the eastern and western parts of the United States. The former said that there had been an accentuation of the distinction between classes; that those who had to go on foot envied and hated the automobile owners, and that many people bought machines who could not afford them, in order to keep up with the fashion. But some of the western students told a different story, that where they came from the automobile was a democratizing agency; formerly there was a sharp distinction between those who were rich enough to keep a carriage and those who could not, but now when nearly everybody owned an automobile this class distinction had disappeared. Evidently the reason for the difference lay in the fact that in the West the automobile first came into common use and so it had passed thru the aristocratic stage into the democratic, like other novelties such as shoes, forks and handkerchiefs in their time. It is because we recognize that motor vehicles have become a permanent and important factor in the life of the people that we have this week started a department for the discussion of their problems.

### WOMEN SILENT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCHES

THE war has done wonders in removing anti-feminist prejudice in England. It has been discovered that women are useful as well as ornamental, and that the nation needs them. Premier Asquith, formerly a pronounced opponent of equal suffrage, has declared that the women must have recognition in the new electoral bill. The trade unions, once so ungenerous toward the weaker sex, have at last allowed them to enter the workshops.

But there is one stanch bulwark against woman's invasion and that is, as we should expect, the Established Church. A National Mission was decided upon—what we in America would call a series of revival services—and one of the principles which it was designed to emphasize was, in the words of the Council of the Mission, "the equality of men and women in the sight of God—equality in privilege, equality in calling, equality in opportunity of service." This sounds harmless enough to American ears, in fact, rather trite, but the High Church wing of the Established Church rose in wrath and denounced it as "pestilential heresy," "very mischievous nonsense" and calculated to make "the Church a laugh-stock thruout Christendom."

Most of the bishops refused to allow the women to speak in the churches under any circumstances, but the Bishop of London rashly consented to permit them to address congregations of women and girls only, providing that they did not speak from the pulpit, the lectern or the chancel steps. Rebecca West makes the pertinent and impertinent suggestion that the good bishop expected the women speakers to stand on a soap box. But slight as this concession was the Bishop of London was obliged to retract it because the High Churchmen threatened to strike and not take any part in the mission



unless the women wore silencers. The Bishop of Chelmsford, who was at first disposed to permit the women some slight share in the work of the mission which they largely support, was also forced to withdraw permission in the interests of harmony, and announces with sad sarcasm: "I have, therefore, decided that during the mission I shall not sanction any woman telling her sisters of the Savior's love in any church in the diocese of Chelmsford."

The High Churchmen, of course, appealed to the authority of Paul, but their opponents pointed out that the literal following of Paul's injunctions would oblige them to refuse chicken at the table, which is a thing no preacher likes to do. It was also called to their attention, tho equally without effect, that the Roman and Eastern Churches, to which they appeal for precedent, had ordained deaconesses and authorized nuns to take part in church services, instruct others and exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and that the ruler of their own church was a woman in Queen Victoria's reign.

The Bishop of London says that the opposition to his proposal to allow the women to speak in the churches is instigated by the devil to destroy the effectiveness of the National Mission. We suspect that the devil is using one of his most effective weapons, the same by which he impelled the goldsmiths of Ephesus to rouse the mob against Paul's preaching, the cry that "our craft is in danger." It is the same spirit that shuts women out of other professions and the better paid trades. But the women of England are now admitted to medicine, the close corporation of the bar is beginning to yield and it will not be long before they are allowed to speak from the pulpit as well as the floor of the churches.

But the British clergy need not be alarmed at that. In America we have many women ministers, and they are above the average of the men ministers, not, we presume, because of the superior ability of the feminine sex as preachers but rather the contrary, because only women of unusual capacity and conscientiousness feel called to that vocation. This is as it should be and no American preacher shakes in his pulpit in fear of feminine competition. All opponents of the extension of woman's opportunity should read the ancient fable of Bluebeard, for they would learn that women are never so eager to enter an open door as they are to open a closed one.

### THE FILM IN POLITICS

LET me make the films of a nation and I care not who makes its laws; this is the twentieth century form of the old aphorism. In this country we see the dominant issues of the day debated on the screen more effectively than on the platform. Preparedness is preached by Hudson Maxim in "The Battle Cry of Peace" and by Thomas Dixon in "The Fall of the Nation," while in "Civilization" Thomas H. Ince advocates disarmament and universal peace. But since all three try to make their point by depicting the horrors of war, several thousand feet of the film might be interchanged without interfering with the argument.

As an international language the motion picture beats Esperanto or any other that can be invented, for it carries its message to the illiterate as well as the educated of all races. This is already causing some international disturbances. Australia and Canada have pro-

tested against the corruption of their national ideals thru the influence of American-made films, and if what we read in *The New Witness* of London is correct the same silent agency is undermining British rule in India. When an embargo was placed upon the exportation of British films during the war a curious protest was raised:

We have to remember that the influence of moving pictures on Oriental peoples is very marked, and that they are likely to receive their impression of current events from the cinema. While the supply was in British hands the East saw European events thru British eyes; once the film trade in the East passes into the hands of the States, that influence is lost.

So much for what may happen during the war. The prospects for the industry on the conclusion of peace are even more gloomy, for, taking advantage of the markets America has already gained, Germany, co-operating with these hyphenated German-Americans who will have got a footing in the cinemas of India, will flood our Eastern Empire with films of an anti-British bias. Thus we shall lose not only commercially but morally on this prohibition.

The British administration in India has been for some years concerned over the number of young Hindus who prefer to go to America for study instead of England, but these are few compared with the millions who may be infected with Americanism thru the film. Apparently the time will come when it may be said that the hand that turns the cinema rules the world.

### THE MACEDONIAN PHALANX

SALONICA has seen many strange sights since Alexander's time, but never such a situation as now. The armies of twelve nations have been brought here to fight over neutral territory which belongs to none of them and to which none of them lays claim. Here Bulgars and Serbs are contesting for ground which four years ago they jointly conquered from the Turks and gave to the Greeks. Russians and British are on one side and Bulgars and Turks on the other. The line-up of this international contest is as follows:

ALLIED POWERS	CENTRAL POWERS
French	Bulgars
British	Austrians
Serbs	Hungarians
Italians	Germans
Russians	Turks
Montenegrins	
Albanians	
Greeks	

We must include the Greeks among the belligerents because, tho officially neutral, they have been doing as hard fighting as anybody. The Greek garrisons on the Struma disobeyed the orders of their government to surrender their forts to the Bulgars and instead put up a resistance that reminds the Greek journalists—they are readily reminded—of the heroism of their ancestors in the defense of Thermopylæ.

So far the innocent bystanders, the people of Salonica, have had the best of it. Half of its population of 160,000 is Hebrew, of the Sephardim branch of the race, descendants of those who were driven from Spain—worse luck to it—in the sixteenth century, and speaking Ladin, which is to Spanish as Yiddish is to German. The other half of Salonica is mostly Greek, and it has always been a question which is keener for the coin, the Greek or the Jew of Salonica. Think, then, of their delight at having camped in their vicinity 500,000 British and French soldiers who had nothing to do all winter except to spend their money. The Salonicans must have reaped a harvest greater than their famous tobacco crop



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Railway Strike Averted

The Adamson eight-hour day bill, which passed the House of Representatives on September 1 by a vote of 239 to fifty-six, passed the Senate on the following day by a vote of forty-three to twenty-eight. Immediately after the final vote in the Senate the four chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods telegraphed to the local unions that the strike had been called off. President Wilson signed the bill on September 3, and again two days later, fearing that some question might arise as to the constitutional validity of a law signed on a Sunday. The prompt action of Congress put an end to the railway crisis for the present, but there is some reason to fear that the settlement will not be a permanent one. Some at least of the railroad heads are certain to seize the first opportunity to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law before the federal courts, and many lawyers believe that the measure is vulnerable in more than one respect.

Certainly it would be difficult to find a precedent either for the law itself or for the manner of its passage. It not only establishes the basic eight-hour day for all employees of railroads engaged in interstate traffic, but forbids any reduction in wages until a commission of three appointees of the President has reported upon the working of the new system. This puts Congress in the position of regulating the wages of persons in private employment.

But the chief complaint that was made by the opponents of the Adamson bill was not the drastic character of its provisions, but the unseemly haste with which legislation of such vital moment was forced thru Con-

gress. Debate was rigidly restricted and all amendments were voted down in order that nothing might impede the final passage of the bill before the strike began as announced on Labor Day. The recommendations of President Wilson for the grant of an increase in freight rates to compensate the railroads for their loss by the new wages schedule of the present ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and for the Canadian arbitration law forbidding the calling of a strike or lock-out until after an investigation of the causes of dispute, have not been acted upon by Congress. They will undoubtedly form part of the legislative program of the administration when Congress reassembles.

Several attempts were made in the Senate to amend the Adamson bill, and it is possible that some of the suggested amendments might have been approved if there had been time enough to get the consent of the House of Representatives to the amended bill before Labor Day. Senator Underwood of Alabama proposed an amendment empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix wages and hours of labor for all railroad employees; Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, moved an amendment making it a criminal offense to obstruct or retard the movement of trains; Senator La Follette of Wisconsin moved an amendment that nothing in the new act should be construed as repealing previous legislation fixing an absolute limit to the hours of work upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, as the Adamson bill only forbade employment beyond eight hours a day without payment for overtime labor.

The Republican members of the Senate criticized the action of Congress for passing legislation at the dictation of labor union leaders, and, with the single exception of Senator La Follette, no Republican supported the bill. On the other hand, Clarke of Arkansas and Hardwick of Georgia were the only Democratic Senators to vote with the Republicans against it, and thus the Adamson bill entered the campaign as a party measure and a party issue.

## Senate Ratifies Danish Islands Treaty

One of the last acts of the Senate before adjournment was to ratify the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for \$25,000,000. On the evening of September 7 the Senate acted favorably upon the treaty with less than half a dozen votes in opposition.

The treaty for the transfer of the islands still awaits final action in the Danish Landsting, which corresponds to our Senate. There the treaty cannot be considered wholly on its merits since it is inextricably entangled with party politics. For several weeks the King and his advisers have tried to arrange for the formation of a coalition government in order that the treaty might be ratified without the necessity of a general election. Every effort to organize a coalition ministry failed and the ratification of the treaty may have to await the popular verdict of an election several weeks hence. All parties dread an election while the great powers of Europe are at war and a small nation such as Denmark must use every effort to keep out of it and avoid political struggle which might divide the country or endanger its neutrality.



Illustration by Robert Taylor

"GIVE YOUR TICKET"



Illustration by Robert Taylor

TOO COWED TO FIGHT



Illustration by Robert Taylor

HE GOT AWAY WITH IT. WHY NOT I?

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS HOLD UP CONGRESS



### Congress Adjourns at Last

On September 8, the sixty-fourth Congress adjourned after a prolonged session and an almost unparalleled record of important legislation. It was by a wide margin the most expensive Congress in American history. The current appropriations and the authorizations for future expenditure total \$1,858,384,185, exceeding the total for the last fiscal year by more than three-quarters of a billion dollars. The largest item of increase was the huge cost of reorganizing the army and navy in response to the popular demand for more adequate "preparedness." The Mexican crisis which necessitated an expedition of a part of the regular army into Mexican territory and the mobilization of the National Guard on the American border was second only to the preparedness appropriations in swelling the total of national expenditure.

Among the more important laws passed by Congress were the measure granting a basic eight-hour day with no reduction of pay to employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce; the shipping bill which appropriated \$50,000,000 for the purchase and operation of ships by the government; the child labor bill, denying the right of interstate trade to products of mines or quarries employing children under sixteen and of factories employing children under fourteen;

and the emergency revenue law increasing the federal income tax and levying a federal inheritance tax and a profit tax on the manufacture of munitions of war. Very heavy appropriations were made for local improvements, especially for the construction of highways. Important treaties were concluded during the session, the convention with Nicaragua providing for the acquisition of a canal route and naval station rights in the Bay of Fonseca, the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, and the treaty providing for an American financial protectorate over the Republic of Hayti. The session was interesting, not only on account of its legislative record, but also because of several dramatic political conflicts, such as the debate on the McLeMORE and Gore resolutions warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen of belligerent countries, and the long struggle in the Senate to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

A very striking feature of the revenue legislation of Congress was the attempt to strengthen the hands of the government against foreign interference with American trade and industry. To meet the probable "dumping" of foreign goods after the war, tariff increases have been authorized, notably upon dyestuffs, and a tariff commission has been created. As a measure of

reprisal against the blacklist of the Entente Allies, a provision was added to the revenue bill empowering the President to withhold clearance from vessels that discriminate against any American citizen or firm, or any description of goods or the vessels of any nation restricting the commerce of American ships. Another amendment, providing that the subjects of any nation interfering with American mails may at the pleasure of the President be debarred from the use of the United States mails, telegraphs, cables, wireless and express service, was finally eliminated from the bill as too drastic and apt to lead to international complications.

### Mexican Conference Meets

The American-Mexican Joint Commission, appointed by the two countries to arrange for the withdrawal of the American army from Mexico and to provide for the future security of our border, met at New London, Connecticut, on September 6 as guests of the American Government. Secretary of State Lansing welcomed the Mexican commissioners in a cordial speech, in the course of which he emphasized the duty of the commissioners to find a permanent solution of the internal difficulties of Mexico as well as of the points at issue between Mexico and the United States. It is believed that the



A WINNER FROM THE EAST AGAIN

The success of R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, at the Forest Hills tournament, brings back the tennis championship to the East. He won it in 1914 from one Californian, McLoughlin, but lost it last year to another, W. M. Johnston.



"MORRIE," WHO LOST OUT

Maurice E. McLoughlin, who snatched the championship in 1912, after W. A. Larned had held it five years running, by dazzling speed on the courts, won again in 1913 and was runner-up last year; was put out in the fourth round, to the grief of his many Eastern friends.



Mexican commissioners will meet the American claims of damages for loss of life and property of American citizens in Mexico by counter claims based on the alleged killing of Mexicans resident in the United States and on the sending of American soldiers into Mexico without the consent of the Mexican Government.

In the meantime, the Carranza government is having difficulties at home. Villa, at the head of a thousand men, is said to be preparing for an advance toward the border. The American military authorities believe that Villa is actively in the field in Chihuahua and may be expected to make another raid in the near future. Bandits attacked and wrecked a train on August 31 between San Luis and Tampico. Nevertheless, the Mexican commissioners say that the Carranza government has attained complete ascendancy in northern Mexico and will be able for the future to protect all Americans in the country without the aid of our army.

**The Woman Suffrage Convention** On September 6 a convention of woman suffragists from every part of the United States met at Atlantic City to discuss the position which women, particularly women voters, should take in regard to the presidential campaign. Many of the delegates believed that the proposed constitutional amendment making woman suffrage universal throughout the nation could be pushed thru Congress if the women would use their present voting power to punish any administration that refused to work for the federal amendment. This would mean in practice that Mr. Hughes would receive all of the votes that the suffrage organizations were able to control, since he is a strong advocate of federal action to secure woman suffrage, while his chief opponent, President Wilson, altho an equally ardent suffrage advocate, believes that the franchise is a state concern. But the opponents of this policy point out that to amend the constitution would require a vote of two-thirds of both houses of Congress and the subsequent endorsement of three-fourths of the states, and that no party has or is likely to have in the future sufficient strength to put thru an amendment to the constitution unless it is also supported by many of the opposing party. Therefore they hold that suffragists should maintain their traditional non-partizanship and work for suffrage without alienating either the Democrats or the Republicans.

President Wilson addressed the convention on September 8. He refused to promise to make the federal amendment a part of the administration's program, but he declared himself emphatically in favor of woman suffrage and predicted a certain and speedy triumph for the cause. On the following day Herbert Parsons, the Republican political leader, spoke to the women on behalf of his party. He

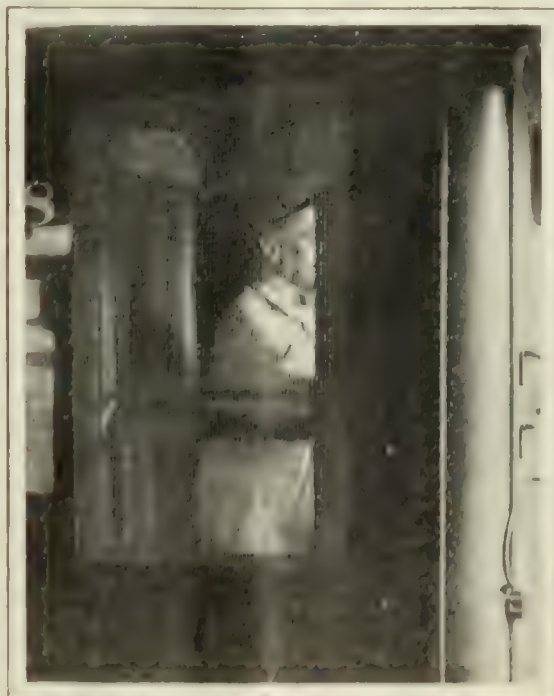


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#### IS GOLF AN OLD MAN'S GAME?

"Bobby" Jones of Atlanta, Georgia, fourteen years old, was the sensation of the National Amateur Golf Championships at Merion. He put a former champion out of the tournament and made Robert A. Gardner, title-holder, fight hard for his place in the semi-finals. Gardner himself is twenty-two.

pledged the support of the Republican party to the federal amendment granting full suffrage to women. Both President Wilson and Mr. Parsons received a friendly welcome and both left an excellent impression upon the conven-



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#### DON'T BOMBARD THE MOTORMAN

Because you can't hit him anyway. Protective screens used on the subway trains during New York's traction strike last week.

tion. The convention adopted resolutions favoring a concentration of effort upon the federal amendment, but refusing to abandon the policy of non-partizanship. The national board was re-elected with few changes and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will continue to be the president.

#### The Car Strike in New York

The settlement of the strike on the surface car lines of New York City a few weeks ago has not proved permanent. Both the employers and the unions charged that the agreement which had been reached was not being faithfully observed, the employees complaining particularly that many union men had been discharged after the strike was over. Meanwhile the Interborough elevated and subway lines were in difficulty over the issuance of individual contracts, since the unions insisted upon collective bargaining and recognition of the union. A general strike on the elevated and subway lines of Manhattan and the Bronx and on the surface car lines of the New York Railways company was the result of these disputes and misunderstandings. Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, who had done much toward ending the earlier strike, immediately summoned to consultation representatives of the employers and of the unions.

The strike was not very successful in stopping traffic on the subway and elevated lines, for many employees remained at work in spite of the orders of the labor union chiefs. But the striking car men called for support upon other labor unions on the ground that the cause of union labor everywhere was at stake. A sympathetic strike was called on other surface car lines, not directly involved, not only in Manhattan but in Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle. Union men have been advised to boycott all the transportation lines which are run by strike-breakers, and a general industrial strike of all organized labor in New York has been threatened. If the threat should be carried out the country will have almost as serious a problem upon its hands as was the recently averted railroad strike. There are said to be 750,000 union workers of all trades in Greater New York.

#### Rumanians Invade Serbia

Rumanian forces have crossed the border at five points. The army that crossed the Transylvanian Alps thru the Gyines Pass, has penetrated some thirty miles into Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian forces are retiring before it. The army that entered by the Predeal (or Tömös) Pass, captured the city of Kronstadt. The army that entered by the Rotertum (or Red Tower) Pass, captured the city of Hermannstadt. None of these met with serious opposition, but the Austrians made desperate attempts to hold the Pass of the Iron Gates, where the Danube makes its way between rocks and cliffs. But the Rumanians also forced an entrance here and captured the city of Orsova, as well as the Bache





THE DOUBLE INVASION

While the Rumanians have invaded Hungary and taken Kronstadt, Hermannstadt and Orsova, the Bulgars have invaded the Dobrudja and taken Turtukai and Bazardjik. Here the Russians from Bessarabia encountered them and regained Bazardjik. The arrows show the points of attack.

of Hercules, a fashionable watering-place to the north of it.

South of Orsova the Rumanian and Serbian frontiers join for a length of some fifty miles and here the Rumanians have also crossed the frontier following the railroad that leads southward to Nish. If they should succeed in reaching this point or any other on the railroad leading from Belgrade to Sofia, the great combination of the Central Powers would be broken into two, Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and Bulgaria and Turkey on the other. So separated the latter at least would soon fall victims to the Allies, and all of the Austrian and German forces south of the Danube might be taken. It is to prevent such a catastrophe that the Austrians and Hungarians are using all their efforts to hold the Rumanians in check on the western frontier, while the Germans and Bulgars are making a counter-attack on the southern frontier.

#### The Struggle for the Dobrudja

While the Rumanians cross their northern frontier into Transylvania the Bulgars and Germans cross the southern frontier of Rumania into the Dobrudja. The Dobrudja, consisting of the strip of low land lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, has long been in dispute between the adjacent nations. The natural boundary of Rumania is the Danube and the population of the Dobrudja district south of it consists mostly of Turks and Bulgars. But in the war against Turkey of 1877 in which Russia and Rumania acted to-

gether Rumania was awarded a part of the Dobrudja in partial compensation for Russia's seizure of Bessarabia. That is to say Russia took away from Rumania territory on the north inhabited by Rumanians and gave her instead Bulgarian territory on the south. Three years ago, when Bulgaria was engaged in war with Greece, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey all at once, Rumania took advantage of her embarrassment to wrest from her another slice of the Dobrudja.

The territory thus acquired contained the towns of Turtukai (since called Tutrakan) and Bazardjik (since called Dobric), both of which the Bulgars recaptured last week. Turtukai is a strong point occupying the angle south of the Danube and north of the Bulgarian frontier. It is called "the gateway to Bucharest" because it commands the best crossing of the Danube less than forty miles from the Rumanian capital. The Berlin despatch says that 20,000 men and more than a hundred cannon were taken when Turtukai was captured by storm, but London claims that there are not so many Rumanian troops in the whole district as this.

It seems that the Rumanians, when they entered upon the invasion of Hungary, left the defense of the Dobrudja to the Russians, but they were too slow in reaching the Bulgarian border. Now, however, the Russians seem to have arrived in sufficient force to drive back the invading army which is composed of Germans, Bulgars and Turks. Bazardjik and the coast towns which they had captured are reported to be now in the hands of the Russians; but, on the

other hand, the Bulgars have advanced thirty miles further down the Danube and taken the Rumanian fortress of Silistria.

**The Fall of Halicz** For a month past the Russian advance toward Lemberg was held in check by the Austrian, German and Turkish forces behind the Zlota Lipa River, but last week they broke the line in a bloody battle and forced the defenders to a precipitate retreat to the next of the moat rivers, twenty miles westward, the Gnila Lipa. In this action the Russians captured some 20,000 Austrians, 4000 Germans and 1000 Turks. General von Bothmer's army was so broken that he was unable to make a stand even on the Gnila River, so the Russians, advancing up the northern bank of the Dniester River, reached the railroad station opposite Halicz and began cannonading that city. Since Halicz was also threatened by a Russian force coming up from Stanislau on the south, no attempt was made to hold it. The Austrian garrison demolished the ring of forts surrounding Halicz and then crossing the Dniester blew up the big bridge and joined the rest of the troops that were falling back upon Lemberg.

Two years ago, when the Russians were conducting the same campaign on the same terrain, the fall of Halicz was quickly followed by the occupation of Lemberg by the Russians. This time probably the defenses of the Galician capital are better prepared and the Russians may have to fight harder for it. So far General von Bothmer has been able to keep his army as a whole intact by withdrawing it each time just as the jaws of the Russian nippers were about to close upon it. But he has been losing heavily for three months, and it is doubtful if he can get reinforcements either from Germany or Austria-Hungary now that the Allies are pressing in on all sides at once.

**Greece Succumbs to Allies** The appearance of an Allied fleet of forty warships and seven transports off the Piræus, the port of Athens, put an end to the

#### THE GREAT WAR

September 3—Thirteen Zeppelins raid England, one brought down. British take Guilleumont.

September 4—Allies take control of Greece. French capture Soyecourt.

September 5—French gain at Verdun. Allies take 8000 prisoners in three days on the Somme.

September 6—Brussels bombarded by fifteen Allied aeroplanes. Russian victory on the Zlota Lipa River.

September 7—Germans and Bulgars take Turtukai. Rumanians take Louze Wood, near Guichy.

September 8—Rumanians defeat Austrians at Orsova. Austrians evacuate Halicz.

September 9—British take Guichy. Rumanians invade Serbia.

September 10—Bulgars take fortress of Silistria in Rumania.



semblance of neutrality and independence that Greece has hitherto endeavored to maintain. The French and British forces landed at the Piræus, promptly assumed control of the mail, telegraph, telephone and wireless systems of the whole country, and searched the houses for Germans and Greeks suspected of pro-German proclivities. The German minister at Athens, Count Mirbach, escaped by night in his motor car, but Baron von Schenk was arrested. The four German and three Austrian vessels in the harbor of Piræus were seized by British and French marines. Martial law has been proclaimed in Athens and other Greek cities. No Greek males between the ages of 15 and 55 are permitted to leave the country. Five hundred reservists who had been released from the army and had embarked for returning to America were held up and retained.

Premier Zaimis has dissolved parliament, postponed new elections and virtually assumed the powers of a dictator. He is receiving the support of ex-Premier Venizelos, presumably with the expectation that he will soon declare war and add the Greek forces to the armies of the eight nationalities now assembled in Macedonia awaiting the order to attack Bulgaria.

Many of the Greeks have not waited for any authorization, but contrary to the orders of their king have taken up arms against the Bulgars. Colonel Christodoulos, the Greek commander at Seres, not only opposed a stout resistance to the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia, but has organized a volunteer army of three thousand to recapture the Kavala forts.

**Allies Gain on the Somme** A vigorous offensive started on Sunday and continued for several days advanced the French and British lines a half mile or more along six miles of the eastern front. The British took the villages of Guillemont and Ginchy. By storming the woods that lie northwest and south of Combles they have enveloped this town on three sides.

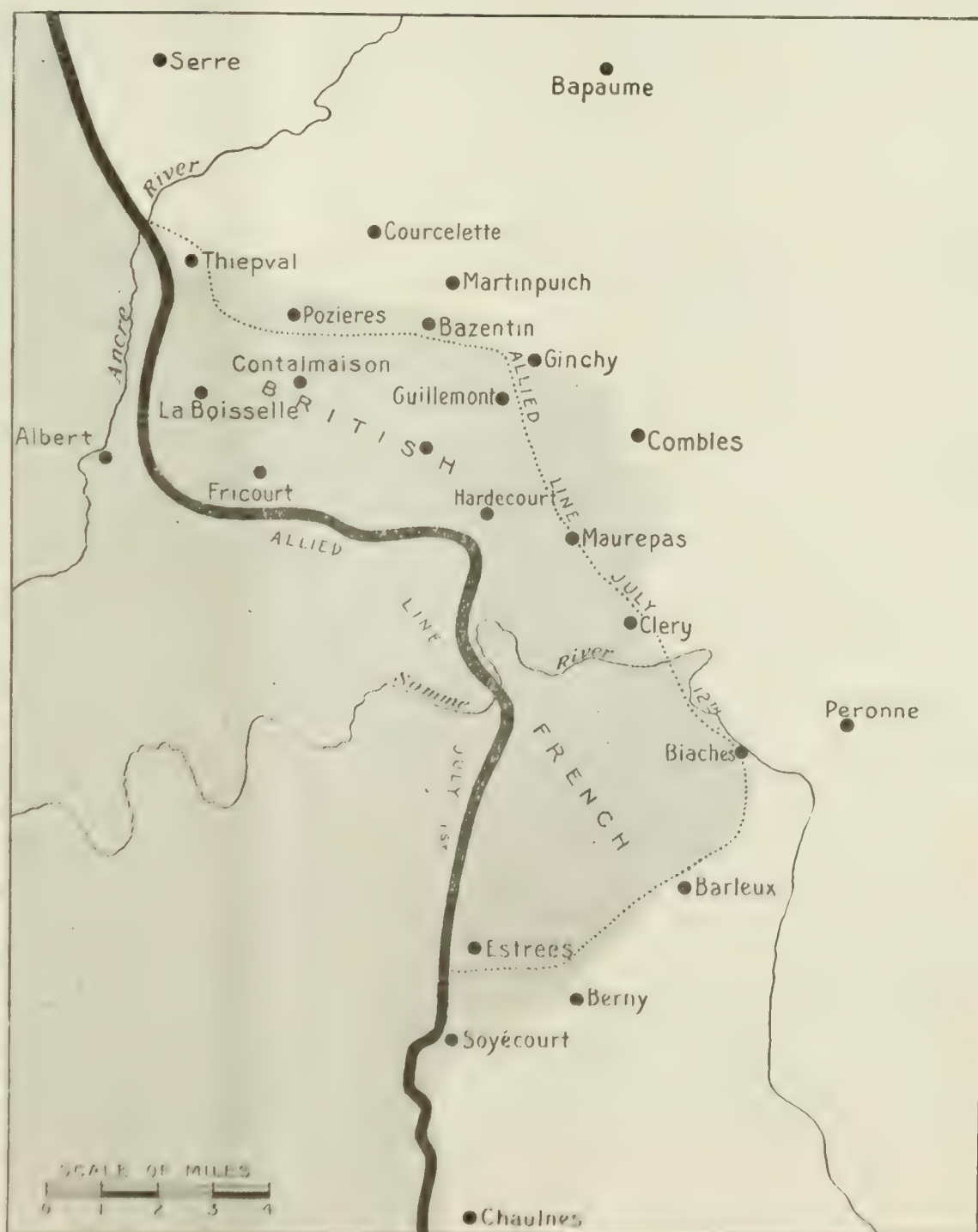
The French have cleared the Germans completely out of the bend northwest of Péronne, but their chief efforts have been engaged in extending their lines to the south. Here they have taken Soyécourt and advanced almost to Berny and Barleux. They are also directing an attack toward the important railroad town of Chaulnes, altho the Germans still hold to a salient south of Soyécourt. The French pushed on so rapidly that they reached the heavy guns in the rear of the front before these could be withdrawn. Within two days the French took 6550 prisoners and 36 guns, including 28 heavy howitzers, as well as a captive balloon, and a large number of machine guns and shells. The British took more than a thousand prisoners.

According to their official report the British have captured 256 officers and 11,263 men during July and August as well as 26 guns and 160 machine

guns. The Germans estimate that the French have twenty-three divisions and the British thirty-seven divisions engaged in the battle of the Somme. This, then, is not so many as the French used in the defense of Verdun, if the Germans are right in believing that there were sixty-six French divisions engaged there between February 21 and July 20. The strength of a division is between 15,000 and 20,000 men. So it is evident that if the British have raised an army of over four millions they are not yet employing their full strength in the present offensive. This has given rise to the rumor that the Somme drive was intended more as a feint than an offensive and that the real attack will be delivered on quite another sector of the German line. The British losses are officially reported as 7084 officers and 52,591 men for the month of July and 4711 officers and 123,234 men for August. Since there has been little fighting elsewhere this means that the British have lost over 180,000 men so far in the battle of the Somme. The French and German losses, tho not reported, are probably much less.

### Zeppelin Brought Down in England

On the night of September 2 a squadron of thirteen Zeppelins made an attack on England and one of the three that reached the outskirts of London was burned up. The aviator who accomplished this feat was Lieutenant Leete Robinson, who is only twenty-one years old and has been in the Royal Flying Corps about a year. He sighted the giant airship north of London at two o'clock in the morning at an altitude of ten thousand feet, and made straight for her in spite of the fire from her guns and from the British guns below. Dodging the searchlights as well as he could he flew around, over and under the Zeppelin until he had set her on fire. In his last attack he sailed so near that his leather jacket was singed. As soon as the forward petrol tank caught fire the flames spread thru the balloons and the Zeppelin fell headlong to the earth. Robinson was so elated that he looped the loop several times out of pure joy and then flew back to camp and went to bed. He has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his feat.



THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

In the last two months the British and French have gained the ground where the shading extends beyond the line of July 12. The British have now taken Ginchy and have Combles nearly surrounded.



# GETTING TOGETHER AT NEW LONDON

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS

BY HAMILTON HOLT

THE American-Mexican Joint Commission which began its deliberations at New London, Connecticut, last Wednesday has before it the most delicate and difficult problem that has confronted the last two administrations, one that has all but plunged Mexico and the United States into war. Every loyal citizen of both republics should realize that the next few weeks are likely to be momentous in the history of North America, for if this commission succeeds a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn in Mexico, whereas if it fails it is difficult to see what remains but intervention.

When I visited New London last week the first thing that impressed itself upon me was the intimacy in which the two delegations were living and the cordial esteem and friendship that seemed already to exist between them. The mistakes that were made at the Niagara Falls Mediation Conference two years ago were evidently not to be repeated this time. Then I found the A B C Mediators, the Mexican delegation and all the "peace correspondents" luxuriating in the magnificent Clifton House on the Canadian side of the Falls, while the American delegation—thanks, it is said, to Mr. Bryan's desire to foster home industries—were living alone in a comfortable but modest hotel on a side street on the American side. Poor Mr. Lehmann, I remember, had to go across the International Bridge every night and wander about the Clifton lobby in order to keep in touch with what was really going on.

Now both delegations are ensconced in one hotel—and a more beautiful, more commodious, and I may add more expensive one it might be difficult to find. The entire fourth floor is given over to their offices and suites. Two armed marines stand guard in the hall in front of the conference room. The six principal delegates have reserved a private dining room for themselves and their families, and thus enjoy every meal together as one happy family.

When the delegates came to New London from New York they did not go by rail or motor, but in the President's private yacht, the "Mayflower," which indicates that Mr. Wilson is as canny as he is hospitable, for who does not recall from his own experience that a sea voyage is the quickest way of breaking the ice among strangers?

The Griswold Hotel is an enormous structure at the mouth of the Thames River on Long Island Sound. It is about two miles below New London, on the other side of the river. The old whaling center of the United States has become of late years "the yachting playground of America," and from the broad piazzas of the hotel a continuous stream of large and small craft of all description can be seen plying up and down the Thames or along the Sound. I noticed that the guests of the hotel comprized the usual complement of brave women and fair men that one finds in such places. A little way up the river I could see an American submarine tied to the Naval Station dock and the rowing course where my Alma Mater, Yale, does not now, I am sorry to say, "lick the Harvards" as she used to do in my time.

The delegates are men of a decidedly different type from those who represented both republics at the Niagara Falls Conference. Then the Mexicans were Huerta appointees and were naturally of the Cientifico or Catholic and Conservative party. Two of the three were old men. The present Mexican Commissioners are all young men and all staunch Carranzistas. They are liberal and anticlerical. The American delegates are greatly impressed with their frank spirit. They look upon them as enlightened, broad-minded, and above all practical. They say it is going to be a pleasure to work with them, and as all the Mexicans speak perfect English, two of them having been educated in the United States, some of the difficulties that usually confront mixed international commissions have been done away with at the start.

Luis Cabrera, the chairman of the Mexican group, has for years been known as the leader of the Mexican Bar. He has been in the thick of the Carranza rebellion, and admirably combines the ardor of the propagandist with the poise of the statesman.

Alberto Pani is a man of scholarly attainment and is president of the Mexican National Railways—some 10,000 miles of which out of a possible 15,000 miles are now under normal operation.

Ignacio Bonillas is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has married an American wife and is a perfect type

of the highly educated, traveled, and polished Mexican. An engineer by profession, he was sub-secretary in the Department of Communications at the time of his present appointment.

The American delegation constitute an exceptionally strong team. At Niagara Falls the United States was represented by the late Justice Lamar, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Mr. Frederick E. Lehmann, ex-president of the American Bar Association. The Commissioners were eminent from the standpoint of law, but had no experience in the statesmanship of diplomacy and no first hand knowledge of Mexico. The present American Commission has in Judge Gray a man who possesses the technical and legal learning of Judge Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, but in addition has had wide experience in national affairs as United States Senator and in international affairs as a member of many previous international commissions.

Secretary Lane, the chairman of the American Commission, is said to be President Wilson's closest adviser in the cabinet on Mexican problems. Before he became a member of the present Administration, he was for many years the attorney for a company in the Middle West which operated large concessions in Mexico and since he has been in the Cabinet he has visited Mexico as Secretary of the Interior in connection with certain irrigation projects which called him across the border.

John R. Mott is the most significant appointment. This is evidently a recognition on the part of the President that Mexico is not only a military, political, and commercial problem, but fundamentally a problem of humanity and brotherhood. For John R. Mott is a great Christian statesman. Indeed, some people have thought that he needed only a Colonel Harvey to sing his praises for a few years to make him a presidential probability. Dr. Mott's great interest will be in helping Mexico solve the remoter problems of democracy, education and civilization which confront her, and which after all are fundamental to all real progress.

Professor Leo S. Rowe, the Secretary of the American Commission, has perhaps devoted more time and energy to fostering better relations between the United States and Latin

(Continued on page 433)



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Underwood

*A new campaign for Americanization—Immigrant employees by the thousand are learning English at the shops.*



These Mexican-American conferees need stout hearts and level heads for their task. Secretary Stephen Bonsal of the Mexican delegation at New London, Secretary Robert Lansing, Ambassador-designate Eliseo Arredondo, Secretary Rowe of the Americans, Seated—Dr. Mott, Judge Gray, Secretary Lane, Luis Cabrera, Ignacio Bonillas, Alberto J. Paul.

1900-1901





Margaret ap Ienkyn, whose dowry founded Yale College. She was Elihu Yale's great-grandmother and the Pageant begins with her wedding.

Seventy thousand people will see the Yale Pageant next month, but Clara Tice, of Greenwich village, New York, visited New Haven first and drew some of her characteristic pictures of the Pageant as she saw it. Here is a "state-ly" war mother in deep mourning for the sons she has sacrificed to Mars. We should like to see a pageant which Clara Tice designed all by herself. But probably it would not match the elmy background of New Haven.

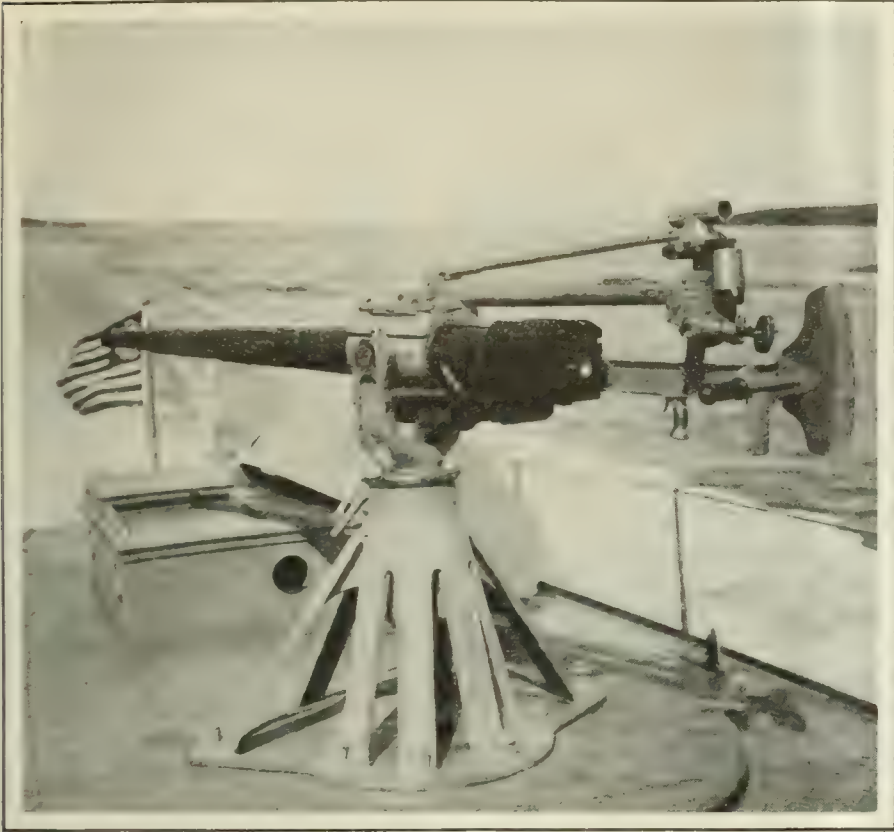


The death of Shaumpishu, acted by Yale men. The Pageant traces the history of Yale and of New Haven colony from the beginnings to a grand symbolic finale.



Two thousand of the 7000 people who will present the history of Yale in the Bowl on October 21 are school children

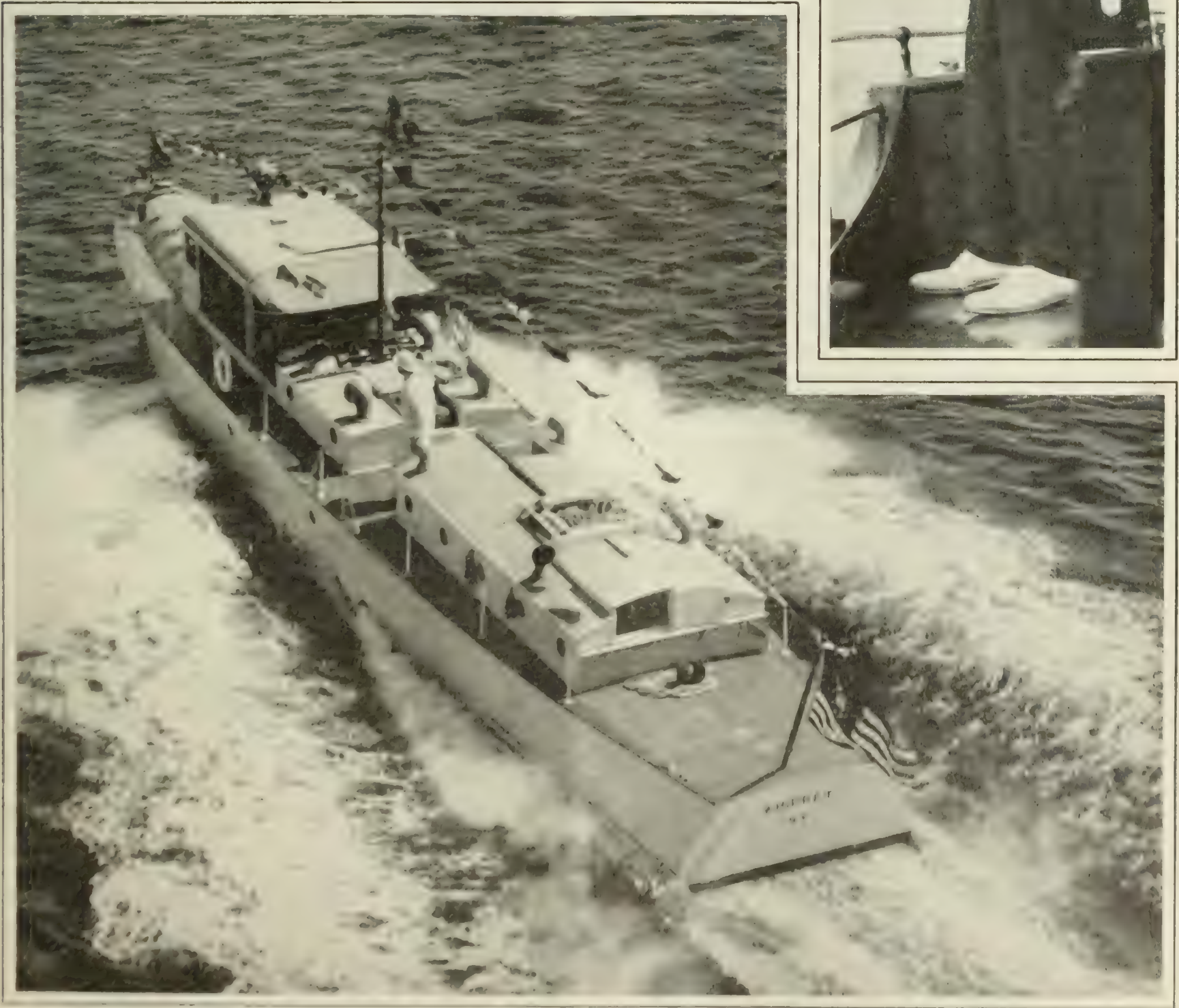
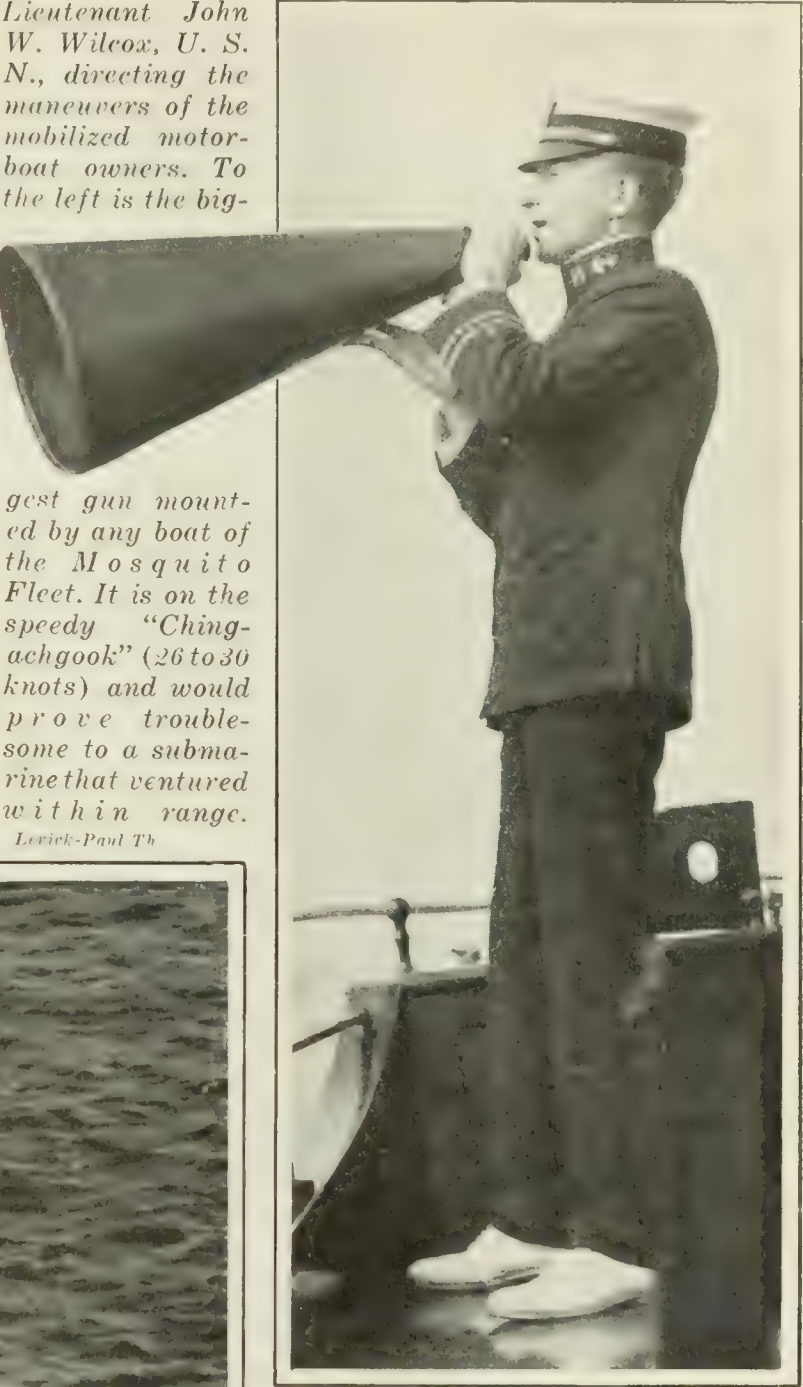




Lieutenant John W. Wilcox, U. S. N., directing the maneuvers of the mobilized motor-boat owners. To the left is the big-

gest gun mount-  
ed by any boat of  
the Mosquito  
Fleet. It is on the  
speedy "Ching-  
achgook" (26 to 30  
knots) and would  
prove trouble-  
some to a subma-  
rine that ventured  
within range.

Lerick-Paul Th



A "Mosquito Fleet" of motor boats was mobilized at New York last week to be drilled as an auxiliary naval defense.



# THE EFFICIENT SALESMAN

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**S**ALESMANSHIP is the science of service; the knack of knowing people's wants; the art of turning money into friendship; the business of making the world better and getting paid for doing it.

The good salesman is the great civilizer—whether we buy neater shoes or sweeter pianos, we are indebted to the salesman for another slice of civilization. No matter what we resolve to do, have or be, there are invaluable aids that we must first buy.

Every successful man is a salesman. The doctor sells prescriptions, the teacher sells instructions, the lawyer sells consultations, the banker sells credits, the farmer sells crops, the preacher sells sermons, the inventor sells ideas. Anybody old enough to be a citizen must be either a salesman or a tramp.

More than half the population of any country is engaged in selling something. There are about 60,000,000 people in the United States who try to exchange a commodity or a service for money or its equivalent—and probably less than 100,000 really know scientific salesmanship; the rest bungle their job. Every college and high school should teach the student how to do his best work, then how to sell it for the best price. Learning void of earning is spurious education, and no institution of learning deserves the name until it shows every graduate how to find a good market for his life product.

We are not interested in money-making, apart from something more valuable. If the main object in salesmanship were money-making, it would not be discussed here. But salesmanship is the master-key to a large success in any trade or profession. And the very people who need most to grasp it are the ones who never consider it—the faithful, conscientious philanthropic workers who give good service and starve on poor pay. The teacher able to fill a better place but not to find it; the doctor skilled and devoted, but modest and uncommercial; the preacher too old to be a pastor, but just old enough to be a counselor and guide; the inventor, philosopher, poet or musician radiant with lustrous ideas, but too rare and fine to seek the suffocating shambles; the tireless, uncomplaining housewife and mother doing the work of three men and deprived of the salary of one—these are a few of the splendid altruists

who for the sake of justice and decency ought to learn how to command better pay! Salvation to the unselfish lies in salesmanship. You can't be fair to the other fellow without being fair to yourself.

In so brief an article we are limited to the sphere of the professional salesman. But most of the principles here suggested apply to your work, whatever it may be; and by adopting these truths wisely, you should increase your income whether salary, fees or profits. To reach your maximum of prosperity and usefulness, you must be an expert salesman, or be allied with an expert salesman.

There are ten basic factors in scientific salesmanship: the man, the motive, the method, the product, the price, the maker, the buyer, the sale, the service, the future. Anybody who sells a commodity or a service should study these ten fundamentals fairly and fully.

## THE MAN

**H**E must have both instinct and training for the work. One of my numerous objections to poets is their lofty assumption that they, forsooth, are "born, not made." Every good workman is both born and made—born to his *kind* of work—then made to his *quality*. The ordinary clerk in a store is neither born nor bred for his job—and the store-keeper wonders why times are so hard. Among the natural qualifications of the good salesman are these: Health, tact, courtesy, reliability, loyalty, enthusiasm, helpfulness, alertness, judgment, foresight, courage, confidence, persistence, accuracy, patience, good humor, sympathy, neatness, economy, regularity, sincerity, game-ness, pleasing voice, conversational power, attractive appearance, friendly but deferential manner—enjoyment of work, tireless industry. Among the vocational acquirements of the good salesman are these: Knowledge of human nature, knowledge of the market, knowledge of the goods, pride in the product, scientific team-work, familiarity with modern merchandising methods, acquaintance with new developments in advertising and selling, care of stock, handling of customers, frequent conferences, tabulation and comparison of reports, improvement the daily watchword, greater profit the final result but better service the first aim of all endeavor. About one man in every hundred

may become a good salesman; if you are an employer of salesmen, how do you eliminate the other ninety-nine? How, moreover, do you find and train the one? Almost any business could increase its profits thirty per cent or more by adopting a scientific system of employing, training and managing the salesforce.

## THE MOTIVE

**W**HY sell anything? To make money? No. You are a failure if you don't make money, but a worse failure if that is all you do. The ultimate reason for every commercial transaction is to give *something worth more than money*, that money cannot buy. Every customer is a good friend or a poor customer. Gain his friendship and his purse will open itself. An authority on selling declares you need not expect to make a sale while you have the money-thought in your mind. You can always sell to the man who knows you will *serve* him, and you should not sell to any other man. Recently the head of a great insurance company died. His daughter, hardly more than a girl, with no business experience, took his place—and the foolish wiseacres foretold quick ruin! The girl not only held the business together, she largely increased the profits in the first year. She gives her principal rule of success: "I always try to benefit the customer, without regard to my fee." Enthusiasm for the quality of your product, the reputation of your company, the satisfaction to the customer from the sale, the service to the customer on the side, and finally a just and generous money award to yourself; here is the true motive in salesmanship.

## THE METHOD

**T**HIS may be by advertisement, by appointment, by special introduction, by letter, by telephone, by telegraph, or by one of several other means of approach. Time and place are as crucial as method—when is your prospective customer in the best humor, when has he the most time and money, where would he be likely to be seen? The varieties of method must be learned both theoretically and practically—every clerk in a business should buy and study one or more books on merchandising, advertising, speaking, business psychology, commercial correspondence; and should take a mail course in modern salesmanship from an expert or institution of recognized authority.



THE PRODUCT

IS it guaranteed? Is it the best of its kind? Has it ever failed to give satisfaction? If so, why? And how are you preventing a recurrence of complaint? When rival products meet it in a fair field, does yours always win out? Would you sell it in preference to any other, even if the other brought a larger commission or salary? Does it meet a universal need? Is it advertised properly, so your work of introducing its character is reduced to the minimum? Do you know every step in its manufacture? Have you studied and disproved the claims of all your competitors? A few score of questions like these, analyzing your product and your relation to it, should augment your influence and extend your sales.

THE PRICE

NEVER be satisfied to charge exactly what your competitor does for the same article or service. Always give (a) better quality, or (b) larger quantity, or (c) lower price, or (d) supplemental value. A standard price on a standard product may always be *apparently* reduced to the customer by offering more for his money thru a supplemental value whose actual cost may be trifling.

Examples of a supplemental value: A national seedman gives to the customer a booklet showing new ways of selecting and cooking vegetables; a great life insurance company gives a perennial subscription to a health magazine; a commercial school gives a text blank enabling the prospective student to judge the worth of any school in that line; a periodical for mothers gives an invitation to consult without charge a corps of experts on all problems relating to motherhood, and the home; a high school gives a series of talks on vocational guidance, wherein the pupils are told by successful men how to reach the top of a trade or profession. A sale or a service is really incomplete without an occasional extra value, that the customer does not pay for, and was not looking for. The good effect is even more of psychology than of economy.

THE MAKER

IN a factory or office building you may frequently observe a sign like this: "No Pedlers, Tramps or Beggars allowed." Most people wear a sign like this in their *mind*, they flash it on the unknown salesman, they put him in their mental catalog with tramps and beggars. One of the quickest ways to rout this hostile

feeling is to represent a firm nationally known, liked and trusted. I would rather sell shoestrings for a man whose name is a household word than sell automobiles for a man whose name is a moral cipher. When the unknown salesman of an unknown house comes to my office, he gets no further than the door; but if he represents a famous concern—no matter what he sells—I feel morally bound, by the moral standing of his company, to give the man at least a hearing. An old salesman may succeed with a young concern, but a young salesman should sell for an old concern. Has the institution whose product you sell the highest reputation of any of the kind in your community? Both your salesheet and your self-respect wait for the answer.

THE BUYER

HE should be studied, like a chess-board or a battlefield. He should be humored, like a child or a crazy person. He should be followed, challenged, outwitted, overcome. Yet, strange to tell and impossible to perform, he should be respected, consulted, obeyed, esteemed and helped with your deepest feeling toward him friendly and your every move honest. The majority of lost

EFFICIENT SALESMAN TEST

FOR DETERMINING THE SKILL AND PROGRESS OF ANY MAN OR WOMAN PROFESSIONALLY ENGAGED IN SELLING GOODS OR SERVICES

DIRECTIONS. Read first Mr. Purinton's article. Then grade yourself honestly—too low rather than too high; if any point is not clear, or you have a special need or problem in your work, send question to Mr. Purinton, care of The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. When answer to test query is Yes, write 5 in space opposite. When answer is No, leave space blank. Find your approximate grade by adding numerals.

- 1. Are you a "born" salesman or saleswoman, by vocational guidance tests? .....
- 2. Did you go into your work because you liked it better than any other? .....
- 3. Would you stay in it if you had an independent fortune left you suddenly? .....
- 4. Are your sales more, and profits greater, each year? .....
- 5. Do you make it a rule to please every customer at any cost? .....
- 6. Have you analyzed, in your case, the ten factors of salesmanship (see article)? .....
- 7. Are you a graduate of a modern school of scientific salesmanship? .....
- 8. Do you read two or more trade journals, for new ideas and methods? .....
- 9. Have you a shelf of books on your specialty, its manufacture, sale and use? .....
- 10. Are you such an expert that your employer or superior often asks your advice? .....
- 11. When you lose a sale, are you just as cordial and friendly to the customer? .....
- 12. Does each customer soon regard you as a personal friend? .....
- 13. Do you consider service a part of every sale? .....
- 14. Are you familiar with at least five ways of selling your product? .....
- 15. Is the house you work for the best in your line? .....
- 16. Do you track customers and associates by character analysis methods? .....
- 17. If you lost your position, could you make your clientele a future asset? .....
- 18. Can you "close" the sale in five out of every six possible cases? .....
- 19. Would your employer give you more money, to keep you from another concern? .....
- 20. Do you hold your selling mission as true as that of the teacher or preacher? .....

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Total equals your percentage (approximated) in  
knowledge and use of the science of salesmanship.



sales are a psychological reflex from an offense, usually unconscious, by the seller against the consumer. Not one salesman in fifty knows how to impress the customer favorably, *apart from the sale*. Your dress, your manner, your walk, your facial expression, your tone of voice, your subconscious feeling, your choice of words, your evident mastery of the science of selling, your tact and courtesy joined with truth and sincerity—all these and many more factors, understood and applied, predispose the customer in your favor without regard to what you sell. The dean of traveling men in America is eighty-nine years old—and still on the job; has been a salesman for seventy years and has sold 57,000 windmills in thirty-two years—a world's record. He attributes most of his success to the fact that he never offends a buyer, but always tries to be as thoro a gentleman as if entertaining the buyer in his own home. Is the man you try to sell to always sorry when he can't buy—sorry because he likes and respects you so much? If not, you are a poor salesman; find what's wrong with you.

#### THE SALE

THE preparation, conduct and completion of the sale must be learned from experts, in books or courses on salesmanship. Treatment of the sale needs a volume to itself. The rash clerk who supposes that salesmanship is merely handing out and talking up goods to a customer grievously errs. The progress of the sale depends on (a) character of the goods; (b) knowledge of the goods; (c) analysis and description of the goods; (d) fitness of the salesman to sell the goods; (e) location of the buyer; (f) introduction to the buyer; (g) knowledge of the nature, habits and needs of the buyer; (h) approach to the buyer; (i) presentation to the buyer; (j) anticipation of questions, interruptions or objections; (k) completion of the sale, by cash or signature of the buyer; (l) satisfaction of the buyer, both immediate and ultimate. Besides these major points, there are scores of lesser items and subheadings for the good salesman to reckon with. Suppose, for example, under caption (d) you want to sell something big, where the service and the profit are worth while, and you don't know whether to choose pianos or threshing-machines. If you love music, if you wear fine raiment with delight and distinction, if your best friends are women, if your brain-center of inhabitiveness is large, if your sentiment is stronger than your logic—sell pianos. But if you were brought up on a farm

and know how much a farmer needs good machinery, if you possess mechanical skill, and a liking for the whirr of the wheels, if you are a "man's man," sell threshing-machines. Failure to sell is primarily failure to be interested in what you have to sell. Another cardinal point is knowledge of the buyer, which only a scientific study of character analysis will provide. What motive will prompt him when he buys? What reason, or what emotion, will he follow? I have in mind two rich men; the first likes to be known as a plunger and a "good sport"; the second is proud of his reputation for caution, closeness and conservatism;—appeal to the gambler in the first, but to the miser in the second, and you make a sale; reverse the method and you make two cordial enemies, with every chance of a sale now or hereafter gone to Mexico. The sequence in every sale is uniform, with five steps: *attention, attraction, deliberation, conviction, action*. But the way in which these five steps are taken differs with each buyer; and in lieu of twenty or thirty years of actual knowledge of buyers, the only substitute is a thoro training in the art of salesmanship by a corps of experts in manufacture, psychology, advertising, trade, merchandising, efficiency and finance.

#### THE SERVICE

A FUNDAMENTAL desire to please, accommodate and help is the life of real salesmanship. The other day I went shopping for a suitcase. I knew exactly what I wanted. The clerk in the first store said he didn't have it, grunted, looked sour, left me to depart in a state of much relief at escaping his presence. The clerk in the second store said he had something just as good, tried to sell me a cheap counterfeit, and put a harrowing strain on my nerves, as I wanted violently to seize him and eject him from the store-business. The clerk in the third store said he knew just what I wanted, would soon have a limited bargain sale on the very suitcase I described, and would telephone me as soon as the goods arrived, so I could have first choice! In that one sentence he revealed, or concealed, five kinds of special consideration or service. Furthermore, in the conversation he discovered that I wanted certain facts on a different line of goods altogether; whereupon he took the trouble to get the facts and give them to me. What happened? I was sure I could find my suitcase by walking a few blocks further; but this salesman, having only a promise to sell, got such a grip on me that I went home and waited days and days for that telephone message. And

the suitcase *was* just what I wanted. First law of salesmanship: Offer a service apart from the sale, and if possible before the sale. The man who hires the clerks for a chain of a thousand stores—the largest corporation of its kind in the world, and the mightiest ever known, says this: "Every clerk of ours has got to build up a personal following, to make record sales." And you build up a personal following by studying how to render a personal service to each customer wherever possible.

#### THE FUTURE

OF course you want "repeat" orders—tho I don't like the word, it sounds commercial, flippant and unfriendly, along with the words "prospect" and "selling talk" and "size him up" and "tie him down" and other slang terms of pseudo-salesmanship. Now future business goes back to a system of *right relationship* between the buyer and the seller, the seller and the employer, the employer and the manufacturer, the manufacturer and the dealer in raw materials. Do you know that the cost of your product or service has been cut to the lowest notch, without lowering the quality? Are all the employers contented? Is provision made for the steady advancement of each, and more pay for better work? Will the demand for what you sell be greater, a year from now, then years from now, or can something else take its place? Have you studied out all possible ways of increasing profits, to the manufacturer or your employer, and to yourself? Could you sell to your regular customers anything they needed, simply on the basis of their confidence in you? Are you so well known to leading members of your trade or profession that if you lost your present job, others would be offered you by successful institutions? Have you set a figure on the ultimate value of your time and work, about five times what you now receive, and are you steadily climbing toward it?

What do you sell? How can you make it better, sell it faster, sell it to more people, sell it for a higher price? Next to being a good workman, being a good salesman counts most in every-day life. Whoever you are, whatever you do, however you aspire, you need salesmanship. Your ideas or inventions or poems or sermons or dreams, they must be *sold*, not put away to wither and rot. From dreams to deeds, from deeds to dollars to demonstrations—find this path. The purpose in salesmanship is service, and the power in service is salesmanship. Each completes the other; and whichever knowledge you lack, go forth and get it.





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### DEDICATING THE LINCOLN CABIN MEMORIAL

INSIDE THIS GREEK TEMPLE ON A KENTUCKY FARM IS THE LOG CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN. THE COMBINATION SEEMS INCONGRUOUS, BUT THE CROWD AT THE DEDICATION IS MADE UP OF THE COMMON FOLK TO WHOM LINCOLN WAS KNOWN.





## BOTH SIDES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Copy  
NOTIFY  
WILSON  
NOMIN-  
TOR  
SPEAK  
PEOPLE

**O**UR President is showing by his deeds, in critical emergencies, whether he is the kind of a leader the American people could

wisely throw over amidst dangerous rapids. Those Republicans who are wisest do not expect to defeat him. The Roosevelt group do not even care to defeat him. They are for 1920. Only the *Old Guard* is sincere behind Mr. Hughes.

Can any impartial voter fail to trust the President who made the record modestly but boldly put forth in the speech of acceptance on September 2? Where in our history is there so complete a fulfillment of what has been promised? Could there be a clearer and bolder indication of the course that he means to follow for four years more? How it stands out against the mixture of cowardice and malice that yelps against him, as he goes calmly forward, the country's burdens on his back. In one way it recalls his campaign of 1912, for then also he told what he would do, leaving the small personal bickering to his opponents. Now again he charts his own path, never mentioning Mr. Hughes or Mr. Roosevelt, so occupied with big acts and true thoughts that he cannot stoop to hostile chatter. The manner in which he met his latest emergency, the threatened tie-up of the railroads, will be discussed in my next article.

### T. R.'S ATTITUDE

It is reported in inner circles that the Colonel thus, in substance, addressed earnest Moosers: "You adore me. I am it. We could not put me over on the Republican party this time, but listen. His honorable whiskers is defeated. Wilson has a cinch. If you go Democratic, you can't help me back to leadership, and hence the Re-

## THE FLAGRANT ISSUES

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

publican party back to virtue. If you vote for Hughes this time, you can help me control the Republican party after he is defeated, and help me run the universe, for its good, after 1920. Are you with me?" The completely faithful stood for this. Hope springs eternal in the Teddy breast. Also Teddy's dagger knows no brother. It is hard to believe that the Colonel expects Hughes to be helped by such vulgar absurdities as T. R.'s likeness of Pontius Pilate to Wilson.

Also, what do the Jews think of this dragging in of Pontius Pilate? The Colonel has been rather desperate since he lost the job he liked so much and is not playing the game as well as he used to play it. He drags out the Catholic issue in Mexico, although he well knows that Carranza is a Catholic and is merely acting on the principle, which we have supposed the United States stood for, of separation between the functions of the state and those of the Church. T. R. goes against all recognized patriotic principles in making the conduct of foreign affairs as hard for the President as he possibly can, and now he caps the climax with accusing Wilson of treating Belgium as Pilate treated Jesus when he turned him over to the Jews. The thing is beyond argument and deserves merely to be left to the consideration of the voters, Gentiles as well as Jews.

As to the invasion of Belgium, can any child fall for such bait? Not even the French strategists knew Belgium was to be invaded. England didn't know it, and her threats, with

all her measureless power, were not enough to prevent Germany. How T. R. must despise his people, to expect them to forget what he wrote before his partizan plans were so acute. You can find it entire in the *Outlook* for September 22, 1914, or the relevant parts in *Harper's Weekly* for April 22, 1916. Here samples must suffice.

I hope I have rendered it plain that I am not now criticising, that I am not now passing judgment one way or the other upon Germany's action. . . . When a nation feels that the issue of a contest in which, from whatever reason, it finds itself engaged, will be national life or death, it is inevitable that it should act so as to save itself from death. . . . The rights and wrongs of these cases where nations violate the rules of abstract morality in order to meet their own vital needs can be precisely determined only when all the facts are known and when men's blood is cool. . . . It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral.

Shades of Pontius Pilate! The Colonel goes on:

Very possibly nothing that we could have done would have helped Belgium. We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her.

Now listen:

Every public man, every writer who speaks with wanton offensiveness of a foreign power or of a foreign people, whether he attacks England or France or Germany . . . is doing an injury to the whole body politic.

Can you believe it?

Teddy seems fated to deal with judges. He was lucky enough to have one run against him, so he had a

(Continued on page 418)





PRESIDENT  
 IS RE-  
 SENATE  
 JAMES  
 15,000  
 SHADOW

## BOTH SIDES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

# TESTED BY A CRISIS

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

IF President Wilson in his speech of acceptance leaves anything of good we have in our national legislation or administration unclaimed for himself and the Democratic party I have not observed it. If in the boundless future he hopes for any good for America outside the Democratic party he does not disclose it. The "new purposes and new ideas" which are needed to meet the new age on which we are entering must, it seems, come exclusively from the party which is dominated by a single section of the country, reinforced by Tammany Hall, and controlled at present by an adroit, if somewhat unsteady, leader whom President Wilson is too modest to indicate. He does, however, declare flatly that "the Republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age."

### TESTING THE PRESIDENT'S CLAIMS

IS there any way of bringing to the test of actual practise the extravagant claims which President Wilson so complacently makes for himself and his party? There is. Even while he delivered his speech of acceptance the experimental demonstration was taking place. At that hour a crisis had come to try his edge. What he did in that crisis is the true test and measure of all he said in his speech of acceptance. His action is a psychological flash-light revealing to public gaze the soul of the man and the spirit of the party that accepted his leadership. In comparison with that one deed the thousands of words of

the speech are a mere irrelevant background.

President Wilson allowed himself to be held up by the railroad brotherhoods. They coerced him and they compelled him to coerce Congress. At the President's dictation the eight-hour bill was passed in breathless haste and in dense ignorance on the part of the legislators. Congress was intimidated. The most fundamental principles of American government and civilization were abandoned. Justice to all, not favors to some; deliberation before action, investigation before legislation, arbitration, not compulsion: all these time-honored maxims the President has thrown to the winds.

And he has established a most dangerous precedent for the future. If one group of citizens can hold up the President and Congress today, so may another tomorrow. So far as President Wilson could do it he has established the rule that society should submit when any body of men call on society to stand and deliver. As Professor Taussig of Harvard has so well said: "If we submit to the threat of ruin now, we may be certain that the same threat under the same essential conditions will be enforced again and again."

It is not a question of the merits of the bill. Nobody knows what they are. That is precisely why deliberate and impartial investigation was needed in advance of legislation on the subject. All right-minded men sympathize with the eight-hour movement wherever the eight-hour day is

economically feasible. That is not the issue in the case before us. In fact the law provides, not for a maximum eight-hours' workday, but for a minimum eight-hours' payday; it does not reduce the hours of toil, it increases the rate of wages. But all that is at present immaterial. The essential question is: Shall government by intimidation take the place of government by discussion and deliberation? Shall the rule of force supersede investigation and arbitration in industrial disputes?

### NOT FRIGHTENED

THE Democratic party does not like Mr. Hughes's very effective criticism of President Wilson's abandonment of arbitration in the threatened railway strike. Chairman McCormick even attacks him for not "telling what he would have done under similar circumstances."

What Mr. Hughes would have done is a matter of record in the state of New York. As Governor he was subjected to the same test as President Wilson. And it would be impossible to get a truer picture of the inmost mental, moral, and political principles and motives of the two candidates than in their respective reactions and policies in the presence of the grave emergencies which confronted them.

The ordeal of Governor Hughes also came in connection with the railroads. It was the year 1907. In the state of New York there was deep dissatisfaction with existing railway conditions. Over the country as a whole a wave of resentment against the railways was sweeping. The legislature of New York passed a two-cent railroad fare bill. Other states had passed such measures. The two-cent passenger act had come to be regarded



ed as a test of loyalty to the cause of the people, and no governor anywhere, whatever his views, had been strong enough to resist the overwhelming pressure. Under these circumstances Governor Hughes sat down and wrote an able and dispassionate message in which, on grounds of justice, public policy and practical expediency, he vetoed the bill. Here are some of the grounds on which he based his action:

"The bill represents a policy seriously mistaken and pregnant with disaster. It is of the utmost importance that the management of our railroad corporations should be subject to strict supervision by the state, and that regulations compelling the observance of the law and proper and adequate service should be rigidly enforced. It is the duty of these corporations to provide transportation of passengers and goods at reasonable rates and the state should compel the performance of this obligation."

"It is of the greatest importance not only that railroad corporations should be compelled to respect their public obligations, but also that they should be permitted to operate under conditions which will give a fair return for their service. Upon this depends

not simply the security of investors, but the security of their employees and the protection of every form of industry and commerce thru the maintenance and extension of necessary transportation facilities. Nothing could be more opposed to the interests of the community as a whole than to cripple transportation corporations by arbitrary reduction of earnings."

#### THE WRONG WAY TO DO IT

"I DO not mean to be understood as saying that a maximum two-cent passenger rate would be unreasonably low. It might be high enough in many cases. Possibly it would be high enough in all cases. I fully appreciate the fact that those who have promoted this bill believe that such a rate would be fair. But I deem it most important that the policy of dealing with matters of this sort arbitrarily, by legislative rule of general application without reference to the demands of justice in particular cases, should be condemned. Every workingman, every tradesman, and every citizen believing himself to have aught at stake in the prosperity of the country should determinedly oppose it. For it not only threatens the stability of business enterprise

which makes our prosperity possible, but it substitutes unreason for sound judgment, the ill-considered demands of resentment for the spirit of fair play, and makes impossible patient and honorable effort to correct abuses."

Having vetoed the bill, Governor Hughes pointed out there was "a better way" of dealing with the evils it was proposed to remedy. On his recommendation the Public Service Commissions had just been established. What the legislature in the two-cent bill had attempted with haste, without information, and possibly with injustice, the commissions could undertake with deliberation, with full knowledge, and with perfect impartiality. When their inquiry is complete, "if a passenger rate of two cents a mile is just and reasonable, it can be fixed; if it is not just and reasonable, it should not be fixed." True, the work of the commissions would require time and investigation, but democracy, said Governor Hughes, must learn the lessons of patience and deliberate inquiry before action.

That is how a strong, just, wise and statesmanlike Chief Executive meets an emergency.

## THE FLAGRANT ISSUES

(Continued from page 416)

walkaway in the Parker campaign. He selected one for himself in Taft, and told a then adoring country that Taft was hand-picked by him and therefore would make a perfect President.

He is now recommending another judge for the presidency. The omen is a bad one.

#### MEXICO

THE longer the campaign continues, the clearer it becomes that the majority of the American people have no sympathy with the pro-war and pro-Huerta bluster. They care little about academic criticism of this detail or that. They will keep their eyes on the main question: Should we intervene, on one pretext or another, to stamp on the Mexican effort toward self-government? Here are a few facts:

Mexico's merchandise exports in the last fiscal year surpassed all previous records.

The state revenues under Carranza, measured in gold, are in better condition today by about five million dollars than they were in Diaz's palmiest days; and the revenue is increasing more rapidly than ever in the history of Mexico.

The public school system has been greatly extended.

The land-ownership question is to a large extent settled.

Practically every big interest in Mexico (except the railroads, which are controlled in New York) has accepted the Carranza régime.

Today there are not 2,000 men under arms against Carranza.

In the pacified portions of the country there is more satisfaction than there has ever been.

The Mexican policy is inseparable from the Pan-American policy.

On February 1, 1914, in an interview in the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the distinguished President of Cornell University, said:

He has made it clear that he will not recognize Huerta, partly because of the crimes with which he is charged, but mainly because he has not been fairly elected. . . . The President's policy is a high one. If he achieves his purpose, an epoch will be marked in our relations with Latin-American nations.

Do you, reader of the Independent, care to re-open this question?

The big and specially favored interests have always their spokesmen in the legislatures. Mr. Hughes

has said that he agreed with every word in the Republican platform. Senator Gallinger, dean of the Republicans in the Senate, made some choice remarks a few days before the Senate adjourned. The speech explains that the Dingley tariff was the basis of our prosperity. Lamenting the passing of Joe Cannon it speaks of "this man, who had so earnestly and ably, so long and so successfully defended the best interests of our country." Of his twin benefactor, Senator Aldrich, it says, "His clear view enabled him to penetrate the beyond." A foolish country rejected Cannon and Aldrich, but—listen, ye independents—"You see now," says the aged Senator, "a united Republican party going forth under the banner of protection to win back the country from the political fate that befell it."

Read it all in the Congressional Record for August 25th. You will find that even the Payne-Aldrich act is too moderate. This is the true, underlying issue of the campaign, the one on which the standpatters mean to go to the mat with. Do you want a Gallinger tariff fight to upset the country?



# The New Books

## MR. JUSTICE HUGHES

Judge Ransom has prepared in *Charles E. Hughes* an uncommon "campaign document." From important or indicative cases before the Supreme Court are shown Justice Hughes's views on many topics of national moment. The State Rate cases are considered at length. Anti-trust legislation, immigration, trades unions, regulation of employment are some of the matters before the court during his time of service. Tho of especial interest to lawyers, the layman, by the description of the causes and excerpts from decisions, may gain a clear idea of the questions at issue.

In the instances—not many—in which he was one of the dissenting judges, as in the Frank, and the Food and Drug cases, he shows himself keenly alive to the human side of the problems, and determined to cut thru what seem to him needless technicalities to reach justice.

He expresses the true lawyer's sense of the responsibility of a court when he writes:

I like to think of the courts as in the truest sense the expert agents of democracy, expressing deliberate judgment under conditions essential to stability. . . . Justice in our minor courts—the only courts that millions of our people know—administered without favoritism by men conspicuous for wisdom and probity, is the best assurance of respect for our institutions.

*Charles E. Hughes*, by W. L. Ransom. Dutton, \$1.50.

## FOR FARM AND FARM SCHOOL

The new agricultural movement in the school and on the farm is developing a literature of its own, remarkable in quality and extent. *The Principles of Agronomy* deals with the field of crop production in four sections—the plant, the soil, field crops and field management. *Soils and Plant Life* covers much the same ground in condensed form and lays more stress upon methods of teaching. It is intended for "rural, grade, and high schools." *Land Drainage* shows the remedy for those areas which are now more or less failures for lack of proper care. There is a good chapter on drainage laws. *Fertilizers* is a revised edition of a long popular text discussing the various needs requiring natural, home-made and manufactured means of enrichment. The eighth edition of *Principles of Plant Culture* contains a tribute to the scientific work of the original author in anticipating by seventeen years the rediscovery of Mendel's Law. Especial stress is laid upon adaptation, unfavorable conditions to be overcome and methods of



**"I can't pay that bill today"**

"The last cent of my bank balance has just been wiped out by a RAISED CHECK."

He had promised to pay if the creditor wouldn't sue—had managed to scrape the money together, and put it in the bank; and now this check-raising has put him in a most embarrassing position.

How about the protection of *your* checks? Those checks for small amounts you drew this morning. What do you know of the honesty of every man into whose hands they may go?

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with a diploma, or without it? In either case, you of course do not wish to leave off being educated. When education ends, life ends.

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## Don't Read at Random

For many years, the very mention of a reading course has meant, without further explanation, the Chautauqua reading course. It was the first and is still the best; and it alone has a world-wide fame. The cost is trifling, \$5 for a year. Are you tired wasting your odd minutes? Write for information.

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plant propagation and breeding. *The Small Grains* in addition to consideration of plant structure and nutrition, treats the four cereals individually with reference to distinctive characteristics and as a group in other relationships. *Subtropical Vegetable Gardening* discusses the special problems involved in plant growth for those fortunate sections which can produce tropical and temperate vegetables in the hot and cool seasons respectively. *The Breeds of Live-Stock* comes from material prepared by a number of experts with reference to breeds in horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine. *Organic Agricultural Chemistry* presents three sections covering the chemistry of plants and animals, which are entitled in turn Systematic, Physiological and Crops, Foods and Feeding.

*The Principles of Agronomy*, by Harris and Stewart. \$1.40. *Soils and Plant Life*, by Cunningham and Lancelot. \$1.10. *Text-Book of Land Drainage*, by J. A. Jeffery. \$1.25. *Fertilizers*, by E. B. Voorhees. \$1.50. *The Principles of Plant Culture*, by Goff, Moore and Jones. \$1.25. *The Small Grains*, by M. A. Carleton. \$1.75. *Subtropical Vegetable Gardening*, by P. H. Rolfs. \$1.50. *The Breeds of Live-Stock*, by W. Gay. \$1.75. *Organic Agricultural Chemistry*, by J. S. Chamberlain. \$1.60. All Macmillan.

### WITH THE ENGLISH ARMY

A breathless succession of personal war incidents, ranging from broad farce to grim tragedy, is the less novel element in *From Mons to Ypres*, by Frederic Coleman. What is new in this volume is a portrait of the British cavalry officer. The British cavalry officer is frequently a member of the aristocracy, and must possess a considerable private income to maintain an expensive position. In peace time he is high society's favorite; in war, the possessor of a traditionally calm indifference to his end. He forms almost a separate military caste within the British army. As leader of a brilliant charge or forlorn hope, he is an inspiring figure but, when in supreme command, "some one blundered" is written over conspicuously on his record. This American driver of a staff motor car catches the British cavalry officer's attitude so faithfully that one feels disappointed his photograph does not disclose the cavalry officer's inevitable monocle. His praise for all arms of the British service, however, is impartially distributed.

By way of contrast, we turn to *With My Regiment in Flanders*, by A Platoon Commander. Here is the narrative of an ordinary British infantry officer, describing his part in scenes similar to those presented by Mr. Coleman. Nowhere in these pages does one gather that the business in hand is a grand sporting adventure. His trench is no place for the display of gallant sang-froid. He frankly states the less conspicuous an infantry officer is, the better, and has sense enough to perceive that by throwing away his life he is merely serving the object of the enemy.

Captain Ernest Hamilton has written in *The First Seven Divisions* an admirable British military record of events from the Battle of Mons up to the firm grip on Ypres. He sums up the Battle of Mons as a British re-



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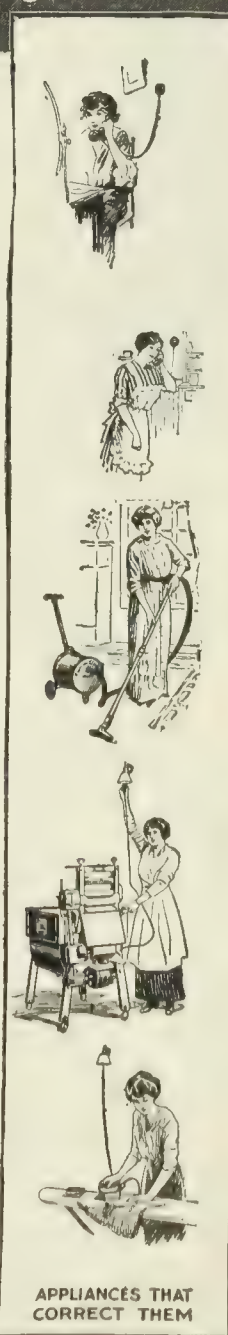
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APPLIANCES THAT CORRECT THEM

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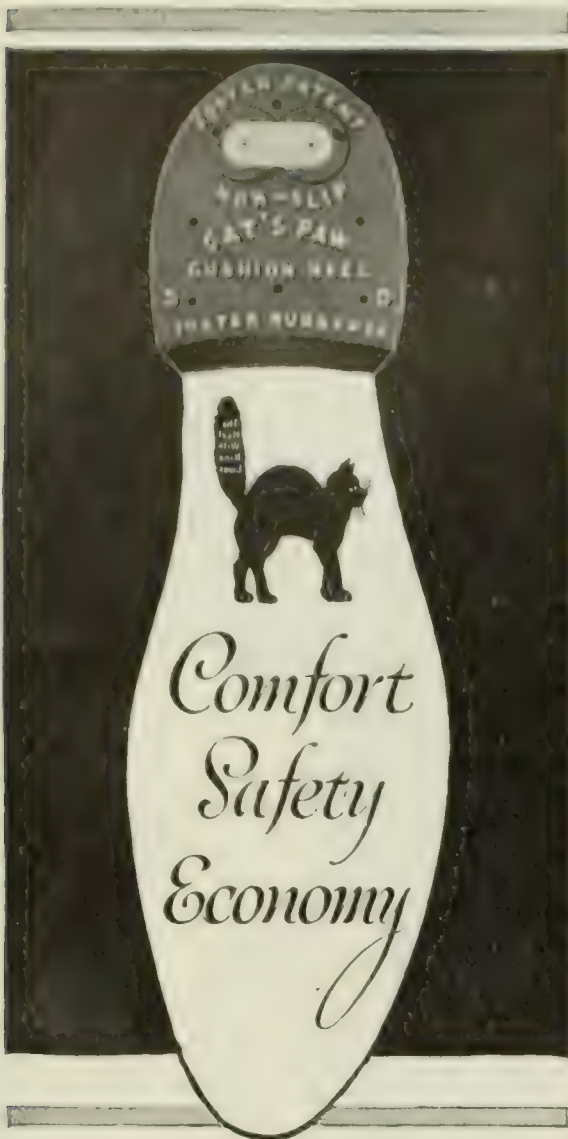
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and escape salary drudgery for life. If you have an idea that the collection business as I teach it is not safe, sure and dignified as a bank, or any other profitable business, you are mistaken and I will prove it, if you earnestly desire to get ahead. No essential branch of business is so healthy, or less crowded. No business may be built so large without investment of capital. I will gladly send you for the asking

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treat. He would have been within a just approximate in designating it a retirement in force upon a prepared strategic position. When the great retreat upon the Marne actually began after Le Cateau, Captain Hamilton fairly distributes praise for the splendid morale of the British troops without overlooking blunders committed. He nowhere abuses a courageous enemy, and goes further by acquitting the Germans in two instances of treachery. For students of this part of the Great War, this book is invaluable.

For the first time in 2000 years a Jewish corps of Arabian and other refugees from Turkey was formed as a unit in Egypt. This joined the British and French forces at Gallipoli. In *With the Zionists at Gallipoli*, Lieut.-Col. Patterson narrates their exploits, and gives them full credit for possessing the ancient courage of the race. If, as he also describes, blunder after blunder marked that unlucky campaign, he was a singularly fortunate choice for commander of the Zion Mule Corps. As a boy he had been an appreciative reader of the Old Testament, and conceived admiration for the strategy of General Judas Maccabæus. It was doubtless this sympathy between the British commanding officer and his Jewish soldiers which assisted greatly in producing a record of which any corps might feel proud. Their badge, the Shield of David, shines with a new luster. Colonel Patterson had fought in several campaigns, but this one, as the climax of war horror, moves him to the plan of putting "all foreign ministers, diplomats and newspaper proprietors in the forefront of every battle for which they were in any way responsible."

*From Mons to Ypres*, by Frederic Coleman. Dodd, Mead. \$1.50. *With My Regiment*, by A Platoon Commander. Lippincott. \$1. *The First Seven Divisions*, by Ernest Hamilton. Dutton. \$1.50. *With The Zionists at Gallipoli*, by J. H. Patterson. Doran. \$2.

### CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT

An important addition to the important Modern Criminal Science Series is a translation of *Criminality and Economic Conditions*, by William Adrian Bonger, of Amsterdam. This work is characterized by a formidable thoroughness, a comprehensiveness almost pedantic. But it is of value in that it counteracts the superficial and fragmentary so common in writings on crime. Bonger begins with a critical analysis of the literature dealing with the relation between crime and economic conditions, dividing his authors roughly—and arbitrarily, he admits—into several schools. The authors preceding the modern scientific methods, from Thomas More to Friedrich Engels, and those who attempted to gather important generalizations from statistics of crime are first discussed. The Italian school, "of the individual," and the French school, "of the environment," have their views brought together in a higher synthesis by the bio-sociological school, and the later distinctly socialistic writers.

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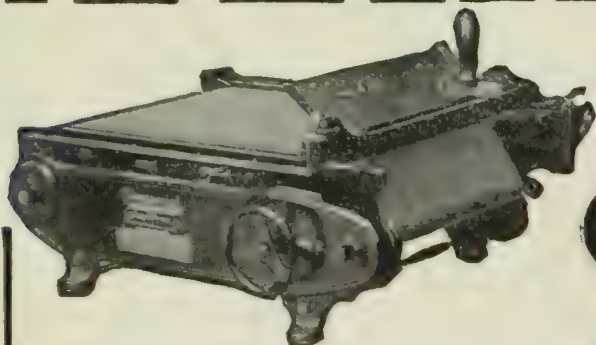
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Another valuable contribution to the study of crime is *A History of Continental Criminal Law*, by Carl Ludwig von Bar, the sixth volume in the Continental Legal History Series. The first part of the book contains a general history of the criminal law, divided into periods and then according to the countries, with references to original sources, and discussions of the factors that led to changes, etc. The second part is devoted to an historical study of the philosophy or theory of criminal law, which is critical throughout. As an appendix, von Bar's own critique of the theory of criminal law is given. He considers the reformation theory of treating criminals quite as untenable as the retribution theory, since both fix the attention upon the criminal instead of upon society, which is the chief issue. His theory of social disapprobation, or reprobation, looks upon punishment not as *penalty* but as a means of disapproval, of ostracism from the society of decent folks. The translation is excellent.

*Criminality and Economic Conditions*, by William Adrian Bonger. Boston, Little, Brown. \$5.50. *A History of Continental Criminal Law*, by Carl Ludwig von Bar. Boston, Little, Brown. \$4.

### TWO ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Dr. James Hastings is truly the greatest maker of dictionaries on religion of this or any other generation. Altho ably assisted by a brilliant corps of helpers in Europe and America, he has given an individual stamp to the great encyclopedic works that have been issued under his direction during the last twenty years. The Great War has doubtless hindered and complicated his tasks, but has not stopped the progress of his extensive undertakings. The new volume of the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, No. VIII, includes most of L and M.

At the same time Dr. Hastings has projected and issued the first volume of a new work entitled, *Dictionary of the Apostolic Church*. This follows the same general plan as his previous volumes on "Christ and the Gospels," and, together with this work, will give a complete encyclopedia of the origin and development of Christianity during the first hundred years or more of its history. It covers the field of both

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While one may not quite say of Carl Sandburg: "Here is another Walt Whitman speaking to us in *Chicago Poems*," there is a certain basis for such a comparison. He gets his poetry from brick-yards, railroads, Kansas wheat fields,—

"When wind and ranks of thunder drive swift processions of rain."

In methods of observation and manner of expression he is intrinsically a poet, tho as to technique and substance he often angers us. Such poems as the two socialist verses, *Choose and Kin*, for instance, achieve more of real impression in their thirteen lines each than could thirteen uninspired tomes; and here is just an impression, sparing of capitals, but apt and charming.

The fog comes  
on little cat feet.  
It sits looking  
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on silent haunches  
and then moves on.

*Chicago Poems*, by Carl Sandburg. Holt. \$1.25.

#### SAVING STRENGTH

When Professor Hoxie made his investigation of scientific management for the Federal Commission in Industrial Relations (reviewed in *The Independent*, April 24, 1916) he could not find a single shop in which scientific study of fatigue problems was systematically carried on, tho in some of the shops investigated efforts toward fatigue elimination were being made. The work done in one or two of these has been described, not as a scientific study, but as a manual of practical suggestions for the guidance of managers who are not interested in theory, but are interested in results. *Fatigue Study*, by Frank B. and Lillian M. Gilbreth, lays special emphasis on providing suitable chairs for work, as well as for rest; the elimination of mental obstacles to work, such as worries due to known dangers, to economic or health conditions; and the study of suitable alternation of work and rest periods.

*Fatigue Study*, by F. B. and L. M. Gilbreth. Sturgis and Walton. \$1.50.

#### DOCTOR AND PATIENT

Dr. E. L. Coolidge makes many helpful suggestions in *Home Care of Sick Children*. The value of the detailed instruction regarding specific diseases is especially valuable for the care they will induce before the coming of the doctor and their emphasis on the gravity of certain conditions often overlooked. (Appleton, \$1.)

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*The Memoirs of a Physician.* A Russian doctor, Vikenty Veressayen, is to the layman a startling and enlightening book, leaving one with understanding and sympathy for the doctor's life, and with the conviction that no one who has not had long practice under experienced men should ever be licensed to private work. (Knopf, \$1.50.)

Luigi Conaro, back in the fifteenth century, found himself an invalid at forty. By strict diet he regained his health, and lived sixty more active years. His quaint and earnest *Discourses on the Sober Life*, telling how he cured himself and won his century, are as wise and practical and worth reading today as they were three hundred years ago. (Crowell, 25 cents.)

Dr. Lawrason Brown, of Saranac Lake, has written a clear and wholly helpful book of *Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis*, according to the modern theory of the disease and its treatment. The book demands of the patient constant reference to a physician, but explains causes and effects to the layman without being terrifying. (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, \$1.25.)

In *Hay Fever, Its Prevention and Cure*, Dr. W. C. Hollopeter describes many methods now being tried here and abroad, and one that he himself in a long and wide experience has found measurably successful. This is a treatment mainly prophylactic, which any one willing to be thoro and persevering could carry out for himself. (Funk and Wagnalls, \$1.25.)

## ON LAND AND SEA

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While the descriptions in the *American Boy's Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles*, by Daniel C. Beard, now in its second edition, are more scientific than in most juvenile or popular nature books, the illustrations, giving caterpillar, cocoon and perfected insect together, will make verification easy. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$2.)

*The Cruise of the Thomas Barrera* is the fruit of a naturalist's journey to Cuba and the Colorado Reefs. John B. Henderson is better known for diplomatic and international law services than for this further specialty, his holiday business of studying marine mollusks. The book has uncommonly attractive illustrations. (Putnam, \$2.50.)

Roy Chapman Andrews, student and collector of cetaceans for the American Museum of Natural History, writes entertainingly of *Whale Hunting with Gun and Camera*. He tells of the present day survival of shore whaling, and of the changes in whale catching that have taken place since the days of the New Bedford fleets. (Appleton, \$2.50.)

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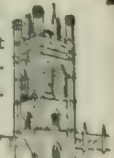
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## TOWN MEETING IN THE BIGGEST CITY

New York City has revived the old-fashioned New England town-meeting, using the schoolhouses as centers for general discussion and setting up in them neighborhood clearing houses for official plans and popular suggestions.

The plan was first developed by the Borough President of Manhattan, Marcus M. Marks, working thru an advisory committee of two hundred representative men chosen equally from all the sixteen neighborhood communities into which the borough was divided. Each neighborhood contains about 150,000 people, and each has its own more or less distinct community characteristics—Fifth Avenue, Greenwich Village, Harlem and the East Side, for example, differ materially in their viewpoints on various questions.

A commission of twelve representative people from each section was appointed to organize the workers for civic welfare regardless of party lines. Business men, manufacturers, builders, engineers, educators, settlement workers, mechanics and clerks are all included.

The members of the commissions agreed "to study the interests and needs of their respective localities and to advise the Borough President as to improvements that should be undertaken or economies effected." And the president in turn consults the commissions in order to get full and unbiased information as to the wishes of the people. For instance, when it becomes necessary to repave a street the people living on it are asked to cooperate with the city by making any proposed sub-surface connections, such as steam, gas or electricity, before the new pavement is laid. They are also given a chance to tell the city what kind of pavement they think ought to be used.

This chance to actually have "some say" in civic plans was just what the people needed to stimulate their interest in government. Given the opportunity of a "free for all" town meeting, New Yorkers are proving their possession of good old-fashioned neighborhood pride.

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual)—Your hair is getting very gray, sir.

Customer—I'm not surprized. Hurry up. —*New York Times.*

"These shoes are too narrow and too pointed," complained the stout man who was having trouble in being fitted.

"But," explained the salesman blandly, "you know they are wearing narrow, pointed shoes this season."

"That may be," said the stout one with dangerous calm; "but I am wearing my last season's feet." —*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A colored preacher in the South tells of his visit to a certain household in a town in Georgia, where, quite early one morning, he was awakened by the tone of a contralto voice singing, "Abide With Me." As the preacher lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his hostess must possess which enabled her to proceed about her task early in the morning singing such a noble hymn.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it, and told her how pleased he was.

"Lawdy!" she replied, "that's de hymn I boils eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard." —*Harper's Magazine.*

## Salt Mackerel CODFISH, FRESH LOBSTER



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# MOTOR PROGRESS

*Conducted by John Chapman Hilder*

WHAT car shall I buy? This question is, today, one of the most perplexing that the man of average means has to answer. If the millionaire buys a motor and finds he has made a mistake, the discovery is not likely to prostrate him. He can readily buy another. The poor man's choice is limited to two or three makes. But the man of average means, who is able to spend from \$600 to \$1800 for a car, is confronted by about a hundred makes selling between these price limits; and if he were to judge them solely on their makers' claims he would be still further at sea regarding their relative merits. The advice of friends is seldom of much assistance, because it is seldom without bias. So what is a man to do?

A little arithmetic will tell the average man a great deal more about the real worth of motor cars than you would imagine. In order to understand this, consider for a moment the most important phase of motor progress, namely, the general reduction in the prices of American cars which has taken place during the past few years. Manufacturers who, before the war, were selling their automobiles for approximately \$1000, are now selling them nearer the \$600 mark. Makers who sold cars at \$2000 and over are now quoting them at from \$1200 to \$1500, or only little more than that. Many of them are offering at the lower price a machine far superior to their former, more expensive product—superior mechanically and in point of equipment. Other manufacturers, however, while they succeed in meeting the prevailing low prices, and in making a car which is superficially the equal of those just mentioned, are also succeeding in teaching the public several new meanings for the word "trouble." Their cars fail to stand up. What is the reason? How can you tell the difference between two cars that cost the same, before you buy? This is where arithmetic steps in.

Before proceeding to explain this in closer detail, I should like it to be definitely understood that what I am about to say does not apply to cars in the high-price class. There are a few factories in this country wherein is made a limited number of machines each year. These cars are virtually hand made; they are built slowly, finished to order and sold at a figure commensurate with the high cost of producing them. Since their makers desire the admiration of the populace, rather than its patronage, they have not been influenced by the widespread demand for motor cars of small cost. In fact, they have of late shown a tendency to raise their prices, instead of lowering them.

Knowing something of modern manufacturing practise; you might say, off hand, that the production of a good,

moderately priced car is made possible by improved factory methods which enable the maker to turn out cars quicker and therefore more cheaply. In this you would be right, but you would only be telling part of the story.

In order to produce great numbers of cars—a thousand a week, say, or a thousand a day—the manufacturer must have machines, hundreds of them, some costing thousands of dollars apiece. He must have buildings. He must have men. He must be able to buy raw materials, parts and accessories in vast quantities. For all these he needs money. And it must be cash, or he will be forced to buy at a disadvantage.

The manufacturer's money—once he has passed the first stages—comes from sales. It isn't the number of cars he produces that brings him a revenue. It's the number of cars he sells. By making thousands of cars, his overhead cost per car is reduced. By selling thousands of cars, he is able to take a smaller profit per car and still make a great deal of money. Reducing the manufacturing and selling costs and taking smaller profits on individual cars are the only features of modern manufacturing that make good low-priced cars possible.

The man who makes and sells a small number of low-priced cars and claims to give you a car equal to that put out by the quantity producer at the same price is either fooling himself or fooling you. Take an imaginary case:

Brown makes 60,000 cars a year, selling at \$600 apiece. If he contents himself with a net profit per car of \$50, his total net profit will be \$3,000,000.

Green makes 6,000 cars a year, and to compete with Brown he sells them also at \$600 apiece. If he were to take a net profit of \$50 on his car he would make only \$300,000—a negligible sum when you are in the market for raw materials at their present prices. Obviously Green has to make a bigger profit on each car. And since his overhead costs on each car are higher than those on Brown's, the extra profit has to come out of the car itself. Consequently Green uses poor material, cheap accessories and skimps on workmanship.

This is all painfully true. If, in order to avoid raising their prices, many of the biggest and most powerful manufacturers in the industry have found it

necessary to join forces so as to increase their buying power and control accessory markets, what chance has the small manufacturer of competing with them on a price basis?

Before you buy a car find out a few things regarding the company which produces it. Inquire as to the completeness of the plant, the number of employees, the number of cars built per day, the number sold last year, the output planned for next year. Find out the company's financial status. Get the stockholders' annual report if you can, and study the figures.

You can learn more about the probable serviceability of a car thru this investigation, than you can by riding in it. For nowadays all cars run, and there is not much difference between any two of a class during the first few hundred miles.

A FRIEND of mine greeted me with unusual elation the other day. He was excited about his first experience as a motor owner. With much enthusiasm he told how he had received his car on a Saturday morning and had driven it, that afternoon, almost a hundred miles in a little less than three hours. He had averaged upwards of thirty miles an hour, and was intensely proud of the feat.

Imagine his chagrin, therefore, when I said frankly that he was the kind of person who didn't deserve to own a good car. After the first shock of my remark had begun to die away, he asked me what I meant. This is what I told him:

A new car should not be driven fast in the first month of its use. Any one who runs a new car over twenty miles an hour before it has covered at least five hundred miles at that speed or less is laying up future troubles for himself. When a car comes out of the factory it is stiff. All its parts are tightly in place, and theoretically they are all properly adjusted. In practise, however, it has been shown again and again that the various parts of a new car are not in harmonious alignment when the car is delivered. They do not work in perfect unity. A new car may be compared with a baseball player—a pitcher, say—at the beginning of the training season. Early in February the pitcher has just as many muscles as in June, and these muscles are in the same relative positions as they always were. In February the pitcher may have just as much strength as he will have later, yet no manager will allow him to use speed, or curves, until he has worked the stiffness out of his joints, muscles and sinews. To do so would be disastrous.

Think of a new car as a human being. Don't attempt to use its maximum power until you have given its parts a chance to "work in." And when you get a spare moment, read Kipling's story, "The Ship That Found Herself."

*Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.*



## PEBBLES

One advantage a baseball player has over a railroad man is that it takes three strikes to put him out.—*Washington Post*.

"Preparedness" is in the air. Frinstance, the Indianapolis telephone directory carries a line: "In case of fire call fire department."—*Boston Herald*.

"Why didn't you interfere when the cook chased the waiter with a cleaver and the waitress yelled murder?"

"I thought it was an ordinary cabaret feature."—*Kansas City Journal*.

There are so many campaign issues that Mr. Hughes deserves great credit for going unerringly to the heart of things and charging that Mr. Wilson has been giving the Republicans' jobs to the Democrats.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

The rather pathetic thing about it is that the candidate never seems to realize that he could say substantially the same things about his own party that he does about the other and have them just as truthful.—*Columbus, Ohio, State Journal*.

Uncle Tobey was a hospitable soul. He wanted no guest in his house to be stinted. "Have some, have some," he invited cordially at the supper table, sending around the platter for the third time; "we're going to give it to the pigs anyway."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

A Washington writer says that the White House lawn and grounds are in better kept condition than they have been before in years. It is refreshing to find one thing on which the administration apparently is not open to criticism.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

In western Georgia a jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting thru the evidence, the twelve men retired, and, after deliberating, returned with the following verdict:

"The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—*Tid-Bits*.

Little Johnny, who had been studying history but a short time, thought he would give his grandfather a try-out on the subject, and asked:

"Say, Gramp, what great war broke out in 1850?"

The old gentleman laid down his paper and looked thoughtfully at the boy for a moment, and then a sudden light dawned upon him.

"Why," he said, "that was the year I married your grandmother."—*Harper's Magazine*.

A new story is being told about a certain London club, famed internationally for both its exclusiveness and its dullness.

In one of the rooms a rule of silence is stringently enforced. The other day occupants of the room were startled to see a member press a bell button with evident annoyance, and when the waiter appeared to hear him exclaim, pointing to a neighbor in a chair:

"Waiter, remove that member."

The man in the chair had been dead three days.—*New York Times*.

Young Mr. Hallowell was not much of a preacher, but much to his own surprise and everybody else's, he was appointed Chaplain on a battleship. He desired to amuse as well as instruct his men, and to that end he arranged a magic lantern lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

A sailor who possessed a gramophone was secured to discourse appropriate music between the slides. The first picture shown was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor nudged his brains and ran thru his repertoire, but he could think of no piece exactly appropriate.

"Play up, play up," whispered the Chaplain.

Suddenly an inspiration struck the sailor, and to the consternation of the Chaplain and the delight of the audience the gramophone squawked out:

"There is only one girl in this world for me."—*New York Times*.

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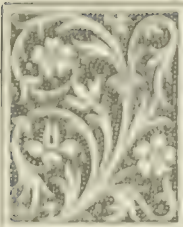
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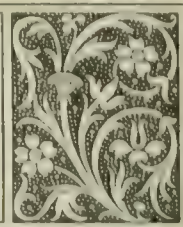
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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE



### THE PROSPEROUS THIRD QUARTER OF 1916

**T**HUS far in the third quarter of the year there has been no change for the worse in the conditions, industrial, commercial and financial, which exerted a very favorable influence during the year's first half, if the disappointing crop reports be excepted. Our exports have been increased. For the fiscal year that ended with June our entire foreign trade exceeded \$6,500,000,000, and the balance in our favor, \$2,135,000,000 (the excess of exports over imports) may be compared with a balance of only \$1,094,000,000 in the fiscal year immediately preceding. The year's net gain of gold was \$404,000,000, and this includes only a part of the notable shipments from Canada for Great Britain, which began in the first week of May. Railroad earnings, both gross and net, continue to be large, but the prices of railroad securities have not advanced. They have been restrained by the wages controversy and by sales of shares heretofore owned abroad. The building industry in 160 cities, for seven months, shows a gain of more than 30 per cent.

The monthly output of pig iron is still at the rate of nearly 40,000,000 tons a year. Steel mills are working to the limit of their capacity, and the leading company shows earnings without precedent. The Allies are still buying war supplies, altho there has been some change in the character of their purchases. They are taking very large shells, with raw material to be used in

their own factories for small projectiles. New loans to Great Britain and France have increased to \$1,600,000,000, the sum which foreign nations have borrowed here since the beginning of the war. But unfavorable weather has so reduced our crops that the yield of wheat is only about 600,000,000 bushels, against last year's 1,012,000,000, and we are to have less than 12,000,000 bales of cotton. On account of these shortages, the price of wheat at Chicago has risen to a little more than \$1.50 a bushel, and sales of cotton were made last week in New York at 16 cents a pound.

Owing mainly to the great de-

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Exports in February for the first time exceeded \$100,000,000. In May they rose to \$173,000,000. Imports have recently declined. The fiscal year's trade shows the extraordinary total of \$6,530,000,000, with a balance of \$2,135,000,000 in our favor. At the beginning of the war, the balance was against us.

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
January .....	\$330,636,410	\$184,350,942	\$145,683,468
February .....	401,783,974	193,933,117	207,848,857
March .....	410,742,634	213,589,785	197,153,249
April .....	399,861,157	218,236,397	181,624,760
May .....	473,498,526	229,188,957	244,309,509
June .....	464,824,057	245,896,770	218,927,287
July .....	445,561,910	182,722,938	262,838,872
Fiscal year ending with June.	\$4,333,658,865	\$2,197,883,510	\$2,135,775,355

#### COURSE OF RAILROAD STOCKS

In the first part of the present year the price gains of the latter part of 1915, due to a large increase of earnings beginning in September, were not retained. Many of the first quarter's losses were reduced in the second, but afterward there was a decline, mainly on account of the wages controversy with employees. Continuous selling of American securities by the British Government tended to prevent any advance.

	Net Change in 1914	Net Change in 1915	Opening 1916	Net Change in 1916 to June 14	Net Change in 1916 to Sept. 5
Atchison .....	— 1/2	+ 15 1/2	108	— 1 1/2	— 4 1/2
B. & Ohio .....	— 2 1/2	+ 17 1/2	95	— 3 1/2	— 8 1/2
Can. Pac. ....	— 53	+ 29	182	— 5 1/2	— 5
St. Paul .....	— 13	+ 14 1/2	101	—	— 7 1/2
Northwestern ..	— 5 1/2	+ 13	134 1/2	— 4 1/2	— 9 1/2
Del. & Hud. ....	— 9 1/2	+ 12 1/2	153	—	— 3 1/2
Gt. Northern. ....	— 13 1/2	+ 14 1/2	126	— 4 1/2	— 9 1/2
Lehigh .....	— 19 1/2	+ 17 1/2	81	+ 1	— 3 1/2
M. K. & Tex. ....	— 10 1/2	— 1	6	—	— 3 1/2
Mo. Pac. ....	— 17	— 3	4	+ 2 1/2	—
N. Y. Central ..	— 8 1/2	+ 26	109	— 12 1/2	— 5 1/2
North Pac. ....	— 9 1/2	+ 18 1/2	118	— 12 1/2	— 7 1/2
Pennsylvania. ....	— 5	+ 6 1/2	59	—	— 3 1/2
Reading .....	— 24 1/2	+ 12 1/2	83	+ 22	+ 21 1/2
So. Pac. ....	— 6 1/2	+ 21	102	— 3	— 5 1/2
Un. Pac. ....	— 39 1/2	+ 23	138	+	+

#### STEEL CORPORATION'S NET EARNINGS, BY QUARTERS

These figures show the effect of the trade in munitions on the steel industry, the earnings having grown from less than \$11,000,000 in the last quarter of 1914, and only \$12,500,000 in the first of 1915, to \$81,000,000 in the second quarter of the present year.

	1916	1915	1914	1913
First .....	\$60,712,624	\$12,458,159	\$17,994,351	\$34,426,801
Second .....	81,126,048	27,950,055	20,457,596	41,219,813
Third .....		38,718,644	22,276,002	38,450,400
Fourth .....		51,232,788	10,933,170	23,084,331
.....		\$130,359,646	\$71,661,140	\$137,181,345

#### INDUSTRIALS OR WAR ORDER STOCKS

	Low in 1914	High in 1915	Net Change in 1915	Opening 1916	Net Change in 1916 to June 14	Net Change in 1916 to Sept. 5
Am. Can. ....	19 1/2	68 1/2	+ 36 1/2	60 1/2	— 2 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Allis-Chalmers ..	6	49 1/2	+ 23 1/2	31	— 4 1/2	— 7
Am. Car & Foundry ..	42 1/2	98	+ 33 1/2	77	— 17	— 14 1/2
Am. Locomotive ..	20 1/2	74 1/2	+ 46 1/2	68 1/2	+ 4 1/2	+ 8 1/2
Am. Smelting .....	50 1/2	101 1/2	+ 51 1/2	106 1/2	— 9 1/2	— 4 1/2
Anaconda .....	24 1/2	91 1/2	+ 40 1/2	90	— 2 1/2	— 3 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive ..	38 1/2	154 1/2	+ 77 1/2	115 1/2	— 25 1/2	— 35 1/2
Beth. Steel .....	29 1/2	600	+ 425 1/2	450	— 6	+ 37
Gen. Electric .....	137 1/2	185 1/2	+ 34 1/2	174 1/2	+ 4 1/2	— 5 1/2
Gen. Motors .....	37 1/2	535	+ 443	495	+ 65	+ 80
Maxwell .....	14 1/2	92	+ 58 1/2	75	— 7 1/2	+ 9 1/2
Nat. Lead .....	40	70 1/2	+ 18 1/2	66	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake .....	58	164 1/2	+ 75 1/2	139 1/2	+ 1 1/2	— 4 1/2
Pressed Steel Car .....	26 1/2	95	+ 29 1/2	64	— 15 1/2	10
Studebaker .....	20	178	+ 128	163 1/2	— 22	— 39 1/2
Indus. Alcohol .....	15	129 1/2	+ 104 1/2	127	+ 32 1/2	— 16 1/2
U. S. Steel .....	48	88 1/2	+ 37 1/2	87 1/2	— 1 1/2	+ 1 1/2

mand for steel to be used in making munitions, the monthly output of pig iron continues to indicate a total of nearly 40,000,000 tons for the year. Italy recently bought 40,000 tons. The steel mills have found it difficult to fill their orders. Prices are still rising. The most notable recent purchases by the Allies relate to rolls or bars which will serve as raw material in foreign munition factories. Orders for 750,000 tons of this shell steel have been placed, but 250,000 go to our own factories, which are making shells of the large sizes. Russia has ordered 350,000 tons of rails, 165,000 tons of barbed wire, nearly 1000 locomotives, 50,000 car wheels and 28,000 axles; France 100,000 tons of rails, and Japan 10,000 tons of ship plates.

The Steel Corporation's net earnings, which rose from only \$12,500,000 in the first quarter of 1915 to \$81,000,000 in the first quarter of the present year, were \$81,000,000 in the second. These figures showed a surplus which would permit a dividend of nearly 12 per cent on the common stock for the quarter. An extra dividend of 1 per cent was declared and shares have since been sold above par.



## Wm.A.Read&Co.

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#### RESOURCES

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Real estate	1,531,793.47
Business house and safe deposit	
rents	159,500.00
Cash and due from banks	1,746,963.83
	\$6,771,758.05

#### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	179,371.93
Reserve fund	293,797.50
Deposits	5,498,588.62
	\$6,771,758.05

#### OFFICERS

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber,  
Vice-President; William S. Irish, Vice-President and  
Cashier; Alfred P. Yerby, Assistant Cashier.

While the exports of May, \$473,500,000, have not been equaled in the following months, the remarkable outward movement has not been checked, and July's excess of exports over imports was the largest known. The imports, which declined sharply in July, have included great quantities of raw material for use in the manufacture of goods to be exported, rubber being a notable example of the products thus obtained. The official figures for the fiscal year (shown in the tables) are of an extraordinary character, especially those giving the value of exports and the balance of more than two billions in favor of the United States.

For a time there was a prevailing belief that very few additional orders for munitions would be given by the Allies. Shares of war order companies were affected in the stock market by this belief that their profits must soon be cut down. But there came a "second wave" of orders, and public opinion was changed. While the foreign output of cartridges and small shells appears to be sufficient, the Allies are coming to us for the large shells (from 8 to 12 inches) and for steel used in the manufacture of their domestic supply.

#### LOANS

A loan of \$100,000,000 to France was made in July, and this has been followed by a loan of \$250,000,000 to Great Britain. For the French loan a novel method was used. A new corporation, the American Foreign Securities Company, was formed here. Taking from France a sufficient quantity of foreign bonds it loaned the required sum and sold in this country its own 5 per cent three-year bonds or notes to cover the amount.

In the case of the British loan, which was arranged by a powerful syndicate, 5 per cent two-year notes were offered to the public at 99, and these were secured by \$300,000,000 worth of securities deposited in New York by the British Government, with an understanding that a sure margin of 20 per cent above the loan should be maintained. As the agreement provided that \$100,000,000 of the securities should be American, this caused

#### OUTPUT OF PIG IRON, TONS

Owing to the great demand for steel, to be used in the manufacture of munitions here and in Europe, the monthly output of pig iron, which in October last for the first time exceeded 3,000,000 tons, has been very large, and the total for the year will be nearly 40,000,000 tons.

1908	15,936,018
1909	25,795,471
1910	27,298,545
1911	23,649,547
1912	29,727,137
1913	30,724,581
1914	23,049,792
1915	29,682,566

#### 1916

January	3,185,121
February	3,087,212
March	3,327,691
April	3,227,768
May	3,351,708
June	3,211,588
July	3,224,513
August	3,263,713

## J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Wall Street, Corner of Broad  
NEW YORK

### DREXEL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA

Corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets

### MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO.

LONDON

No. 22 Old Broad Street

### MORGAN, HARJES & CO.

PARIS

31 Boulevard Haussmann

Securities bought and sold on Commission  
Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits.  
Cable Transfers.

Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world

## August Belmont & Co.

No. 43 Exchange Place

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS OF THE

## Messrs. Rothschild

London, Paris and Vienna

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Draw Bills of Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers to Europe, Cuba and the other West Indies, Mexico and California.

Execute orders for the purchase and sale of Investment Securities.

## Franklin National Bank

Broad and Chestnut Streets

Philadelphia, May 1, 1916.

#### RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$35,734,693.83
Liability under letters of credit	689,062.93
Due from banks	6,080,313.08
Cash and reserve	6,818,399.69
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,251,366.72
	\$52,603,836.25

#### LIABILITIES

Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	3,630,465.73
Circulation	235,000.00
Letters of credit	689,062.93
Deposits	47,049,307.59
	\$52,603,836.25

J. WM. HARTT, Cashier





207th YEAR  
**Sun Insurance Office**  
OF LONDON

The Oldest Insurance Company in the World  
Chief Office in U. S., No. 54 Pine St., N. Y.

The 207th Year of the Company's Active Business Existence

Abstract of Statement of Condition of  
United States Branch December 31, 1915

ASSETS	
Real Estate in New York City .....	\$210,000
United States Government Bonds .....	208,000
Railroad and other Bonds, Guarant- teed Preferred and other Railroad	
Stocks and other Securities .....	3,435,192
Cash in Banks .....	465,718
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection .....	486,770
Other admitted items .....	60,948
	<b>\$4,866,598</b>

LIABILITIES	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums .....	\$2,803,977
Reserve for Losses in Process of Ad- justment .....	240,509
Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities .....	73,586
Surplus over all Liabilities .....	1,748,526
	<b>\$4,866,598</b>

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States  
**Herbert L. Griggs, Esq.** **Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.**  
**James Brown, Esq.**

THE YEAR'S CROPS

	1916	1915
Wheat, bushels	654,000,000	1,012,000,000
Corn ....	2,777,000,000	3,055,000,000
Oats ....	1,274,000,000	1,540,000,000
Barley ..	195,000,000	237,000,000
Potatoes .	364,000,000	359,000,000
Tobacco, pounds	1,197,000,000	1,061,000,000
Cotton, bales ..	11,800,000	11,191,820

some relief in our stock market, where there was a belief that it would check the continuous sale of such securities by Great Britain, which has tended to depress prices. France has obtained a new commercial credit of \$25,000,000 by an arrangement between banks of Paris and those of New York. Our loans to foreign nations since the beginning of the war amount now to \$1,600,000,000. This total includes the following: Great Britain and France, \$1,020,000,000; Canadian Government, provinces and cities, \$235,000,000; Russia, \$117,000,000; Italy, \$41,000,000; South America, \$105,000,000.

THE CROPS

Crop estimates have been reduced by one official report after another. In this way the yield of wheat has been cut down from 759,000,000 bushels to 715,000,000, and then to 654,000,000. Rust has quite seriously affected spring wheat both in this country and in Canada. Since the estimate of 654,000,000 was made known, the reports of experts have indicated that the crop will not exceed 600,000,000 bushels, against last year's 1,012,000,000. As we need 620,000,000 for ourselves, and have carried over 160,000,000, probably the quantity that can be exported will not be more than 90,000,000. But Europe bought from us 250,000,000 last year, and 338,000,000 the year before. There is a shortage there this year, and the grain is of poor quality. The price at Chicago has risen to \$1.52 per bushel from \$1.03 at the beginning of July. There was a sharp fall of 11 cents on August 28, because Rumania had gone into the war. Many thought this action might lead soon to a release of Russia's large accumulated surplus, which she has not been able to export. But the price loss has since been recovered.

Successive official cotton estimates, falling from 14,266,000 bales to 12,916,000 and then to 11,800,000, in a report showing very low condition, have caused the price at New York to advance from 13 to 16 cents a pound.

RAILROAD STOCKS

Railroad shares in the stock market have lost in the third quarter the small gains shown in the second, and the net change since the beginning of the year has been a decline ranging from 3 to 9 points. Earnings have continued to be large, but such an advance as they might warrant has been prevented by the wages dispute, disappointing crop reports and continuous selling by the British Government. When the strike was averted a more hopeful feeling prevailed, but it was tempered by a conviction that the terms of temporary settlement must reduce net earnings.

**No Time Like the Present**

TO make permanent provision for dependents,  
securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insurance affords, it must be taken when you can secure it. When you become uninsurable you will feel the need of it—but it will be too late.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Co.** **Pittsfield, Mass.**

**GIRARD TRUST CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

E. B. MORRIS, President  
W. N. ELY, Vice-President  
A. A. JACKSON, Vice-President  
E. S. PAGE, Vice-President  
G. H. STUART 3RD, Treasurer  
S. W. MORRIS, Secretary

1850 THE 1916  
**UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts  
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President

FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

**KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY**

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$3,050,000

OFFICERS

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD,  
WILLIAM HARKNESS, } Vice-Presidents  
D. W. McWILLIAMS  
WM. J. WASON, JR.

THOMAS BLAKE, Secretary  
HOWARD D. JOOST, Asst. Sec'y  
J. NORMAN CARPENTER, Trust Officer  
GEORGE V. BROWER, Counsel

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JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD  
JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD  
JOSEPH P. GRACE  
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HENRY A. MEYER  
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CHARLES E. PERKINS  
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JOHN F. SCHMADEKE  
OSWALD W. UHL  
JOHN T. UNDERWOOD  
W. M. VAN ANDEN  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS  
LLEWELLEN A. WRAY

ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS



## AT NEW LONDON

(Continued from page 408.)

America than any living American. He has been a member of many Pan-American Commissions and has traveled extensively in Mexico and South America.

When I attended the Second Hague Conference in 1907 and the Niagara Falls Conference in 1914, I noticed that they divided themselves into four main periods:

1. Organization.
2. Introduction of topics and propositions for discussion.
3. Discussion and acceptance or rejection of the propositions.
4. Welding the accepted propositions with final form and adopting them.

The New London Conference is between the first and second stages. The Commission is already organized. Señor Cabrera and Secretary Lane preside alternately. They are now engaged in studying the voluminous documents forwarded by the two state departments. By the time these lines are read, no doubt both sides will be making concrete proposals which will not only have to be considered carefully by the other side but also in most instances referred to Washington and Mexico City for ultimate advice and approval. In the main it may be said that Carranza's chief interest is in these three things: First, The withdrawal of the American troops from Mexican territory; second, the negotiation of a protocol covering future border operations; third, an investigation of the interests supposed to be behind the border raids.

The United States wants the work of the Commission to be much broader in scope. Both Secretary Lansing and Secretary Lane have stressed the prime necessity of the Commission's taking measures not only to make American life and property but all foreign life and property hereafter safe in Mexico. This implies in turn the question of how to make Carranza or the de facto government more stable. For if he cannot be helped eventually to restore order and maintain the peace, Mexico must ever live in the shadow of armed intervention. As one of the Commissioners said to me, "The path ahead is staked out with barbed wire entanglements."

As far as I am able to learn, there are only three things outside the inherent difficulty of the problem that may possibly interfere with the success of the Conference. These are: First, the great moneyed interests who want intervention with eventual American annexation. Second, the Roman Catholic Church, which would like above all else to see Carranza defeated. Third, the presidential election, which may drag the Conference into party politics.

But if the American and Mexican people will give the Commission time and not embarrass it as it proceeds, those on the spot are confident that it will more than likely accomplish all the results for which it was created.

## ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 26, 1916.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1915.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.		
Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1915, to the 31st December, 1915.....	\$6,153,866.43	
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1915.....	993,965.13	
Total Premiums.....	\$7,147,831.56	
Premiums marked off from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915.....	\$6,244,127.90	
Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year .....	\$328,970.78	
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.....	75,237.08	
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses.....	97,836.23	\$502,044.09
Losses paid during the year.....	\$2,233,703.62	
Less Salvages.....	\$205,247.59	
Re-insurances .....	448,602.85	\$653,850.44
		\$1,579,853.18
Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums .....		1,076,516.36
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.....		717,114.89

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the first of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1910 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the first of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1915, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the second of May next.

By order of the Board,

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary

## TRUSTEES.

EDMUND L. BAYLIES,  
JOHN N. BEACH,  
NICHOLAS BIDDLE,  
ERNEST C. BLISS,  
JAMES BROWN,  
JOHN CLAFIN,  
GEORGE C. CLARK,  
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,  
CORNELIUS ELBERT,  
RICHARD H. EWART,  
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DOUGLAS ROBINSON,  
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SAMUEL SLOAN,  
WILLIAM SLOANE,  
LOUIS STERN,  
WILLIAM A. STREET,  
GEORGE E. TURNURE,  
GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.,  
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board.

CORNELIUS ELBERT, President.

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.

CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES	
United States and State of New York Bonds .....	\$670,000.00	Estimated Losses, and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment .....	\$3,117,101.00
New York City, New York Trust Companies and Bank Stocks.....	1,783,700.00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks .....	903,703.66
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads...	2,832,463.65	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid .....	273,130.05
Other Securities.....	386,185.00	Return Premiums Unpaid.....	108,696.58
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies .....	2,000,000.00	Reserve for Taxes.....	76,949.12
Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices.....	4,299,426.04	Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks.....	215,595.72
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887).....	75,000.00	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.....	113,375.72
Premium Notes.....	690,314.60	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums .....	22,557.84
Bills Receivable.....	788,575.31	Income Tax Withheld at the Source .....	1,230.36
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries....	256,610.85	Suspense Account.....	5,899.75
Cash in Bank.....	1,695,488.03	Certificates of Profits Outstanding .....	7,187,370.00
Loans .....	125,000.00		
	\$15,582,763.48		\$12,025,609.80

Thus leaving a balance of .....	\$3,557,153.68
Accrued interest on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to.....	40,528.08
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to.....	25,568.11
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to.....	172,389.50
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above at .....	450,573.96
Add the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value, at.....	63,700.00
The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by.....	1,727,337.26
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be.....	\$6,037,250.59

## DIVIDENDS

## UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, August 31, 1916.

## REGULAR DIVIDEND NO. 33

## EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 3

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared regular quarterly dividend No. 33, of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share, and extra dividend No. 3, of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per share, both payable September 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock p. m., September 15, 1916.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. R. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

## THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Philadelphia, September 6th, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1916. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,  
Secretary & Treasurer.

## THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

43 Exchange Place, New York

## MANAGERS

## THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT (1 1/2%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, September 18, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

## JOURNALISM AS AN AID TO HISTORY TEACHING

By Dr. E. E. Stinson, will be furnished free to teachers. Address, The Independent, 119 W. 40th St., New York.



# THE INSURANCE WORLD

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

## UNEMPLOYED ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE

**A**S the great majority of adult men and women either meet an untimely death or survive to an unprovided old age, it is plain that the use of any scheme which serves to ameliorate the rigors of both is an indispensable element of the duty they owe society. Life insurance is the only system which in any measure renders this service.

It is here described as one of amelioration rather than of restoration, because there are few instances in which the losers can be fully indemnified. This is particularly true of the pecuniary losses due to the death of a productive human being. Generally, the value of a man's life to his dependents and society at large greatly exceeds the amount that he is financially able to pay premiums on. The number of persons who can undertake and carry this enterprise to completion is very small. The misfortune is emphasized by the fact that the loss is constantly impending and eventually inevitable. Death cannot be evaded.

A man may insure his burnable property against fire; himself against sickness and accidents; his movable valuables against burglary and theft; his assets against claims for damages inflicted on others; and never have occasion to call on any of these insurers for a cent. He may never have a fire, never meet with personal injury, never be sick, nor have his house robbed, nor become liable in damages to others. But he will surely die. And if he does not die in his productive period, he will most probably face the hardships incident to old age.

Observation teaches us that a comparatively insignificant fraction of the whole adult population, either thru abundant or good fortune, or the exercise of uncommon wisdom, succeed in maintaining themselves to the end above the need of the defense afforded by life insurance. They are so few as to become wholly negligible in the general account. There are thousands of persons at this moment above the necessity of this provision who are warranted in reason in believing that they and their dependents are permanently secure against eventual adversity; and yet experience shows that many of them, perhaps as many as eight-tenths, will be in a defenseless position in a score or so of years. It follows, then, that those whose means thruout their lives will be circumscribed and who know it need life insurance because, estimating in the terms of death, they and theirs are poor; while a very large proportion of those who are now abundantly supplied with means will become quite as poor before they die or reach

old age. We may justly conclude after considering all these facts that those of limited means—and they comprize perhaps ninety per cent of the adult population—are in sore need of life insurance, and that the other ten per cent will need it just as badly before they close their accounts.

Now, there is one feature peculiar to and inseparable from life insurance: it must be secured on its own terms at the time when it is least needed if its maximum benefits are to be finally reaped.

There is no price at which it can be bought by the physically impaired. Men who have neglected it in their vigor, strive for it persistently when their fleshly equipment shows signs of deterioration. Youth is the period of health, strength and confidence; the vista of the years stretch far. Youth feels no need for insurance. The price is low—the lowest—and it is an unchanging price, no matter how long life may last. I said it was unchanging, which is not strictly accurate, for the cost will decrease each year until it finally ceases. So much of it as we do not accept, advances in cost each year until we find ourselves at 35 paying 44 per cent more than it would have cost at 21; about 150 per cent more at 50; and about 300 per cent more at 60. Stated in terms of insurance, this means that a man aged 21 can buy \$1440 at the price \$1000 costs a man of 35; he can get \$2550 at what \$1000 costs a man of 50; and \$4000 at what a man of 60 must pay for \$1000.

It follows, therefore, that youth, capable physically, virtually unencumbered, resourceful and with all the productive powers in progressive development, is the favored buyer; and it is presumably due to youth's conscious potentialities that it slights the opportunities offered. As a man's years increase,

these advantages imperceptibly, but surely, lessen.

In one respect society is guilty of an error of omission in its failure to utilize life insurance as a part of the equipment of children; and in saying this I do not mean the funeral benefits provided by industrial life insurance which, altho very valuable as such, should be but the primary grade of work in training children into an appreciation of the larger instrumentality in the battle for existence. A hasty mental calculation made in round numbers prompts me to say that the total amount of life insurance outstanding today on the American people shows at about \$33,600,000,000. Of this, about \$22,000,000,000 is carried in old line legal reserve companies, and about \$11,000,000,000 is in fraternal societies, assessment companies and associations. Of the amount in old line companies something like \$5,000,000,000 is industrial. So that we have in force about \$28,000,000,000 of what we may be permitted to call regular life insurance. Assuming the continental population at a round 100,000,000, the value of the life insurance in force is about \$280 per capita. These figures are approximately correct.

Using this average, we find that a family of three children and their widowed mother would receive on the death of the husband and father \$1120 from the life insurance fund. While this is totally insufficient to meet the growing needs of the beneficiaries, it is a substantial temporary relief. But there are tens of thousands of families which receive nothing, as we must know.

We are reputed to be, in the matter of protective provision against the effect of death, the most heavily insured people in the world. Without stopping to confirm this by statistical authority, I am inclined to accept it as a fact on the strength of the extraordinary efforts made by our life companies to secure new business. In no other country are the agency forces so highly and so efficiently organized, nor are the people of any other country so closely canvassed and so persistently preached to. As we see in the gigantic figures representing the amount of outstanding insurance—a sum equal to about one-fifth of the national wealth—the harvest has been plenteous. All this has been achieved within the lifetime of The Independent, or virtually so, the total insurance in force in 1848 not exceeding about \$10,000,000.

In spite of our tremendous superiority in the matter of life insurance carried, it is plain from previously stated facts that we are grievously under-insured, our means of doing

*This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.*



better considered. I do not assert that many of us are capable of bearing the expense incident to the maintenance of full insurance on our lives; in fact, perhaps not more than 10 per cent are so qualified. None, however—omitting the extreme wealthy and a comparatively few people whose income is middle class—are carrying as much as one half the amount they can comfortably pay for. Instead of an average of \$280 per person, I believe it should be an average of \$1000, or about \$4000 per family.

It may be inquired what is meant by the term full insurance in connection with life insurance. I am using it in this sense: A man is at present in receipt of an income of \$2000 a year; his personal expenses are, say, \$200; he uses the remainder on his home and family, including necessities and luxuries, things of use and things useless. That family is living on what we will call an \$1800 plane. If its head dies leaving an amount of insurance less than a sum which, invested at 5 per cent interest, will produce \$1800 a year, he is under-insured. That sum would be \$36,000. But it is obviously impossible on an income of \$2000 a year to carry that amount, which, on the Ordinary Life plan, would cost at age 35 about \$900. That is one extreme of the matter; the other lies in the actual fact that the man is probably carrying very much less than he can comfortably pay for. My personal experience as a solicitor tempts me to assert that very few men receiving a salary of \$2000 a year maintain as much as \$5000 insurance on their lives; my general experience as a man of family warrants me in holding that he not only can, but should, devote at least 10 per cent of his income to that purpose. At age 35 an Ordinary Life policy of \$8000 can be bought for \$200 a year, to say nothing of the dividends.

If, as I believe, the great majority of the insurable population do not carry as much life insurance as they can, the fault lies in the failure of the generation preceding them to educate them into a proper appreciation of the aid it would be to them in the battle of life. In a way, this is a sociological question. The more life insurance money that can be distributed among the people, the closer we approach the solution of the problem involving the equalization of wealth. We have it in our power to improve in this respect on the work of our predecessors by encouraging our sons and daughters to make the life insurance policy one of the forms of savings. Fathers, especially, should start their sixteen-year old boys off with a policy of \$1000, and urge them to add to it as early and as often as their means will permit. At the same time, the fathers would do well to go over their accounts and see if it is not possible to increase their own estates in the same way. On this fact they may bet without risk of losing; they cannot leave too much of it at death, nor have too much for use in old age.

## A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance service; a combination of low cost, high values, and a new and original total disability feature, providing in the event of total and permanent disablement from any cause:

1. Waiver of future premiums.
2. A monthly income to policyholders throughout life.
3. Payment to beneficiary of full sum at death of insured.

Full information may be obtained from

**The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
Independence Square Philadelphia

## Build Your Own Business



under our direct general agency contract.

Our Policies provide for:

**DOUBLE INDEMNITY,  
DISABILITY BENEFITS,  
REDUCING PREMIUMS.**

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

**The Manhattan Life Insurance Company**

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850

## Get the Saving Habit

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JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

### STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1915  
Total Assets . . \$6,760,670.45  
Total Liabilities . . 2,876,507.35  
Reinsurance Reserve 2,588,175.72  
Surplus over all Liabilities . . . 3,884,163.10

**J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent**  
55 John Street New York City



## FOUR SCORE YEARS AND TEN

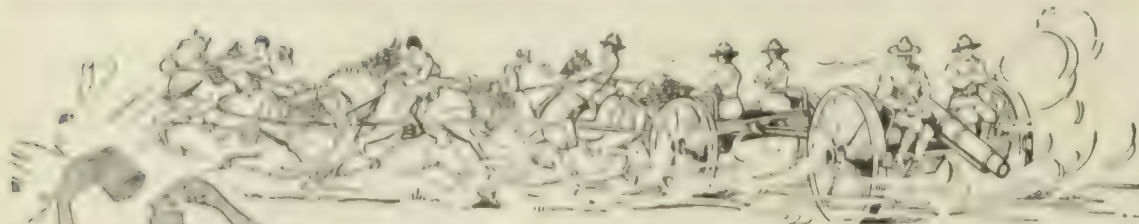
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized January 20, 1820, and from that day to this has been continuously in business at the same location facing Independence Square in Philadelphia.

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## News of Efficiency

### MOVIES AND THE HOME

Even politicians have begun to realize the potency of the "movies" in the realm of ideas. In fact, few people with a case to state can ignore the educational value of the cinematograph. Journalists, as well as bricklayers—to mention but two of many callings—are being taught to do better work with the aid of the cinema, but until recently such assistance has been more or less specialized and adapted to the needs of varying occupations. Mr. Frank Gilbreth, of Providence, has provided some of the most conspicuous examples of the vocational use of the movies, along the line of motion-study, and a good many technical processes stand indebted for recent improvement to work of the kind that Mr. Gilbreth has been doing. Very soon will come the chance, however, of the housewife, who may not consider hers a technical vocation, but who has shown a desire to be more efficient which the movies may do much to meet. Mrs. Christine Frederick, of the Applecroft Experiment Station, Greenlawn, Long Island, an authority on domestic efficiency, and one who has some remarkable practical results to her credit, has produced a household "movie" that represents some years of patient study of the every day problems of the American home. It is planned to rent the film at low cost to women's clubs, colleges, domestic science schools and similar organizations, and the progress of the innovation will be watched with great interest.

### UNIVERSITY EFFICIENCY

Registration for the winter session of Columbia University begins September 27th, and there is likely to be good response to the remarkable provision that has been made, thru the School of Business, for linking up scholastic achievement with the practical requirements of modern business. There are taught, as a kind of superstructure on the foundation of general economics, business organization and administration, practical advertising (wherein psychology now plays such an important part), accounting, corporation law and finance, marketing, agricultural economics, railway transportation, banking, insurance, and even salesmanship, among a good many other things having immediate relation to modern life. The training is designed to lead to the degrees of both Bachelor and Master of Science, and as it proceeds over a course of either four or five years' duration, advantage will be taken of the location of the school to bring students into close contact with actual business practice in the large enterprises of the city of New York.

## Investor's Service

¶ The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds.

¶ We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves.

¶ Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor.

¶ All information given will be held in strict confidence. Read the "Market Place Talks" by the Investment Editor in the first issue of The Independent each month.

### To the Investment Editor of The Independent

119 West Fortieth Street, New York

Please send me information regarding the following:

(Name and Address in Margin below)



# The Independent

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## THE NEW PLAYS

A rare combination of good acting, good plot and good fun is *Mr. Lazarus*, the comedy in which Henry Dixey returns to Broadway. (Shubert.)

*Pierrot the Prodigal*. Pantomime cleverly musicked and charmingly staged, acted with a surprizing degree of sincerity and effectiveness. (Booth.)

The scenery, designed by Urban, is the best thing about *Flora Bella*—a musical comedy with passable music and not more than three funny lines. Lina Abarbanell dances well. (Casino.)

*A Pair of Queens*. It is rarely that one sees nowadays a farce so free from vulgarity and so well played all around. Maude Eburne as the maid is a whole show in herself. (Longacre.)

"The Home of the Melodrama" opens with one of the worst, *The Hour of Temptation*, introduced in a soliloquy by the devil and ended by the heroine's last gasp of the Lord's Prayer. (Daly's.)

There's no use talking, Anna Pavlowa has got to learn to skate. This year as last the ice ballet is the chief attraction of *The Big Show*, and even Pavlowa looks awkward by comparison. (Hippodrome.)

George Arliss is a consummate character actor. In *Paganini* he presents a masterful portrayal of the eccentricities of genius. Unfortunately the play is flimsy makeshift. Arliss deserves a better fate. (Criterion.)

*The Man Who Came Back*. An adaptation by Jules Eckert Goodman of John Flemings Wilson's story depicting the return and regeneration of a modern Broadway Prodigal Son. Theatric, disagreeable and strong. (Playhouse.)

Take voodoo, bananas, hurricane, "deserving Democrats," machetes, petroleum, sun-worship (under ground), American flag (pocketed), tom-tom, mother-in-law mix, throw in chunks of local color. Result *The Flame*, political melodrama. (Lyric.)

Several of last season's successes continue. In *Sybil* (Empire) Julia and Donald dance better than ever, and Joseph has numerous new jokes; *The Boomerang* (Belasco) has come back with increased popularity; Dittrichstein is still playing *The Great Lover* (C. and H.); and *Fair and Warmer* (Harris), like any other weather forecast, may be a laughing matter for some time to come.

## IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

An invitation to members of the New York Fire Department to coöperate personally in its improvement has not only shown the live interest which the men take in their work, but has also produced a number of valuable suggestions making for greater efficiency in both the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Among the ideas brought forward was that of motion pictures—prompted by the frequently demonstrated ignorance of thousands of people on this point showing how to turn in an alarm. In the same connection a plan was outlined by another fireman for having the cards giving the location and method of using alarm boxes printed in various languages. A medical kit for drivers and the provision of special instruction as to the treatment of horses injured in service was another suggested direction of improvement; a fourth was a map system at engine houses by which the quickest route to any point in the district could be readily ascertained. Two of the men tendered devices for theater seats that would facilitate exit in case of fire,

while C. J. Damarest is specially mentioned for improvements in a pumping station at Blackwell's Island which effect an increase from 500 gallons of water to 3000 a minute. The Administration Medal, given yearly, was won by Battalion Chief G. J. Kuss, whose idea is to have all the firemen in the city attend the lectures previously given only to officers at the Fire College.

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

SENATOR LODGE—Villa is still alive.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—I hate the Germans.

ROBERT BACON—I am an avowed unneutral.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I have no panacea.

GENERAL JOFFRE—The debate is coming for the enemy.

PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY—Jealousy is an insult to a woman.

PRINCE LEOPOLD—The Rumanians will get their whacks.

E. W. HELMS—If you've nothing to say talk about yourself.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I don't see how we can lose now.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE—Germany has missed her chance.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW—America is not a soup kitchen.

CARDINAL MERCIER—The hour of our deliverance approaches.

SENATOR PENROSE—I'm a plain humble worker in the vineyard.

SENATOR ASHURST—The Senator has sweetbreads for brains.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Germany knows she is fighting for her existence.

REV. HERBERT S. BIGELOW—Nobody likes to pay for a dead horse.

WOODROW WILSON—Nothing permanent is ever accomplished by force.

SECRETARY DANIELS—The only thing that counts in this world is results.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT—I'd rather be under the rule of a king than a boss.

M. HANOTAUX—It is not merely a new army which has arisen. It is really the new world.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—The eight-hour principle has been universally accepted by society.

ANNETTE KELLERMANN—If you follow my directions you will be able to float in one lesson.

HERBERT CAVANESS—Kansas was not born to languish in the monotony of flaccid mediocrity.

MEXICAN COMMISSIONER CABREA—Watchful waiting has probably saved the life of my nation.

BILLY SUNDAY—It is just as easy to count the mercies of God as it is the office seekers after election.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—The attacks that have been made on our navy are as false as many of them are shameless.

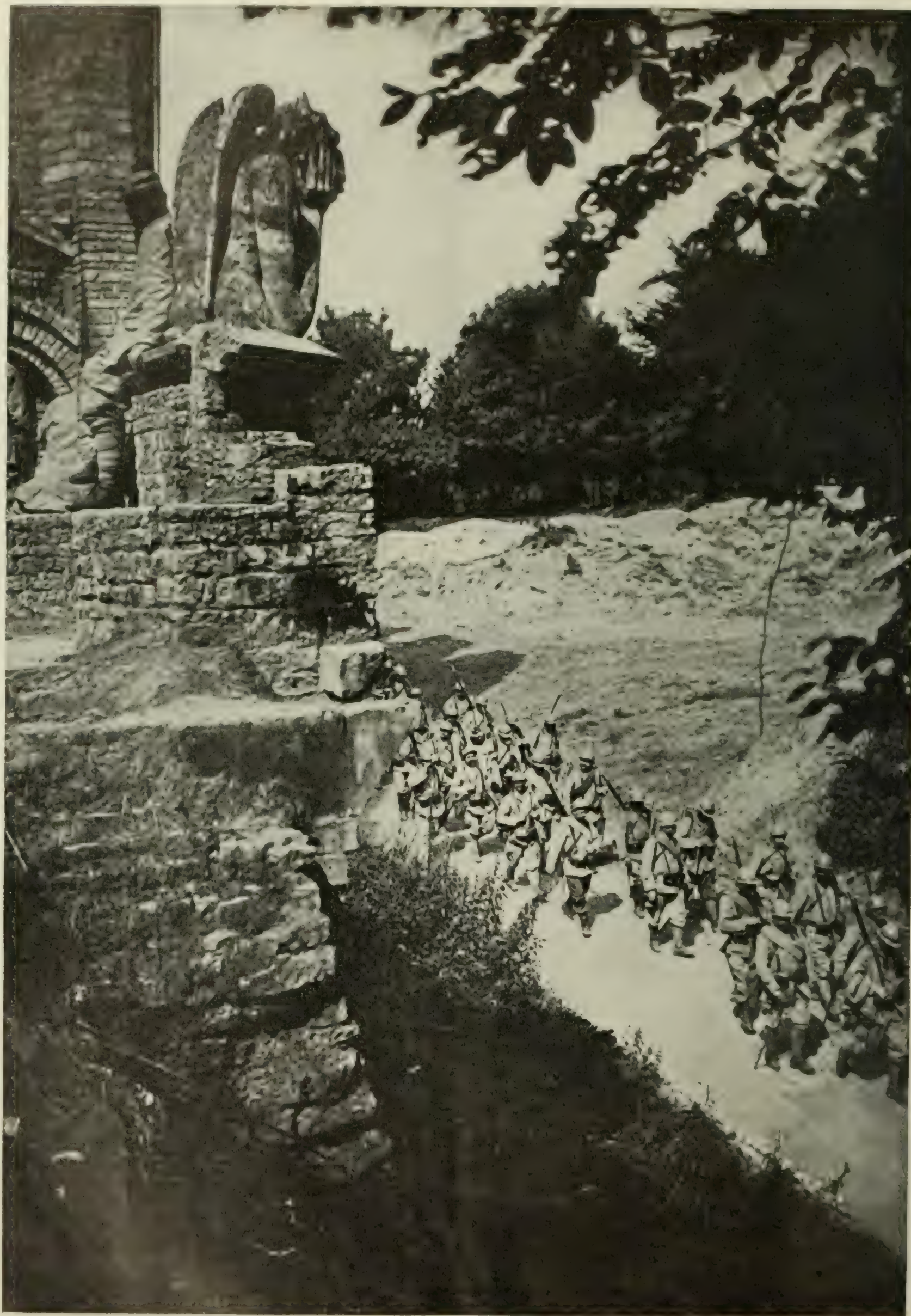
SENATOR STONE—I have never known such a motley group of discredited bosses and nondescripts as are gathered about Hughes.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—For three years it has been my fortune or misfortune to hear the speeches made in the United States Senate.

THEODORE DRIESER—If my name were Drieserhefsky and I came from Warsaw I'd have no trouble. But I came from Indiana, so good night.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—The slow influence of example rather than the quick compulsion of law is the means by which the real regeneration of society is achieved.





VICTORIAN PRESS

WHILE THE GARGOYLE WATCHES  
FRENCH SOLDIERS MARCHING BENEATH THE WALLS OF A RUINED CHURCH  
TO THEIR IRONICAL TASK IN THE TRENCHES



# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*A Journal of Civilization*

## TOWARDS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

**T**HE great railroad strike—that was saved from coming off only by the hurried yielding of Congress and the President—and the renewed conflict on the traction lines of New York City put searching questions to us as a people.

What do we propose to do about it? Can we permit the employers and the workers in the transportation services, local and national, to go on settling their differences by force and arms over our prostrate selves? Since we obviously cannot permit it, what other method of solution of their controversies have we to offer—and to compel them to take?

Strikes, like war, have two fatal disabilities. They cause an intolerable amount of suffering, to the innocent bystanders as well as to the participants; and there is no certainty that the decisions they bring about will be just. It is a tiresome truism that the use of force never determines who is right, but only who is the stronger; but it is one of those truisms, like the multiplication table, that must be reiterated until everybody accepts them without question.

Strikes, like war, must pass. They must pass because men are, at least potentially, reasoning beings, and war, both international and industrial, is unreasonable. But there is much that must be done before their passing will be in any considerable degree accomplished.

**J**UST at the moment we are concerned in this country with a special phase of this problem of industrial conflict. It has to do with disputes between employer and worker in public service enterprises. This is a particularly interesting phase of the industrial problem because in it the elements stand out with peculiar distinctness. We shall some day realize that all industry is a matter of public service, to which the community has a real and vital relation; but in this day of the world the impression still widely persists that there is such a thing as "private business," the human relations within which are matters subject only to personal arrangement unhampered by community action.

But in the public service enterprises it is increasingly clear to any but the feudal-minded that there are three parties at interest—those who provide the capital and manage the business, those who perform the labor, and the community at large. The community has an indisputable part in this trio because the business is founded on a privilege granted by the community thru a franchise; and because the convenience and comfort of the

community are affected with the most complete directness by the conditions under which the business is carried on.

**I**N a public service enterprise the third party in interest, the public, has the ultimate authority and the ultimate responsibility. The community must not only see to it that the railroads accord justice to the public; it must not only make certain that the railroads receive justice from the public. It must insist that the railroad managers and the railroad workers maintain the balance of justice between themselves. It is not conducive to the common good that a trolley line should not render efficient service to the people; nor that the people should compel a trolley line to operate under unfair and oppressive conditions; nor that the motormen and conductors on the trolley line should be overworked or underpaid; nor that the managers of the trolley should be bullied by a powerful labor union.

The representatives of the community in New York City during the recent traction strike recognized this responsibility of theirs, and attempted to bring about justice and peace between employers and workers thru the medium of conference and counsel and compromise. The representatives of the nation recognized it in the threatened railroad strike and, under the influence of the organized power of the workers, compelled by legislation the employers to grant their demands.

No question is settled until it is settled right. The New York traction agreement has already been broken, and each side throws the blame upon the other. The railroads threaten to attack the constitutionality of the railroad eight-hour law in the courts; and in any case the fact that the law was passed as it was, frankly to avert a cessation of railroad operation thru a strike and not because Congress was convinced of the justice of the workers' demands, raises the irritating doubt whether, after all, that question was settled right. At least it was not settled in the right way.

All these considerations point, as we said in a recent editorial, toward another way of resolving and avoiding disputes between employers and workers in public service enterprises. If we were to combine two of the elements in the trio into one we should simplify the problem and accelerate the solution. We can do it by making the community the employer, by establishing government ownership and operation of railroads, traction lines and other public services.



We should then have only two interests at stake—the public interest, as owner of the enterprise and beneficiary of the service, and the interest of the workers. More and more, as humanity becomes more enlightened—and more human—is it coming to be realized that the interest of the workers is not a private interest but an intensely public one. The past generation, and particularly the past decade, has seen this recognition taking shape in legislative, administrative and judicial process. The interest of the workers is the interest of all. So with government ownership of public services we should have the present apparent division into three unrelated interests replaced by amalgamation into one universal interest. The problem before the government representatives of the people would then be to afford public service at the lowest rates compatible with the most enlightened conditions of work and generously just standards of compensation to the workers.

There is one other element that is making for government ownership. If the operations of the railroads are to be regulated by government at both ends of the line, thru the fixing of railroad rates by commission and the decreeing of wages and hours of labor by Congress, it may soon be difficult to induce private capital to invest in railway extensions and improvements.

The natural risk of investment may be too largely increased to make such investments sufficiently attractive. Our railroads must be continually extended and improved. If private capital will not, public capital must.

It is probably true that government operation, under existing conditions of political development, does not mean the most economically sound operation. Any of our great railroads, for instance, is better organized and managed from the dual point of view of efficiency and economy, than our postal service. To say this is to cast no reflection upon individual postal officials and employees; it is to reflect rather upon Congress and the people back of Congress. But whosoever the fault, the condition flagrantly persists.

Nevertheless, there comes a point where the economic loss thru political management may be offset by the social gain. Freedom from interruptions in the service thru labor disputes would be a condition worth a high price. The assurance of the best working conditions and thoroly adequate pay for all workers would be a social advantage worth making sacrifice for.

This is the theoretical logic of the question. It is rapidly becoming the practical logic of the situation. Government ownership of the public services looms large on the horizon.

#### AS MAINE GOES —

THE results of the state election in Maine are diversely interpreted in the rival political camps. To Republicans they mean the election in November of Mr. Hughes; to Democrats the success of Mr. Wilson. Or so they say.

The truth is, nobody knows. In most presidential years, as Maine went, so went the nation. But in 1892 the nation absolutely repudiated the Pine Tree State as a guide and elected Cleveland after a substantial Republican victory in Maine in September.

But one deduction is probably sound. In states like Maine, where most of the Progressives were originally Republicans, they are returning to their old allegiance.

This is the natural thing to expect; and Maine seems to indicate that it is happening.

There are other states further west, however, where many Progressives came from the Democratic party. It is natural to expect them, on the whole, to go back whence they came.

If we only knew how many of the 4,000,000 Roosevelt voters of 1912 were erstwhile Republicans and how many erstwhile Democrats, we would dare to draw from the Maine election a fairly confident prediction of the result in November. But we do not know; tho we believe most of them were Republicans.

However, after hearing from the State o' Maine, we are prepared to prophesy that Mr. Wilson will not be any too easily reelected.

#### TAKE JONESCU

THE credit for bringing Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies must go chiefly to Mr. Ionescu, for he has labored as long and earnestly for it as Venizelos has labored, so far in vain, to induce Greece to take the same action.

Both these ex-premiers, tho out of office, have exercised a greater influence over national policy than those who are nominally at the head of the government. In a very remarkable address delivered by Take Ionescu as leader of the opposition and minority party in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, December 16 and 18, 1915, and recently published in English by Causton, London, under the title of "The Policy of National Instinct," he tells of the efforts he made to have little Rumania prove herself great by declaring war on Austria-Hungary two years ago. He has always been an ardent expansionist and in 1894 when Mr. Stourdza declared that "Nobody in this kingdom thinks of the conquest of Transylvania" because if successful it would destroy Austria-Hungary and involve all Europe, Take Ionescu boldly challenged the right of any Rumanian statesman to fix the frontiers of the country for all time. As he now says this consideration for the feelings of Rumania's ally, Austria-Hungary, "implied a mental reservation" and was

a provisional attitude destined to last just so long as the European situation which prevented us from realizing our national ideal. For our ultimate object, which was cherished in the minds of us all and made all our hearts beat, has always been the same—our unification within the boundaries traced for us by Trajan—I mean, astride the Carpathians and pushing out to right and left with all our power.

Ionescu frankly avowed these ambitions even to those most concerned to thwart them. Twenty years ago when he was put out of office in 1895 because he was accused of supporting the national movement beyond the Carpathians, he had a talk with Baron Banffy, Prime Minister of Hungary:

The first word of the Hungarian statesman was, "Never tell me, M. Ionescu, that you don't want to take Transylvania!" I replied, "No, I can't tell you that, because, if I did, you would think me either a liar or a cur. I do want to take Transylvania, but I cannot."

When my turn came I said to him: "Neither will you tell me that you don't want to get to the Black Sea!"

And he answered, "I do want to, but I cannot."

And we consulted together to see if we could discover a *modus vivendi*.

In this speech also Take Ionescu reveals the secret of Rumania's action in 1913 when she suddenly and without provocation took up arms against Bulgaria and annexed an additional section of the Dobrudja to which she had no ethnic claim. This bold move aroused consid-



erable comment at the time, for Austria-Hungary, with whom Rumania had been allied ever since 1883, was the secret instigator of Bulgaria's attack upon Serbia and Greece. But according to Jonescu Rumania did not cross the Danube into Bulgaria until it had been ascertained that this action would be regarded with favor by the Triple Entente, thru which Rumania hoped to realize her national unity. Evidently then the events we are now witnessing are but following out the understanding between Rumania and the Entente Allies at least three years ago.

### THE IRISH MUDDLE

ACCORDING to all reports the situation in Ireland is worse than ever. Tho the Dublin rebellion was crushed the Sinn Fein has more sympathizers than before the outbreak. The execution of the rebel leaders and Sir Roger Casement, justifiable tho it was under military law, has caused widespread resentment among the Irish at home and abroad. On the other hand, the opponents of Home Rule regard the rising at Dublin as justifying their distrust of the Nationalists, and they are more determined than ever that the measure shall never go into effect. After thirty years of struggle, in which many more important issues were set aside and the power of the Lords curtailed for the purpose, the Liberals and Nationalists succeeded in passing the Home Rule bill three times thru Parliament and getting it signed by the King, yet they cannot carry it out, altho they still command a majority in the House of Commons. The compromise arranged by Lloyd George received the assent of John Redmond for the Nationalists and Sir Edward Carson for the Ulsterites, but after both parties had agreed to it the cabinet altered it, so now the question is again in the air. The net result is that Redmond has lost confidence in the cabinet and the Irish people have lost confidence in Redmond. The compromise was in itself a violation of the principle for which the Ulsterites contended, since it arbitrarily excluded from the scope of Home Rule districts in which the Home Rulers are in the majority and included districts in which there are over 300,000 Protestants.

Meanwhile the south of Ireland is kept in order by the presence of sixty thousand British soldiers under the command of Sir John French, who resigned his commission four months before the war because he sympathized with the five hundred British officers who refused to keep order in the north of Ireland. Sir Roger Casement has been hanged because he went to Berlin to solicit the aid of the German Emperor in behalf of the Irish Nationalists. But Sir Edward Carson, who went to Berlin before the war to solicit the aid of the German Emperor in 1913 was made a member of the cabinet and will be a member of the Irish Parliament if Home Rule goes into effect. Before the war the Carson organ, the *Morning Post*, said: "The rule of Germany is to be preferred to that of John Redmond" and the *Irish Churchman* said: "We have the offer of aid from a constitutional monarch who, if Home Rule is forced on the Protestants of Ireland, is prepared to send an army over to attach Ireland to his dominions. Protestants of Ireland will welcome their deliverance." The rebels of Dublin were courtmartialled and shot for importing arms from Germany to use against the King's troops, but the rebels of Belfast who less than three years ago imported arms from Germany to use against the King's

troops were not put to the slightest personal inconvenience then and now they occupy high positions in the government and the army. Over such a situation nobody can rejoice but the Germans.

### THE SUPERSTITION OF FRESH AIR

THE popular idea that there is something peculiarly beneficial or invigorating about outdoor air has been effectually dispelled by the experiments carried on during the past few years under the auspices of the New York State Commission on Ventilation. The latest results of this investigation given in *School and Society* for May 6 and August 12, 1916, show that the children in a school room provided with a liberal supply of outdoor air do no better work and make no more progress than those in a room where the air is partly recirculated. The experiments ran for three months at a time, the teachers exchanged rooms, and a very elaborate system of mental tests devised by Professor Thorndike of Teachers' College was used to test accuracy, speed, memory and improvement. The results in the fresh air room came out practically the same as in the recirculated air room, what little difference there was being mostly in favor of the latter.

It appears then that if air is kept to the proper temperature, humidity and composition it may be breathed again and again without deleterious effects. The matter of composition, which used to absorb the attention of sanitarians, is the least important of the three, for it has been found by experiment that a considerable increase in the percentage of carbon dioxide or decrease in oxygen makes comparatively little difference.

In accordance with this theory some of the most modern and best constructed gymnasiums, that of the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, for instance, have no open windows. The air is continually being drawn thru an apparatus that washes, cools or warms it and gives it the amount of moisture proper to its temperature. Of course, without such purification and rectification the air of a closed room would soon become intolerable, so those of us who live in houses not provided with a circulatory system of this type had best keep our windows open.

### NEW ERA OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

WHEN the Kaiser sent his brother, Prince Henry, Grand Admiral of the German Navy, as a commercial envoy to the United States in 1902 the address of welcome at the Boston banquet was given by Ex-Secretary Olney. In reference to the entrance of America into the international competition for the world's markets, Mr. Olney spoke with remarkable frankness and almost prophetic insight:

We are now entering upon a contest for industrial supremacy, the most intense and arduous the world has ever seen. Fortunate will it be if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into grim-visaged war with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors! The errand here of your Royal Highness, with the hearty welcome tendered and the favorable impression produced, should do much to preclude so dire a result. Under its influence the two countries are recognizing each other as generous and worthy rivals are joining in a sort of handshake as a courteous but significant preliminary to the combat before them—and are thus in a way pledging themselves that, whatever the stress of the contest, it shall not transgress the rightful rules of the game nor overstep the limits which Christianized and civilized peoples ought to observe under whatever provocation.



Mr. Olney's fears have been realized in a more terrible way than he could have imagined. The struggle for the commercial supremacy among the European powers increased in intensity until it culminated in a war that has involved almost the whole world with the exception of the American republics. And after the war is over there is every indication that the commercial rivalry will be resumed with greater earnestness and more bitter feeling than ever before. All of the warring nations have learned lessons of economy and self-sufficiency, and they are now organizing in two great groups with the object of trade warfare. Germany and Austria-Hungary are considering the possibility of combining their interests in a *Mitteuropa*, an economic unit of Central Europe. On the other hand, the eight Allied Powers represented at the Paris conference in June, 1916, adopted a policy of mutual support and of antagonism to the Central Powers that is to continue for an indefinite period after peace is declared. According to this agreement all trade with Germany and her allies and with their subjects resident in neutral countries is prohibited during the war and they will not be allowed after the war to receive the treatment accorded to the "most favored nation." German products are either to be excluded altogether from the markets of the Allies or to be subjected to special restrictions.

An authoritative explanation of the meaning of these measures is to be found in the speech of Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, before the House of Commons, in which he said:

We are, in fact, mobilizing for Imperial purposes and for the purposes of the Allies the whole economic strength of the British Empire. . . . Never again shall subsidized foreign liners be permitted to run into British ports as freely as British ships. . . . We must see to it that, having ended this war victoriously, we do not give Germany a chance for reconstructing her economic machinery. . . . Commercially, Germany is a beaten nation. . . . The real trouble is that, when the war comes to an end, having been beaten at sea and, we hope, on shore also, Germany will wish to embark on a new economic campaign. It will be necessary for us in making peace to see to it that Germany does not again raise her head.

The most important clause in the decisions of the Paris Economic Conference is its "declaration of independence" which reads as follows:

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities. These measures should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies not only so far as concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial, and maritime organization.

This economic independence which the Allies are now planning for has been accomplished for Germany by force of the Allies blockade. Never before was a great commercial nation put to such a strain. In Germany were some sixty-six million people of whom about a fifth were supported by foreign commerce and fed by foreign food. Suddenly and without time for readjustment they were cut off from the outside world together with Austria-Hungary and compelled to rely upon their own resources. For more than two years the interned nations have proved capable of supporting themselves and carrying on a war against superior numbers attacking on all sides. Having proved the possibility of self-sufficiency, as much probably to the surprise of themselves as to that of their enemies, they are now considering the possibility of continuing the policy after the war and

never again becoming dependent for their existence and prosperity upon the outside world.

The most definite and concrete exposition of this policy is to be found in Naumann's *Mitteuropa*, which has had an immense sale in Germany and has just been translated into English. Dr. Friedrich Naumann is an original genius, a political party all by himself. While a Protestant pastor he became interested in the constructive side of socialism, developed a system of Christian socialism of his own and founded the radical weekly *Die Hilfe* ("The Help"). His ideal is the union of Germany, Austria-Hungary and perhaps Bulgaria, or other states to form an independent economic unit. This mid-Europe or Central Europe or Centralia, or whatever it may be called, would include a great variety of races and religions and almost all of the natural resources necessary for industry. It could utilize for the common good the best elements of its constituents.

Naumann finds that the unique strength of Germany lies mainly in the following factors: an incorruptible and efficient body of administrators, the Prussian bureaucracy; well organized and disciplined army of workmen, the Social Democracy; an unequalled number of scientists and technicians; and an exceptionally able group of financiers and organizers of large scale industry, such as the Essen steel works and the Hamburg-American steamship line. Now the war has shown that these elements, formerly antagonistic, can work together for the common good and he proposes that they continue after the war, giving the German genius for organization greater scope than it has ever had. Germany should learn from all of her great men. The educators for the new epoch, he says, should be "Frederick II, Kant, Bebel, Legien, Kirdorf and Ballin" all combined. Naumann cares little for dynasties or political divisions. These would sink naturally into insignificance in the face of such a union of industrial forces. In his "Central Europe" there would be no waste and no want; there would be no one idle or out of work, no one lacking food.

This is the vision of a poet and a reformer; but Germany had gone a good way toward realizing his ideal before the war and still farther since, so it is safe to prophesy continued advance in this direction. The ambitions of the Allies have not yet been put in so concrete a form as this volume, but the resolutions of the Paris conference point toward a similar development. Evidently, then, there will be after the war two great antagonistic groups of commercial powers in both of which the means of production and distribution will be more efficiently organized than ever before. The United States will be outside either group and will have to meet their competition alone unless it unites with the southern republics or other neutral nations to form a third trade group. But what chance will the United States stand against nations organized for efficiency if it sticks to its present policy of breaking up business into warring units, keeping trade unions separate, allowing railroad employers and employees to settle their disputes by seeing which is in a position to hurt the public most, and leaving every man to find a job if he can and get what he can out of it? In the internal organization of offices and factories Americans have done wonders, but the relations between different offices and factories are left to chance and greed. A disorganized America will be no match for an organized Europe either in peace or war.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The New London Conference

The second week of the American-Mexican joint conference at New London did not bring the main questions with which the two sides respectively are most deeply concerned officially before the conference. But considerable progress was made in laying the groundwork for a consideration of these perplexing subjects. The Mexican conferees are palpably—and not unnaturally—interested almost exclusively in one thing: getting the American troops out of Mexico. The American conferees go deeper in their inquiries. They are concerned with the more fundamental questions of the extent of the actual control by the de facto government over conditions in Mexico, of the plans and purposes of Señor Carranza and his associates for the rehabilitation of the country, of the ability of their government to fulfil the obligations incumbent upon it.

Señor Cabrera and his fellow conferees have made several efforts to bring the question of withdrawal definitely into the foreground; but Secretary Lane and the American representatives have been equally insistent upon postponing that question until they know more about what can be expected in the way of security and good order from the Carranza government itself.

Meanwhile, the American conferees have been learning a good deal about Mexican conditions and problems. Early in the week Señor Cabrera made a comprehensive statement on the present situation in Mexico which tended to show the growing ability of the de facto government to deal with internal disorders and to protect life and property. The course of the revolution was set forth from its beginning until it controlled the coast lines and the greater part of the interior of the country. "This accomplished," said Señor Cabrera, "General Carranza immediately address himself to the problem of organizing civil government in the states under his control. His purpose has been to accustom the people as soon as possible to the orderly procedure of civil rule and to limit to as great an extent as possible the more arbitrary methods of military government. At the present moment civil governors have been installed in ten states, and in the territory of lower California." The Mexican chairman further outlined the plans which Señor Carranza has for the speedy civil reorganization of the country. These include as their most important element the revision of the Mexican constitution by a convention.

Confirmation was given to this statement later in the week by news from Mexico that General Carranza had issued a call for the election of delegates to such a constitutional convention. The call refers back to the Plan of Guade-

loupe, promulgated in 1913 before the downfall of Huerta and elaborated the next year at Vera Cruz. It declares that it has always been the intention of the First Chief to carry out this program, and that various measures have already been adopted to provide government of and for the people, to improve the economic situation of the working classes and to insure a correct application of republican principles as embodied in the constitution. It has been found necessary, however, in order to make these reforms effective, to make changes in the constitution to remove the danger of the tyrannous absorption of power by the executive and to correct other inadequacies. Therefore a Constitutional Assembly is to be provided, its members elected on October 15 and the assembly meeting on December 1, and lasting two months, "thru which the whole country will be able to express clearly its sovereign will."

Last week also, President Wilson received the Mexican conferees on the "Mayflower" and later returned their call at their hotel. He assured them of his sympathy with the aims of the revolutionists in Mexico, and indicated his comprehension of the great problems, political, economic and social, which Mexico is facing. He declared that regeneration for Mexico must come from within, and that development must be parallel on all three lines. He sought to impress on the Mexican delegates the necessity for the protection of life and property in Mexico, and urged that a democracy could not be established successfully until conditions for the safety of life and property were secured.

Señor Cabrera in his reply referred to the United States as leader of the movement for free government and as the tutor to which Mexico must look in striving for the type of government its people sought.



*Underwood & Underwood*

### THE "DEUTSCHLAND" BOOK

It was typically German to clip from American newspapers every word of comment on the successful voyage of the pioneer submarine merchantman and bind the clippings in this huge book—as big as a grand piano—which will be installed in the Royal Library at Berlin.

## New York's Traction Strike

The second traction strike in New York City made during the past week little progress in either direction. Subway and elevated continued to give practically full service. The surface lines involved slowly improved their service and increased the number of cars they were able to run. Threats were widespread of sympathetic strikes in trades connected closely or remotely with the operation of the traction lines, and even of a general strike thruout the city, but the threatened results did not materialize. Mayor Mitchel and the Public Service Commission have made a careful investigation of the second strike in its relation to the agreement which terminated the first and have set forth their findings. The statement first refers to the agreement of August 6 and its applicability in principle to the subway and elevated lines, which were not involved in the earlier strike:

The agreement of August 6 was made with deliberation and care. It constitutes a statement of rights and principles. At the earnest solicitation of both sides the Mayor of the city and the chairman of the commission underwrote that agreement, which meant that they would use their best efforts and their official power to secure full compliance. To safeguard both sides, but more particularly the interests of the public, a complete method of arbitration was provided, in place of the strike and the lockout. For this purpose the agreement definitely provided that:

"All disputes that may arise between the company and the employes in the future on which they cannot mutually agree shall be submitted to arbitration as herein provided."

The various witnesses who appeared before us . . . concur in the opinion that the agreement of August 6 was a fair, reasonable and workable agreement provided it was observed in letter and in spirit.

On August 10, when the commission filed its memorandum, there was no agreement covering the subway and the elevated. On August 30, it appears from the testimony before us, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company received a committee of its men, members of the Amalgamated Association, attended by the same advisers and spokesmen who appeared before us in the matter of the other railways. After discussion, Mr. Hedley informed Mr. Fitzgerald and his associates that, as the same men governed the policies of the Interborough as governed the policies of the railways company, they might proceed upon the assumption that the principles and policies embodied in the railways agreement of August 6 would be regarded as controlling in the case of the Interborough. It was definitely agreed to by both that the principle of freedom to organize, the principle of freedom from intimidation or coercion, and the principle of arbitration should govern. Altho this agreement was not reduced to writing and signed by the parties, it was approved by President Shonts and was relied upon by both sides in their respective negotiations.

The statement then relates that the officers of the Interborough—the subway and elevated company—advised their men not to join the Amalgamated Union, but to organize a union of their own. A large majority of the men followed this advice, formed a new





THE QUEBEC BRIDGE AS IT WAS TO HAVE LOOKED

The great structure was to be 3,239 feet long, connecting Quebec with the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. Eight railroads were to use it to shorten the transcontinental rail journey by 200 miles. In 1907 another cantilever bridge at this crossing collapsed in the process of construction with the loss of seventy lives

brotherhood, and individually signed two-year agreements with the Interborough covering wages and conditions of work. It is claimed by the Amalgamated Association that such a form of contract was in violation of the agreement of August 6 and 30, and that these contracts thus signed by the men were secured thru fraud, misrepresentation, coercion and intimidation.

An attempt was made by the union officials to have a clause inserted in the individual agreements which would have expressly permitted any signer of them to join any other union—e. g. the Amalgamated—and to take part in any movement toward the betterment of working conditions or increase of wages. But before their efforts were successful both parties became suspicious of each other. The Amalgamated officials believed that the company was seeking to “exterminate their union”; the company officials believed the men were seeking to “paralyze” the entire New York transit system in order to force the withdrawal of the individual agreements. Both sides were unwilling to treat the present dispute as falling under the agreement of August 6, and refused to submit the questions involved to arbitration. The mayor and the commission finally declared that the agreement had not been destroyed, but merely violated; but that the moral obligation to maintain it still continues. They made the following recommendations:

(1) That the question whether the distribution of the individual contracts constituted a violation of the agreements be referred to arbitration in the manner provided in the agreement.

(2) That the charge that the company sought to secure acceptance of the individual contracts by fraud, misrepresentation, coercion, or intimidation be referred in the same way.

(3) That the parties proceed with the conferences where they left off, and that, in order that friction may be avoided, they agree upon some impartial person to preside, or if they cannot agree, that they permit the Mayor and the chairman of the commission to name such impartial person, to have no authority to decide, but merely to preserve the parties from further misunderstandings and disagreements, and, further, that such conferences be held in public.

(4) That the strike should be declared off immediately.

But their recommendations were of

no avail. The strike went on, with slow but steady loss of advantage to the strikers and the Amalgamated Association.

#### The Maine Election

The State o' Maine has the interesting habit of holding its state election in September, even when it is to vote for President in November. This year the voters had to elect a governor, legislature, and two United States senators. At the election last week the Republicans were thoroly successful. They elected their candidate for governor, displacing a Democrat; their candidates for United States senator, displacing one Democrat; a full congressional delegation of five, again displacing a Democrat; and secured control of both houses of the Legislature, whereas at the last session they controlled but one.

The whole vote cast was in size without precedent at a Maine state election. Approximately 152,000 votes were cast, a figure which has not been approached since 1880, when the total was 4000 less. The plurality of the Republican candidate for Governor, Carl E. Milliken, was 13,800 votes. The pluralities of the successful candidates for United States senator, Colonel Frederick H. Hale—the son of Maine's long famous senator—and Bert M. Fernald were several thousand less.

It is an old saying that “As goes Maine, so goes the Union.” The only trouble with it is that it is not so. In 1892 a Republican Governor was elected in Maine in September and Grover Cleveland swept the country in November. The managers of both parties this year had their eyes firmly fixed on Maine, and both declare themselves well satisfied with the result. The Republican managers appeal to the old tradition, ignoring the incident of 1892; while the Democrats put forward that exception as rendering the traditional rule worthless.

Both parties had worked hard in Maine, sending their best speakers over the state. For the Democrats several Cabinet officers took part in the campaign, and for the Republicans Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt made vigorous speeches.

The great question this year is, of

course, What will the Progressives do? Maine was looked to for evidence on this point. Republicans believe the result shows that most of the Progressives have gone back to the Republican party and will line up for Hughes. Democrats assert that Maine demonstrated that enough Progressives have shifted to Wilson to turn the scale his way. However, the rejoicing in the Republican camp over the Maine result seems more whole-hearted and sincere than the enthusiasm across the street.

#### Two Southern Primary Elections

Down below Mason and Dixon's line Democratic state primaries are equivalent to elections—for there is no Republican party strong enough to make a real contest. In two states last week gubernatorial primaries were held, and one state arrogated to itself the stigma which the other had callously borne for several years.

In South Carolina, Cole M. Blease was defeated for the nomination for Governor by the present Governor, Richard I. Manning. The defeat of Blease, who has twice been Governor, shows that South Carolina has recovered from its disheartening condition of political indifference and callousness. Blease as Governor was notorious for his wholesale pardoning of criminals for none but political reasons, his virulent stirring up of race antagonism, his lawless and vulgar language on public occasions. South Carolina has done well at last to awake from the unaccountable spell cast over its voters by this man.

Georgia, on the other hand, has nominated for Governor Hugh M. Dorsey, the man who prosecuted Leo Frank and secured his conviction. Dorsey violently protested against the commutation of the death sentence in the Frank case by Governor Slaton. Practically the only newspaper support which Dorsey received in his campaign came from the paper edited by Thomas Watson, one time Populist candidate for President and bitter antagonist of Jew and Catholic. Watson kept the Frank case to the fore during the campaign, altho Dorsey declared that he was appealing for support, not on the Frank case, but on a platform





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#### THE MOST STARTLING ENGINEERING DISASTER OF THE CENTURY

A photograph taken at the instant when the center span of the Quebec bridge, the largest bridge span in the world, collapsed and fell as it was being raised into place, killing twelve workmen. A holiday crowd of fifty thousand people, gathered to watch the span being put in place, saw the accident, which recalls sharply the disaster of 1907

of law enforcement. The result indicates that in so far as the Frank case is concerned, Georgia is still unrepentant.

**Belligerents and Neutrals** Much indignation has been roused in Holland by the recent British order forbidding the shipment of certain classes of goods from the United States, on the ground that Holland has already imported more of these goods than was normally imported in time of peace and that the presumption was that the surplus was being sent to Germany. In consequence of these orders, American trade in prohibited commodities with Holland will be stopped absolutely, while the regular transportation companies carrying goods from the United States to the Scandinavian countries will not take cargoes without assurance of their innocent destination by the British authorities. The precedent for the new regulation is the refusal of the British Government to issue further licenses to British exporters to trade with neutral countries suspected of reselling goods to Germany. The present action extends the prohibition from the British exporters to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. It is understood that the Government of the Netherlands has requested the United States to do what is possible to secure a modification of the British order.

The British have modified their "blacklist" policy by permitting British marine insurance companies to underwrite insurance on the property of blacklisted American firms. Lloyd George has also endeavored to allay American irritation by explaining that when letters from American business men were examined by the British authorities, and their contents communicated by the censor, only information of military value was ever passed on to other departments of the government, and that in no instance had American trade secrets been placed by the censor at the disposal of British manufacturers or traders.

Questions of relief are still engaging the attention of American diplomacy. The Kaiser has sent a personal note, the contents of which were not made public, to President Wilson, explaining the German position in regard to the

question of Polish relief. The Turkish Government, after a long period of obstinate refusal, has at last issued orders permitting American relief in Syria. The permission does not extend to Armenia.

The American Government has inquired as to the extent of the Japanese demands on China by way of reparation for the recent mobbing of Japanese troops at Cheng Chiatun. The Japanese Government replied that there was nothing in them that in any way impaired the sovereignty of China or entrenched upon the treaty rights of the United States. The demands include the appointment of Japanese police in towns where many Japanese reside, the appointment of Japanese military instructors and also of Japanese advisers with Chinese garrisons in Manchuria. The Japanese naval department has just completed its seven-year naval program, calling for an expenditure of about \$125,000,000 for construction.

**Russian Advance Checked** Progress continues to be slow on the Galician front. This may be due simply to the strength of the Austro-German resistance or it may be an incident in the necessary reorganization of the Russian forces to take full advantage of the entrance of Rumania into the war on the Russian side. Many

troops have been sent into the Dobrudja and there are rumors of a coming giant offensive of Russians and Rumanians to occupy Bulgaria and thus isolate Germany and Austria-Hungary once more from Turkey, thus restoring the conditions that existed before Serbia was overrun by the armies of the central powers and when Bulgaria was still neutral. Whatever the explanation, no further advance of importance was made in the drive to capture Lemberg. In the Carpathians the campaign was more active. The Russians stormed the Austrian position at Kapul Mountain on September 12 and gained some initial success. The main position remained uncaptured, however, and the lost ground was soon regained. The Russians have also been engaged in a fierce struggle with the Turks in the Caucasus region. The Turks claim to have repelled all attacks.

**The Dobrudja Invasion** Owing to the peculiar conformation of Rumania and to the fact

that both Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria are now her enemies, Rumania has perhaps the longest frontier to defend, in proportion to her size and military resources, of any of the belligerent powers. Rumania must carry on the war on two extensive fronts, the Transylvania frontier and the Bulgarian. Neither front, however, is vulnerable along its entire extent. Transylvania is separated from Rumania by a high mountain wall, the Transylvanian Alps. This barrier may be crossed only by a few mountain passes and thru these Rumania has sent the greater part of her army in a vigorous drive to force the Hungarians and their allies to evacuate the country. On this front the Rumanians still hold the offensive, altho they have been unable to continue the extensive gains that marked their first entrance into the war. General Pflanzer-Baltin, who was in charge of the Austro-Hungarian army in Transylvania, has resigned, nominally on account of ill health, but possibly because of his failure to stop the Rumanian advance.

The southern frontier of Rumania is protected by the course of the Danube, except at its eastern extremity. The Dobrudja region, lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, has been

#### THE GREAT WAR

*September 11*—British occupy Macedonian villages beyond the Struma. Rumanians advance in Transylvania.

*September 12*—French take trenches north of the Somme. Russians attack Kapul Mountain in the Carpathians.

*September 13*—French occupy Bouchavron. Italian airships raid Trieste.

*September 14*—French close in south of Comble. Italians take trenches on Corno plateau.

*September 15*—Rumanians retreat in the Dobrudja. British take Martinpuich and Courcellette.

*September 16*—Belgians take Taborn in German East Africa. Bulgarians fall back on Monastir.

*September 17*—British capture trenches on mile front in Somme sector.



selected by the Bulgarians as the best place for an invasion, not only because it lies open to attack, but also because a victory in this region might cut off the rest of Rumania from access to the sea. In spite of the presence of Russian and Serbian troops in aid of the Rumanian defensive, the Bulgarians have continued their advance northward, until they now threaten the railroad line which runs from the Danube to the Black Sea at Constanza. The Bulgarians are aided by German munitions and German generalship, and it is said that many troops have been withdrawn from Macedonia to strengthen the new offensive. The Germans claim that the Bulgarian army has advanced sixty miles from the frontier and has occupied more territory than Bulgaria ceded to Rumania after the second Balkan War.

The war in the Dobrudja has unhappily revived all the atrocity rumors that were current during the Balkan wars of the past. The Bulgarians claim that as the Russians and Rumanians retreated they cleared the country by burning villages and putting the inhabitants to the sword, because it was feared that as many of them were Bulgarian by race they would welcome the invaders. On the other hand, the Rumanians assert that the capture of Tutraikan was followed by massacres.

**The War in Macedonia** While the Entente allies are naturally much concerned over the Bulgarian successes in the Dobrudja, they are confident that Bulgaria must soon check the advance to the north to prevent an invasion from the south by the composite army of French, British, Russians, Serbians and Italians now operating in Macedonia. The combined force of the coalition is estimated at 700,000 men under the leadership of General Sarraill, and it is believed that in order to oppose an equivalent force the cen-



#### AT RUMANIA'S BACK DOOR

The Bulgar offensive in the Dobrudja has taken on considerable proportions while Rumanians have been marching thru Transylvania. In Macedonia the greatest successes have been won by the Serbs, who have pushed the left wing of the allied line across their own frontier. The shaded territory is held by the Central Powers

tral powers must recall the troops that they have sent to the Rumanian front. The British crossed the Struma River in northeastern Greece on September 10 and have since pushed eastward, altho it is probable that the main offensive of the allied powers will be further west in the Vardar valley. The French and Serbians have advanced considerably on the sector of the Mesopotamian front spanning the Vardar and to the west near Monastir. On September 13 Italian troops for the first time came into conflict with the Bulgarians.

The most interesting incident in the

Macedonian campaign was the deportation of the Greek troops from Kavala. When the Germans and Bulgarians occupied the city they ordered the entire Fourth Greek Army Corps transported to Germany, not as prisoners of war but as interned neutrals who will be allowed to retain all their military equipment. The amazing, probably unprecedented, action of the central powers in kidnapping twenty-five or thirty thousand neutral soldiers is variously interpreted. The Germans say that the Kavala troops requested to be transported to Germany in order to save them from



THE DEPARTMENT OF HUNGER

Minister of the Interior ad interim. A grim comment from *De Notenkruiker* of Amsterdam on Germany's food dictatorship



DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES

A savage piece of irony from an Italian journal. The Italian cartoons are particularly given to frightfulness



being forced to fight if the Entente allies should induce or compel the Greek Government to enter the war. Of course, the enemies of Germany regard the deportation of the Greek troops as a unique outrage against a neutral country instigated by fear that the Greeks would voluntarily join the Macedonian campaign of the Entente allies.

**Grecian Difficulties** With one of the most important campaigns of the war being fought on her territory, Greece is having the greatest difficulty in maintaining her neutrality. The difficulty is twofold; the pressure upon Greece by outside powers to force her to declare her position, and the conflict of sentiment among the Greeks themselves. At present the faction which favors entering the war on the side of the Entente allies is in the ascendant and it is probable that the ministry is only waiting to secure the best possible terms from the allied powers. On September 11, Premier Zaimis tendered his resignation to King Constantine. The King refused to accept it immediately, however, because it was difficult to find a statesman who would command the support of the people and the court, and not displease the Entente allies. M. Demitracopulos was offered the premiership, but he declared that if the position were to be his he must insist upon being the final judge as to whether Greece should or should not enter the war. Finally Nikolas Kalogeropoulos, a friend of ex-Prime Minister Venizelos, accepted the premiership. He is understood to favor a war policy and, altho he is not so unreservedly on the side of the Entente allies as Venizelos, his appointment is regarded as a proof that King Constantine has at last decided to sacrifice his dynastic sympathies to national considerations.

**The Somme Offensive** Even more than in previous weeks, interest is centered on that small sector of the western battle line which lies across the valley of the Somme from Thiepval south to Soyécourt. The French and British have both made important gains, but the actual distance covered is of less importance than the apparent inability of the Germans to stop the drive at any point. The phrase applied by the British to the Russian armies, the steam roller, might with greater propriety be applied to the present Franco-British drive, for the Russians have more than once in the course of the war overrun vast areas in a short time and have been forced to abandon their conquests with equal rapidity, whereas the western allies are now advancing slowly but with irresistible weight.

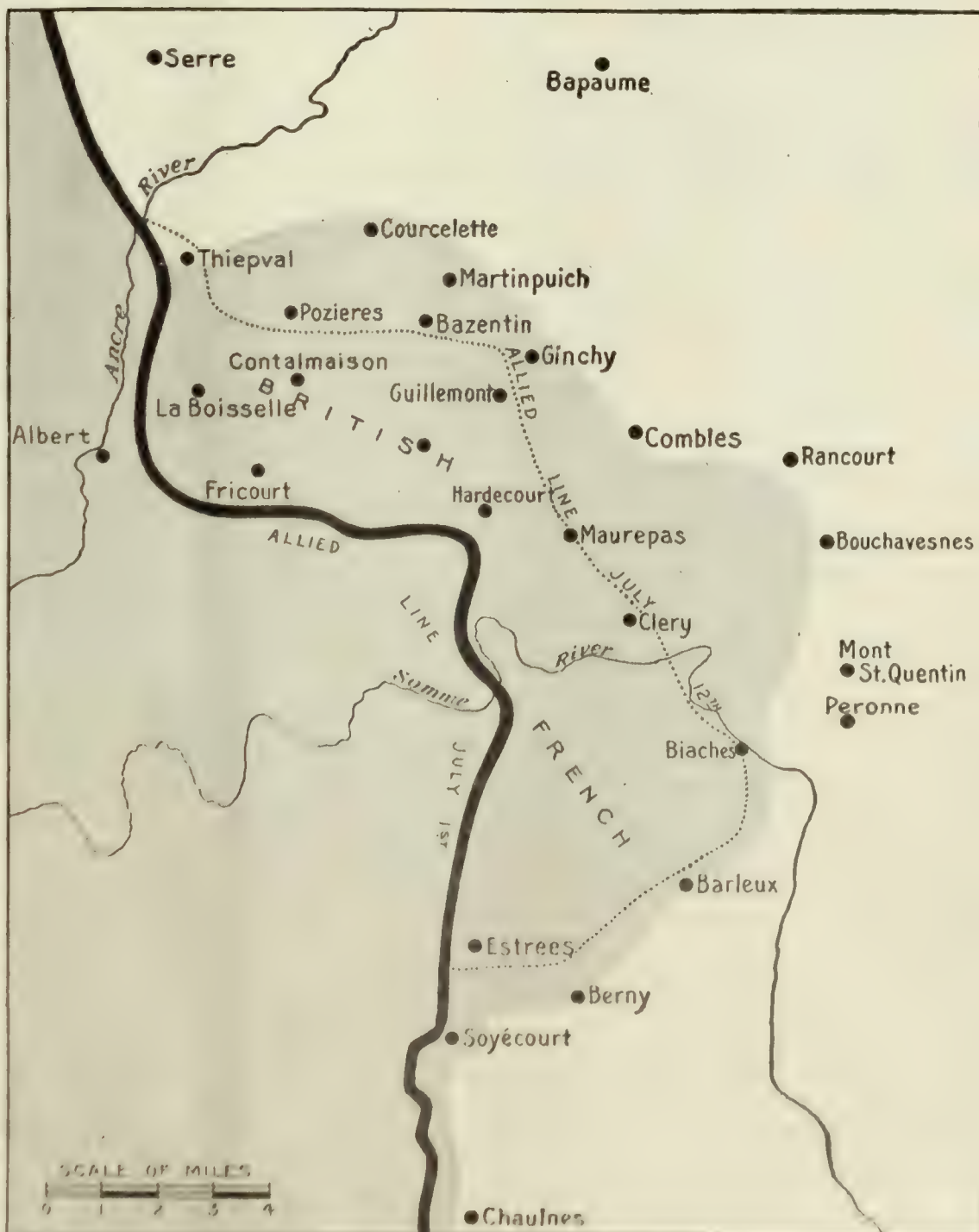
On September 12 the French forces captured a whole system of trenches on a front of nearly four miles south of Combles and north of the Somme. This important action brought them as far as the road connecting Peronne and Bapaume. On the following day the French passed beyond Bouchavesnes, which they had captured during the night. By so doing they accom-

plished two things, one of great material and one of great moral importance. The practical gain of the advance was the seizure of a broad stretch of the only road directly connecting Peronne with Bapaume. The moral gain lies in the fact that this is the first instance since the great deadlock in the west began two years ago that the allies have forced their way completely thru the system of prepared trenches constructed by the Germans. This fact has little direct strategic importance, however, since the Germans have dug new trenches in the rear of those which have been taken.

Having captured the trenches south of Combles the French consolidated their newly won positions and awaited an advance by their allies to the north of Combles in order to bring the city under fire from three directions before a direct attack was attempted. On September 15 the British did their share by occupying all the high ground between Combles and the road from Bapaume to Albert. The villages of Martinpuich, Courcellette and Flers fell into the hands of the British. In two days' attack the British captured 4000 German prisoners. A striking and

picturesque feature of the British attack was the use of armored automobiles in open battle. Such machines have frequently been used to transport troops and munitions, but hitherto it has been assumed that a battleground would be too rough to permit of their employment. But these modern war chariots crawled over trenches and even shell holes without being overturned and their armor proved immune to rifle bullets and machine guns.

By their recent successes the British and the French have succeeded in "pocketing" three towns of considerable strategic importance. Thiepval, at the northern extremity of the drive, has been almost surrounded by the British; Combles lies between British forces on the north and French forces on the south like a nut held securely between the jaws of a pair of nut-crackers; Peronne, the most important of all, is cut off from the north by the capture of the road to Bapaume and the French are advancing their lines to the south as well. The present task of the allies is to complete the capture of these three towns and thus compel the retirement of the German army to new positions.



THE SOMME STEAM ROLLER

The French and British have both pushed forward their lines during the week, as indicated by the shaded area, and now have pocketed Combles closely in their advance toward Peronne and Bapaume.



# THE ALLIES' TERMS OF PEACE

BY PAUL MILYUKOV

*The following statement of the Allies' terms of peace, as understood by Russian statesmen, is reported by the Rev. C. F. Aked, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, who was in Stockholm as chairman of the American delegation of the Ford Conference. It was obtained at first hand from Mr. Milyukov, the leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party in the Russian Duma.*

*No Russian statesman is so well known in this country as Pavel Nikolaievich Milyukov. He has three times visited the United States. He speaks perfect English, and his addresses in New York and other cities have given him a wide circle of admirers.*

*He was born in 1859. He became known while professor of history in the University of Moscow, and quickly established a reputation as a brilliant writer upon historical subjects. He has long been recognized as an authority upon all Balkan questions. He has more than once been in conflict with the Russian Government. He spent six months in prison in 1901. In 1905, in connection with the revolutionary movement, he was again arrested. His influence in Russia has been steadily growing since the days of the first Duma. It is known that he has more than once refused the portfolio of a Cabinet Minister, and it is believed in Europe that Mr. Milyukov*

*is in line for the Premiership in the next Russian Government.*

*Mr. Milyukov, as leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party, took part in the Conference of the Allies in London last June. On his way back from London to Petrograd he consented to make this frank statement with regard to the demands of Russia. Apart from the weight which attaches to any utterance made by Mr. Milyukov, this article has special significance in view of the fact that he came fresh from his conference with Viscount (then Sir Edward) Grey, and elated with the success of his mission to the British Government.—THE EDITOR.*

**W**E are to have Constantinople. Nothing else is possible. A formal agreement has been reached. Whatever may be the outcome of the war the future of Turkey must be definitely settled. Russia must have the Straits, both sides of the Straits, and therefore Constantinople itself.

The Straits cannot be internationalized. Neither can we consider an international administration of Constantinople.

European Turkey ends. The Turkish Empire remains as an Asiatic Power.

Asia Minor must be divided into different spheres of influence, corresponding in a measure to ethnographic groupings. The western coast belongs ethnographically to Greece. On the other side of the mountains comes the Turkish portion. Part of Armenia is ethnographically Armenian. Greater Armenia will become a Russian province.

The Armenians want Greater and Lesser Armenia joined. I am afraid this can hardly be done, though perhaps Armenia may be organized in accord with the French Government.

Italy claims the southern portion of Asia Minor.

Mesopotamia will become an Arabian caliphate under British influence. Bagdad will be in the British sphere of influence.

It is quite possible to regard this as annexation, and it may be that the neutral world will not at first see the justification of it. But this dismembering of the Turkish Empire is justified by ethnographic considerations.

There will be no conflict with Great Britain over this settlement. Russia and Great Britain are in complete accord.

Poland must be reunited within ethnographic limits. It must be an autonomous state within the Russian Empire. A viceroy may be appointed by Petrograd; the Diet and the whole administration will be Polish. The Poles will have representation in the Russian Duma. All matters touching the army, the most important financial questions, and foreign affairs, will be in the hands of the Imperial Government, but there will be Polish members in the Duma.

It is not entirely clear what the Poles themselves want. Some wish to remain within the Russian Empire; but there is doubt as to the amount of self-government they demand. Between the moderates among the Poles and the Russian party which I represent there is little difference of purpose. There is, to be sure, a more extreme party in Poland which seeks entire independence. Nationalist considerations, historical and sentimental, are not the only factors which have to be taken into account; the economic controversies play considerable part. There is a party which desires to

retain the Russian markets, and another which is willing to sacrifice the markets for the sake of political independence.

It can be definitely stated that Russia cannot tolerate the idea of an independent Poland, even as a buffer state between Russia and Germany. Such a plan, if carried out, would not make for the peace of Europe. Poland has ancient, historic claims on portions of Russian territory east of the ethnographic limits of Poland. If Poland were independent Germany would foster those claims and thus foment a new war. The new autonomous Poland must include the old Kingdom of Poland except the Lithuanian-speaking parts and two or three Russian-speaking sections. The real difficulty centers about a small section in the north, which is ethnographically German. No solution of this difficulty has yet been found.

The Jewish question in Poland must be regarded as a matter of internal politics. The Jews may have liberty and equality, but they cannot be considered a nation within a nation. The Poles cannot permit them to use their own language in the schools nor in public life.

Palestine must come under some form of international government. I do not believe that Palestine has been promised to France.

There is much undecided in the Balkan situation. Rumanian questions are to be left largely to the decision of Rumania. There is no objection on the part of Russia to the acquisition by Rumania of the Rumanian part of Austro-Hungary. But the Balkan question as a whole may be expected to clear before peace is made. I have myself hoped and worked for some sort of federation of the south Slav states. In 1912 the chances of a Balkan League seemed promising. Now everything is again confused. The federation, if it develops, should leave the present dynasties as they are.

After the war Finland will obtain its old rights and be governed in accordance with its old constitution.

Italy must come down the eastern coast of the Adriatic. Strategic reasons demand that Italy shall be able to prevent any other power establishing a strong naval base in the Adriatic. Italy must have the coast down to Fiume, and the islands in that section, thus bottling up Fiume. Further south Italy is to have both islands and coast from Zara to Sebenico. Other portions of the coast may go to an internal state, either Slav or Slav and Hungarian.

I may admit that such a division of territory takes little account of the wishes of the population. It is not probable that a plebiscite would approve. In this matter, however, strategic and military considerations prevail.

Stockholm





#### WHAT THE WAR WILL DO TO PARTS OF THE MAP OF EUROPE

M. Milyukov confines his attention to eastern Europe. The gray boundaries are those he suggests. Poland—the ancient kingdom of Poland *minus* its Lithuanian parts—is to be semi-autonomous. It would include Posen and Western Galicia, but the fate of East Prussia—where the question mark is placed—is still in doubt, according to M. Milyukov. Rumania would get the Rumanian parts of Austria-Hungary, Italy certain strategic sections of the east coast of the Adriatic, and Russia Constantinople



#### THE PARTITION OF WESTERN ASIA

The all these boundaries are purely conjectural, the map shows approximately the results of the program M. Milyukov outlines. R—Russian, G—Greek, T—Turkish, I—Italian, F—French, B—British. Syria is here given to France in accordance with a long recognized French ambition, the M. Milyukov does not endorse this expectation. Lesser Armenia might be autonomous. We have divided Persia between Russia and Great Britain as the country has already been partitioned into spheres of influence.



# WHICH SIDE AND WHY?

INDEPENDENT READERS ARGUE ON ALL FOUR SIDES OF THE CAMPAIGN



HE folks who decide and do things in this world are usually those who can keep their thoughts in order and say what they think without wasting

words. So when, in *The Independent* for August 28, we asked our readers who had made up their minds politically to tell the rest of us whom they had chosen to vote for and why they had chosen him, and not to take more than a hundred words in doing it, we were really taking a small but select straw vote.

The letters are in—from forty-two states, and all but two from voters. Here's the poll. Wilson leads with 146 votes—64 per cent of the total. Hughes has only 61. Hanly, the Prohibitionist, Benson, Socialist, and several disgusted voters who don't state their choice make up the total of 229 letters.

The votes came in all sorts of shapes, in letters and on postcards, labeled "Which Side and Why" and, primely, "For Whom and Why" and "Who Are You For and Why?"—a title for which we must disclaim responsibility with some ostentation, lest Mr. F. P. A. in the *New York Tribune* pounce upon us in the course of his crusade against pronominal atrocities.

But we ourselves must be concise and pointed, and proceed.

## THE MAJORITY SPEAKS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S biggest bid for reelection, in the minds of Independent readers, is the legislative record of his party. "They have given us in three years more than the G. O. P. gave us in forty years," writes S. M. Stafford of Fitzgerald, Georgia. Forty per cent of all the Wilson voters put that among their reasons. A number of them also pay tribute to the President's power as a leader of his party, and contrast it with the danger of a reactionary Republican congress which Hughes could not control.

I shall vote for Wilson because he has demonstrated his ability to secure important reform legislation over a Democratic congress that does not dare oppose him even when it is out of sympathy with his purposes. The Republican leaders, with the established view that the President must have no policy distinct from that of his party in Congress, have never yet been successfully led by a man with progressive ideas, and I am afraid to trust even Hughes with the job; for many of the Old Guard will be in both houses in the event of a Republican victory. MAX SOUTY  
Memphis, Tennessee

Wilson's firmness, once he has decided on a course of action, in the face of criticism and opposition, seems to gratify his adherents particularly.

"He kept us out of war," the slogan that captured the St. Louis Convention, is echoed by nearly thirty per cent of the writers. Many of them add—and emphasize—"with honor," and declare their satisfaction with the statesman-like course which they believe the President has followed. It is a woman voter who puts the peace argument most energetically:

In accordance with your suggestion, I will state in three sentences why President Wilson should be reelected. Here they are: He kept us out of war. He kept us out of War! HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR!!

MRS. A. C. HINDMAN

Boise, Idaho

It is interesting to see how general is the response to the Wilson philosophy both of domestic government and foreign relations. Almost one in three of the Wilson letters call attention to his independence of partizanship, his personal uprightness, his international idealism, or his fidelity to democracy with a little "d." "I think his heart beats for labor," writes Mrs. Rella Moran of Winfield, Kansas. "Wilson, like the Allies, is fighting for human rights, but without spilling blood," says Alfred E. Green of Duxbury, Massachusetts. "I would rather trust the mistakes of a man having a warm sympathy for the oppressed like the poor Mexican deprived of his land than an iceberg trained in technicalities of the law," declares J. C. George of Walla Walla, Washington.

I am supporting President Wilson for his great humanitarianism and proven ability. He is laying the foundation for permanent prosperity for all of the people all of the time. He has been as nearly non-partisan as it is possible for a President to be. I consider him a practical idealist, and if given four years more he will have taught our people that there are other things more worth while than money, and

have set such a high standard of public service that the benefits will be felt for generations.

G. N. PRENTISS

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

"Wilson's first message on Mexico is the greatest utterance of idealistic internationalism since Gladstone's reply



HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR

to Palmerston," is the opinion of Frank Seay of Dallas, Texas. And an interesting comment on the success of the Mexican policy comes from Edwin R. Bentley, superintendent of schools in Alpine, which is near Boquillas in the Big Bend country of Texas, which has once been raided by Mexican bandits:

Mr. Wilson has put the complicated border situation under control without a costly war, which the jingoes wanted. Without consideration of his unexcelled legislative record, we can not believe that the country will exchange a president of proven and workable foreign policy for an untried man while the conflagrations in Mexico and Europe continue.

Julian F. Hayward, of Paonia, Colorado, adds that the President is an efficient idealist:

I vote and hope for the President's reelection because I endorse emphatically his constructive radicalism, practical American idealism and appropriate appointments, such as Whitlock, Lansing and Brandeis.

Because of his marked ability to lead and yet not to be too far in the lead; to reconcile the doers and dreamers; to resist reactionaries and the importunities of the mammonistic and gadarene herds.

The praise of Wilson's appointments to public office is echoed by a number of correspondents.

About a fifth of them repeat the well-worn but always servicable maxim about swapping horses.

It cannot be denied that this is one of the most critical periods in the world's history. Neither can it be denied that the United States has never been so prosperous or so powerful. I should feel myself an ingrate and a fool if I failed to sustain an administration that had brought us so safely thru such perilous days.

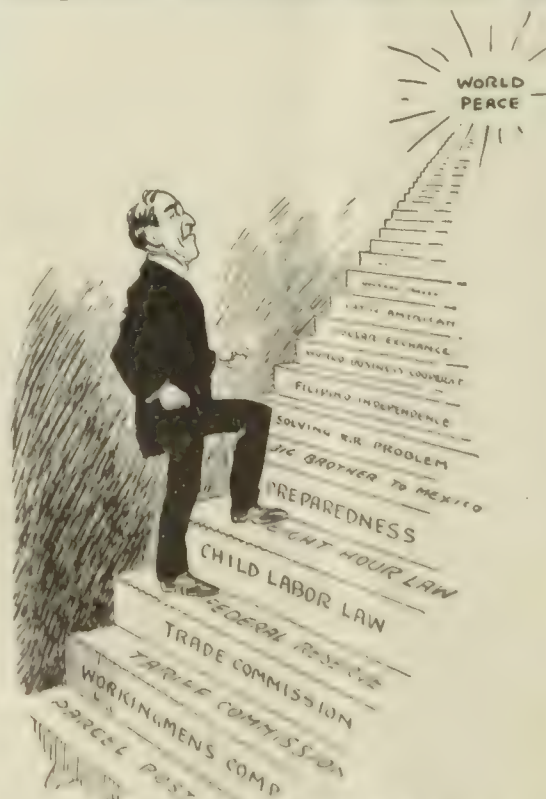
DAVID HUNTER MILLER

New York City

And the Rev. R. P. Gibson of Croton Falls, New York, points out that Wilson's own attitude makes this particularly true:

His openmindedness and readiness to learn from the experience of his first term will certainly qualify him for a yet stronger, wiser and better administration both in home and foreign affairs, during the years of almost unparalleled opportunity ahead.

We ought to quote all these letters



Cartoons drawn for *The Independent* by W. C. Morris  
CLIMBING ALL THE TIME



in full, but we can't. Here are a few crisp summaries *in toto*:

Wilson for mine!

1. Because his administration has been constructive.

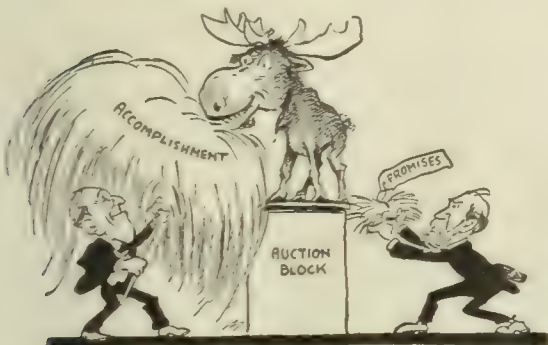
2. Because he is honest in thought and act.

3. Because he has solved the problems presented to him with as few errors as is humanly possible.

P. S. Nominally I am a Republican.

FRED MONSUR

Los Angeles, California



TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

I am for President Wilson.

1. Because he refused to wage war against a weaker nation—Mexico—upon the least pretext.

2. Because of the warless victory he won over Germany in the submarine issue.

3. Because of the progressive legislation which the Democratic Congress passed.

4. Because he placed a progressive man upon the Supreme Court bench.

5. Because he vetoed the Immigration bill.

A. H. L.

New York City

I am for Woodrow Wilson because he moved the capital of the United States from Wall Street back to Washington, and then successfully forestalled its transfer to Berlin. Also because the seat of government has not been permitted to shift to Rome. The Catholic Church has been treated with courtesy and fairness, but that did not prevent the recognition of Carranza.

We shall not buy "a pig in a poke." Even the detested "vacillation" may prove less dangerous than a certain attitude of standpat obscurantism.

WILLIAM Y. WARD, M.D.

Ivanhoe, Texas

The decision of the Woman's Party to support Hughes and fight Wilson does not seem to worry our women voters. Nearly three-fifths of them vote for Wilson whether or no, and Mrs. Dora Kerschner of Winfield, Kansas, voices their sentiments when she writes: "I am an ardent suffragist, but no Woman's Party can get my vote away from Wilson."

As for the avowed Progressives who want Wilson—and there are a number of them—they run the gamut from the disgruntled tone of this letter:

There is little choice between rotten apples, but I'll vote the Democratic ticket. The best party the Progressive was temporarily defeated.

B. F. REA, JR.

Lafayette, Alabama

to the well-satisfied tenor of this:

I was a Progressive four years ago; am for progressive principles and measures always; therefore am for Wilson for a second term. Wilson has ability as a statesman, is a man of conviction, of courage, and is devoted to the interests of the people. The progressive legislation enacted under him is of the greatest value, and—he has preserved peace with honor.

D. H. FINE

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania

The most thoughtful of the Progressive letter-writers puts his case thus:

This is the letter of a voter who belonged to the National Progressive party while

there was one and who cares nothing for the traditional differences between the Republicans and Democrats. My vote will go, therefore, to whichever candidate "bids highest" in the direction of the radical policies in which I am interested. Wilson bids high, and I would vote for him if the election came today. The reasons are: 1. Because he isn't ashamed to show an interest in the progress of liberty and the interests of humanity outside the borders of his own country. He may be overscrupulous, but that is a refreshing change from the underscrupulous diplomacy which has ruined Europe. 2. Because he vetoed the selfish immigration bill. 3. Because he prevented an act of national dishonor in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls exemption. 4. Because he carried thru the child labor bill. 5. Because he appointed Brandeis to the Supreme Court. 6. Because his revenue policy rests upon direct rather than indirect taxation. 7. Because he is willing to buy the Danish Islands. 8. Because he has been able to boss a rapacious and idiotic Congress.

I had two other items on my list, Wilson's support of woman suffrage and his endorsement of the League to Enforce Peace, but Mr. Hughes has matched those bids by coming out for both. Before the end of the campaign Hughes may broaden his program to include still more things that I favor and in that case he may get my vote. It all depends, as I said before, on who bids highest. And there are thousands of ex-Progressives who feel about as I do.

BULL MOOSE

Less than a fifth of the Wilson voters speak especially of their disappointment in Hughes or their distrust of him, but there are some vigorous condemnations of his campaign speeches. Says Eugene D. Hale of Nutley, New Jersey:

The most glaring example of timidity, vacillation and ineptitude I have ever seen is the Hughes campaign.

From Los Gatos, California, S. W. Etheredge disposes of the matter epigrammatically:

I am for Wilson.

Hughes talks much and says little.

Wilson talks little and does much.

Eugene Bouton of Bloomfield, New Jersey, goes one step further:

Most of the things Hughes says ought to be done Wilson has done, most of the rest ought not to be done.

Wilson has had more and better experience as an executive than Hughes. He



PUSSYFOOTING

has done as nearly right as any President could, and most people think so. Hughes's meaningless platitudes, overstatements, "querulous quibbles," and suffrage court-ing show too small a caliber for the presidency.

But of all the blows showered on the "hundred per cent candidate" this is perhaps the bitterest:

Wilson's constructive work, lack of a Republican program and the very undignified manner of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes being

photographed in the mines and factories of the country with their forced smiles should give Wilson every state in the Union.

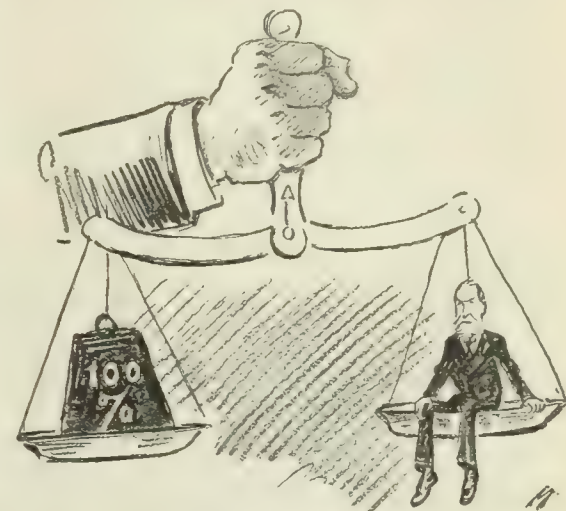
EDGAR B. WALTERS

Garden City, New York

Will Mr. Hughes's campaign managers please ask him to unforce his smile?

#### THE HUGHES VOTE

WILSON has failed; Hughes will make good. That is the argument of the Independent readers who will vote for Hughes. Nearly two-thirds of them emphasize either one half or the



HE MEASURES UP

other or the whole of this proposition. Confidence in the Republican party comes first among the reasons given by a fifth of these voters, while less than a sixth stress their preference for concrete Hughes policies.

When the Independent laboratories have finished their analysis, the "100 per cent candidate" looks something like this:

Personality and record .....	33%
Down with Wilson .....	32%
G. O. P. ....	20%
Policies .....	15%
	100%

But most of the voters give several reasons for their choice. Here is a concise summary of the case for Hughes, which touches all four points:

1. I like Republican party government better than Democratic.

2. Wilson's conduct of affairs, tho conscientious and well-intentioned, lacks vigor, decisiveness and consistency.

3. I believe Hughes has these qualities of vigor, decisiveness and consistency which Wilson lacks.

4. Wilson's action in forcing Congress to pass a law at the demand of the laboring men to avoid a strike is a veritable opening of Pandora's box. It means trouble ahead.

CLIFFORD H. SMITH

Burlington, Vermont

The dissatisfaction with President Wilson's record is based partly on his handling of our foreign affairs:

Wilson's Mexican stand is the most disgraceful in the history of American diplomacy. His "forte" is writing diplomatic notes for home consumption but doing nothing.

He preaches humanity but condones every shade of inhumanity in Mexico, Belgium, Poland, Ireland, etc., with his imbecile and deceitful slogans of "watchful waiting," "strict neutrality," "non-interference," "hyphenated Americans," "Americanism," etc.

A. MICHEL

Ireland, Indiana

Regardless of justice or national honor, out of every difficulty he seems always to seek the route of least resistance, and had his blunders in dealing with Germany or Mexico led to war, a stronger man would



have undoubtedly been required to save us from national humiliation.

J. A. PEARSON

Sedro Woolley, Washington

Mr. Wilson's "woeful wabbling" comes in for especially frequent comment. Here is the tersest statement:

I am for Mr. Hughes for president because I believe Mr. Wilson has no policy other than the day may bring forth, and I fear the ultimate results of such a lack of policy.

J. G. LUCAS

Madrid, Iowa

And here is the most specific:

The nation suffers seriously from woeful wabbling. The Democratic platform of 1912 pledged the nominee to one term, to free canal tolls, to the guarantee of protection to our citizens in person and property at home and abroad. Mr. Wilson repudiated all. He opposed preparedness as hysteria till Roosevelt awoke the nation, then he called for the greatest navy on earth, thus out-hysteriaing hysteria. He opposed a tariff commission, later favored it. He said no one while he was president should interfere with blood-letting in Mexico. Afterward he invaded that country and after the death of our soldiers and Mexicans he scuttled with nothing accomplished and conditions worse and growing worse. Such a state of mind is far from reassuring, and four more years of it would spell disaster. Mr. Hughes's record as citizen, as attorney, as governor, as justice, is the antithesis of woeful wabbling. Therefore elect Hughes.

WILLIAM WILLARD

Carrollton, Mississippi

The Democratic appetite for spoils gets such frequent condemnation that it is evident that Mr. Hughes struck home in his early campaign speeches.

Pocketbooks count pretty largely in every election. A voter who signs himself a "laborer" writes thus:

Mr. Wilson promised lower tariff and lower cost of living. Result: Higher cost of living—a remarkable guess. Will give Mr. Hughes a chance.

Hughes, the man, stands pretty firmly on his record as governor. Henry A. Reed, of Elmira, New York, wants him because he is the next best to Roosevelt whom we cannot have and because he promises to be better than Wilson, of whom we have had enough,

but most of the letters are more direct in their admiration. "The sound of his voice is to me as inspiring as the commands of my generals were on the fields of Chickamauga and Nashville," says A. J. Goff, of Denver. S. H. Miller, of South Manchester, Connecticut, thinks "he is practical as opposed to the theoretical, impractical Wilson" and "a better judge of men."

Here are several clean-cut characterizations:

I think him the equal in personal character and in intellectual ability of President Wilson (which is saying a great deal for him), and his superior in administration or executive ability. His record as governor shows that he has the courage as well as the ability to grapple with governmental abuses and carry out needed reforms—qualities peculiarly needed in the present stage of our national life.

J. H. G.

I am for Hughes because his record shows that he is a man who, in a crisis, will follow a decisive course of action. I dislike Wilson's failure to formulate and follow one definite policy. It is because I believe Hughes will formulate and carry out some definite policy that I favor his election.

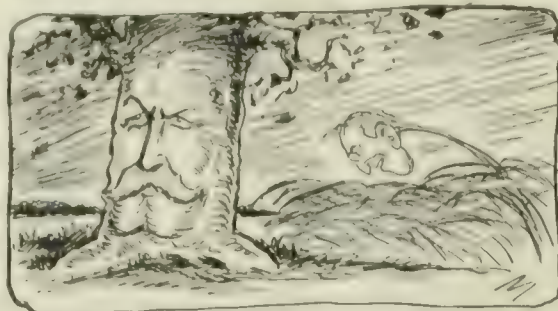
CORWINE D. EDWARDS

Columbia, Missouri

And here is another from the president of the Florida Agricultural and

Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahassee, Florida:

I am for Hughes for President, because his mind is free from prejudice—social or racial. He has correct economic views, and a strong sense of justice. His is not a "single track mind of the narrow gauge variety." Hence, I am for Hughes.



THE OAK OR THE REED?

Mrs. H. O. Garvey, of Topeka, believes in the G. O. P.:

I will cast my first presidential vote for Mr. Charles E. Hughes because of the history of the Republican party in national affairs, and because the record of Mr. Hughes's private life and public service makes him a worthy standard bearer.

But we have also the other extreme:

I am going to vote for Hughes altho up to the time of the "Lusitania" disgrace I was a warm supporter of Wilson. I hate and fear the Republican Old Guard as much as I did in 1912 but I see they have developed some sense of caution and respect for decency. I grasp at the straw of hope that Hughes will develop a quality of leadership which our statesmanship needs.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

And this, perhaps, is a fair sample of the average Republican:

1. I regard the policy of protective tariff, in normal times of peace, as vital and indispensable to our material prosperity.

2. I am persuaded that the interests and welfare of the United States are in more capable hands when under Republican than under Democratic rule.

L. D. STECKEL

Greensburg, Pennsylvania

When it comes to Hughes's policies the woman suffrage plank gets little attention. One enthusiast makes the simple and all-sufficient statement, "I am for Hughes because he favors the Federal amendment for woman suffrage," but as she is unfortunately disfranchized the vote can hardly be quoted at par. Among bona fide voters the issue gets scant attention. It is protection for industry and protection for life, efficiency, and fidelity to the principles of



FOR GOOD REASONS

the civil service that count most heavily. Here is a typical summary:

1. He stands for a protective tariff as against the free trade policy of the present administration.

2. His record shows he refused to surrender essential principles of honest and wisely administered government, for political expediency.

3. He believes in an honest administration of the Civil Service Law.

4. He stands for plain American rights, at home and abroad, as constructed with the weak and ever-changing attitude of the present administration, with respect to our foreign relations, especially Mexico.

5. He is conscientiously opposed to government extravagance.

6. He will not surround himself with inexperienced, weak and visionary advisers.

CHARLES B. DEEVER

### THIRD PARTY MEN

BESIDE the voters who are sure of their allegiance to either Wilson or Hughes there are a few who are completely disgusted with one or the other, but—in their letters, at least—do not commit themselves to any other candidate. Then the Socialists and Prohibitionists constitute about seven per cent of the total number of voters in our letter-ballot box, splitting the delegation almost equally. We shall let the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, speak for the Prohibitionist group:

I am for Hanly and Landrith because:

1. They are, personally, of the highest character, capable, if elected, of statesman-like administration.

2. The Prohibition party they represent has in its platform every essential for the welfare of the Republic that the other party platforms contain.

3. They stand for the greatest moral issue before the people, national prohibition. There is no such issue in the other parties.

The Socialist voters are of several sorts: the protestants against things as they are, those who believe in the socialistic economy, and, especially this year, those who believe that socialism is the most effective agency for world peace. The best summary is this:

I believe Allan L. Benson should be elected President, because:

He represents the only party which believes in abolishing war by abolishing its cause. His is the only party which believes war can be abolished.

He represents the only party which believes undeserved poverty should and can be abolished.

He represents the only party which has a definite set of principles and policies and stands by them.

He represents the only party in which the issues are not "hazy" nor "party lines loosely drawn."

He is the only candidate who represents a democratic, a republican and a progressive party.

And, finally, he is the only candidate who represents his party at all.

FREDERIC W. RAPER

Camp Hill, Alabama

There. We have presented both sides—and both in this case means four sides. Shall we conclude that Wilson will have a walk-over? Or that the "ins" are more outspoken than the "outs"? Or that the G. O. P. voters among our readers are lying low? Or that they are hesitant because Hughes has been a bit disappointing? Or shall we not conclude at all? Perhaps that would be safest—but here is the end of our space.



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Four photographs from American Press*

*One round of a bomb fight in the trenches in France—the Germans are bombing and the Highlanders are lying low.*



*The defenders answer by firing one of their little trench mortars. The missile is just sailing out over No Man's Land.*



*The bomb bursts over the German trench with a spreading cloud of gas and smoke. The killers begin to look for results.*



*Struck home! The observer at the periscope makes the other Tommies chuckle at his report of the Boches' discomfiture.*



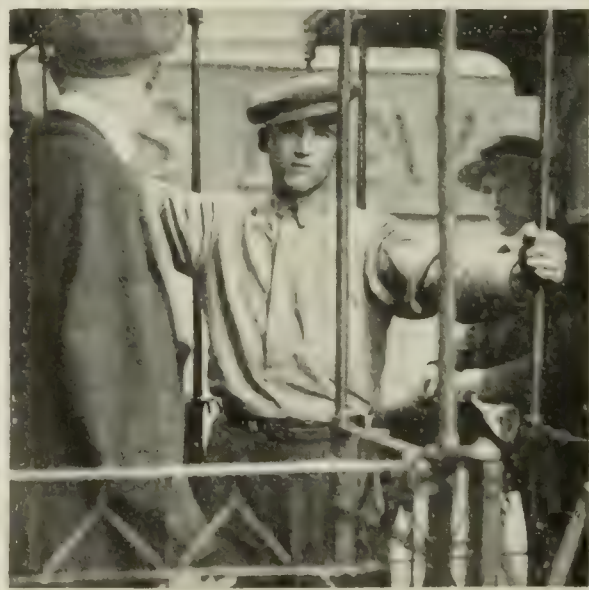


"Sleeping fink." The strikebreaker's lot is not a happy one even if he is not molested by strikers or their friends. He is given a bed and food, but hardly of the best, and is often cheated and roughly handled if he tries to protest.



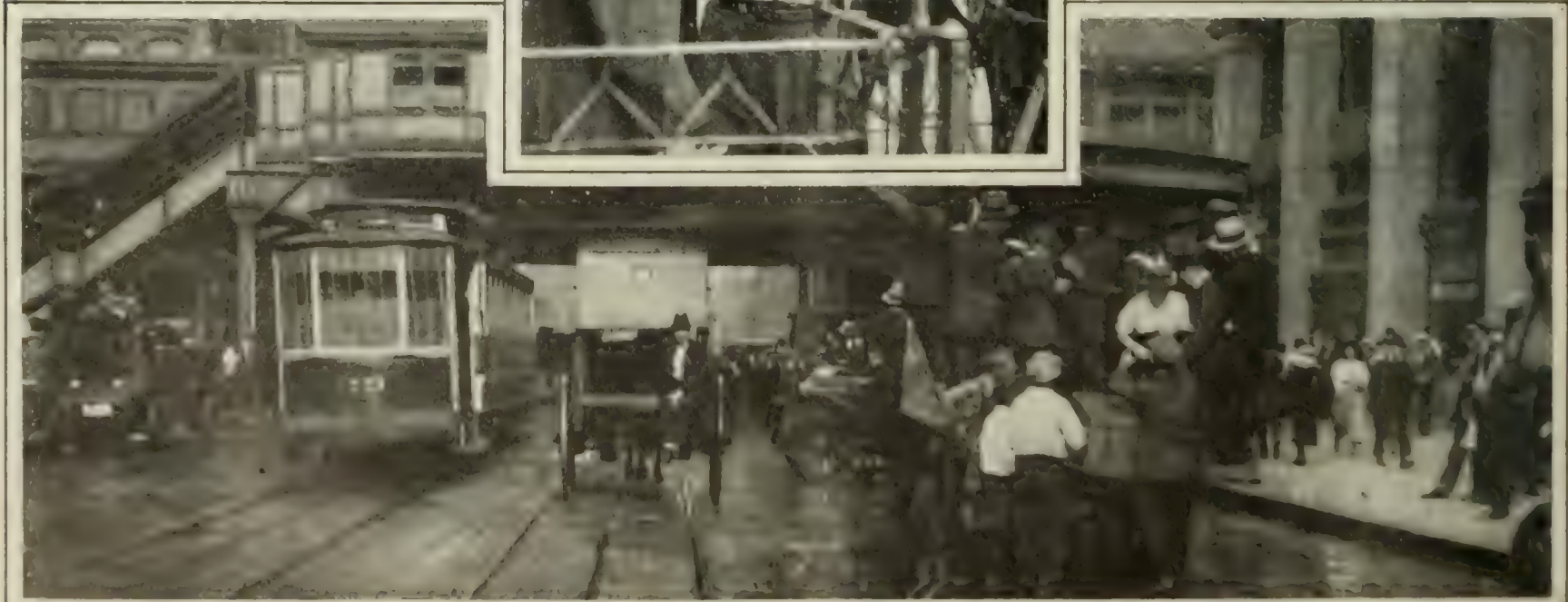
© International Film

Here is a "fink" in the rough—without the white cap and coat that helped the new Subway guards to look the part—working an Elevated train. As few of the motormen struck, raw hands gave little trouble.



© Underwood & Underwood

The parade is a universally recognized way of getting public support. Eight thousand strikers and sympathizers marched thru New York on September 14—with never a band—to prove how serious they were.



Press (Bluestein)

Strike symptoms—a trolley-car screened against missiles and a van-full of workers who can not wait for the cars.





Lerick

The golf "gallery" is unique. Neither baseball, nor football, nor tennis, nor hockey, nor track, nor rowing gives spectators a chance to wander thus over green fields.



Lerick

Charles Evans, Jr.—"Chick"—of Chicago, climbed last week to the topmost pinnacle of American golf by adding the national amateur title to the open championship.



Lerick

"Bob" Gardner, last year's champion and runner-up to Evans, playing out of the rough on the way to the tenth, at Merion.



# THE WAKEFUL HUSBAND

BY CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

How blue the moonlight and how still the night.  
Silent I ramble thru the whole dear house  
Setting aright in happy ownership  
Whatever may lie out of its due place.  
Books in the living room I rearrange,  
Then in the dining room my pewter mugs,  
And put her little brown nasturtium bowl  
Where she can see it when she telephones.  
Up in my den the papers are a-sprawl  
And litter up my desk: these too I sort  
Thinking, tomorrow I will rise betimes  
And do my work neglected. . . Tiptoe then  
I pass into the Shrine. She is asleep,  
Dark hair across the moon-blanced pillow slip.  
Her eyes are sealed with peace, but as I touch  
The girlish cheek, her lips are tremulous  
With secret knowing smiles. In her boudoir  
(Her "sulking room" I call it: did you know  
It means that?) I wind up the tiny clock  
And stand at her Prayer Window where the fields  
Lie listening to the crickets and the stars. . .

Alas, I only hear the throb of pain  
That echoes from the moonlit fields of France.

Into our kitchen, too, I love to go,  
Straighten the spoons against our break of fast,  
Share secrets with our dog, the drowsy-eyed,  
Surprize the kitten with some midnight milk.  
The pantry cupboard, full of pleasant things,  
Attracts me: there I love to place in line  
The packages of cereals, or fill up  
The breakfast sugar bowl; and empty out  
The icebox pan into the singing night.

Then, as I fixed the cushions on the porch,  
I wondered whether God, while wandering  
Thru his big house the World, householderwise,  
Does also quietly set things aright,  
Gives sleep to sleepless wives in Germany  
And gently smooths the battlefields of France?  
Dear Father God, the children in their play  
Have tossed their toys in saddest disarray—  
Wilt Thou not, like a kindly nurse at dusk  
Pass thru the playroom, make it neat again?

## ESKIMO ON THE TALKING MACHINE

**T**HIRTY tons of specimens—zoölogical, geological, ethnological—have turned up at Nome, Alaska, together with six members of Stefánsson's expedition which has been exploring the western Arctic Ocean for the last three years. This is the first time in two years that authentic word has come from these men, the southern branch of the party of fifteen scientists who were sent out by the Canadian government in 1913 to find out all there was to know about the waters and hypothetical lands lying north of Alaska and western Canada.

Stefánsson himself, the head of the expedition, is still at work in the far North, and may stay another year. Dr. R. M. Anderson, a graduate of the University of Iowa, is in charge of the party which has just reached Nome. He is a mammalogist, and he had with him a geographer, Kenneth G. Chipman; a geologist, John J. O'Neill; an ethnologist, Diamond Jenness; a topographer, John R. Cox; a naturalist, Frits Johansen; and a photographer, George H. Wilkins, who had the unusual experience of taking war pictures in the Balkan Wars before he penetrated the solitudes of the north.

Dr. Anderson sets forth the results of his scientific work briefly enough in his report. He says nothing at all about the exciting experiences he had; but his letters tell

parts of the stories. For instance, he and one companion tried to take the winter's mail from the party five hundred miles to Fort Norman by dog team. The trip lay thru a rough, barren and uninhabited country, with neither trail nor guide. A huge white wolf attacked his companion, lacerating the muscles of his arm.

The going was very, very bad. For instance:

We entered upon river travel again on February 16, and found that our troubles were just beginning. For 12 miles the river ice was exceedingly rough for the entire width of the river, 400 or 500 yards, so that in hardly any place could a toboggan have been taken across without stoving the bottom on the jagged ice ridges. The banks were so steep and rugged as to be impassable with sled or toboggan, so we were obliged to follow closely along the base of the steep boulder bank of the river, just inside the rougher ice. The snow was very soft and hip-deep, so that we were not able to make a good trail even with snowshoes, because of the loose boulders and ice cakes. We were compelled to pack the snow first with snowshoes, and then the rough edges of the ice cakes would have to be trimmed off with our ax. It was slow work.

The dogs refused to pull very hard, as they kept continually losing their footing and stumbling into holes, concealed by the soft snow. Whenever a sled was stopped, we would have to start it ourselves before the dogs would pull. After about half a mile of this sort of thing we were obliged to drop half our load and bring it ahead by a second trip. We made only 2 miles on this day, February 17.

He goes on to tell how they often were compelled to travel five miles in order to make one mile in a straight line; how it was repeatedly necessary for them to thaw out their frost-bitten faces with bare hands hastily snatched from warm mittens; how their dogs absolutely refused to work when they were half way between Fort Norman and their base camp—250 miles from either; and how the two men harnessed themselves to the toboggan, and after having been 59 days on the trail managed to return to their camp.

The most interesting scientific work was done with the phonograph among the "blond" Eskimos discovered by Stefánsson in 1910. Jenness, with an Eskimo companion and guide, followed the Barren Ground caribou as they migrated inland on Victoria Island to the home of these Eskimos, and settled down to study them in their own environment for several months. He lived their life, ate their food, shared in their games and ceremonies. He came away with phonograph records of songs and spoken words, with careful translations and transcriptions. He played his fifty records to the mystified natives often enough to be sure that his text was letter perfect. A pretty collection for any one's talking machine!

While this and other ethnological work was going on members of the party made a number of photographs.





*Young Inuit, Alaska*

#### ONE OF THE NORTHERNMOST OF NORTH AMERICANS

AMONG THE ESKIMOS OF NORTHERN ALASKA AND CANADA DR. ANDERSON AND STEVENSON HAVE LIVED ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1908. DR. ANDERSON, BACK AT SEATTLE, DECLARES THE NATIVES BIG AND FIERCE MORE THAN WHEN HE FIRST VISITED THEM.



# MY HOME

BY A NEW YORK STREET-CAR STRIKER

**O**F course you can't get much into three rooms, anyway, can you?

As you see, these aren't very nice rooms and the furnishings are simple—bed, bureau, baby's bed and a few more necessary things. But I don't think we could have got together that much. Most of these things are gifts. The tenement rents here (305 East 100th Street) are about the average. I pay \$12 for the three rooms. I've got a good record with the Third Avenue surface line, where I've been a motorman nearly two years, after having been a conductor for three on the Second Avenue line, ending with a clean record there—if I hadn't, I couldn't have got a job on any other city line. Well, you can see right here all I've got out of it. You see everything I own except three dollars. I've got twenty due tomorrow. My wife and I figure that by stalling off the landlord we can live twenty days on that, and if the strike isn't over by that time she says we'll borrow. I say I'll get another job, but take it from me it won't be railroading here. I guess you can see why I say that a man who's railroading here in New York oughtn't to marry.

He can't afford to, that's one reason—he can't live a normal life even if he hasn't any children. And raising children these days I figure is pretty much a matter of having money.

And then a fellow can't have any time with his family. I never have a Sunday off, and of course no man who hasn't been with one of the companies for ten or twelve years and stands well with the starter ever expects to get a holiday like Labor Day off. There isn't any use of making an application even if you can afford to miss a day, because if your application is first it may get considered last—there isn't any system. It's about the same with all the companies; we fellows that have worked on more than one think the same people control them all—things are that much alike. I never see my little girl at all except in the morning when I say "Good-bye, Jeannette." I don't get in at night until long after she's asleep.

My wife is what I consider a very economical woman. She never goes to shows or buys fancy dresses, and we eat plain food. I don't see how we could spend any less. And I don't drink a thing. I suppose it seems strange to you to see a motorman that doesn't drink? Well, I understand now why they drink. I'll try to tell

*New York, in the midst of its second street car strike in a month, is inclined to dismiss both managers and men with disgust at their failure to keep their agreement to arbitrate. But public sympathy was undoubtedly with the men in the first strike and perhaps leans in that direction in the second, and apparently for good reason, as this article indicates. We asked Donald Wilhelm, who has already contributed several times to these pages, to put the story of a striker before Independent readers. Here it is, just as the motorman told it.—THE EDITOR.*

you about that later. I wish the public could understand, but nobody understands, I guess, except the policemen, and most of them have been motormen. I'd be a policeman myself if I hadn't flattened my insteps working along the running boards of summer cars.

**W**ELL, one minute I'm buying uniforms. There's something about this uniform business we fellows don't understand. We have to buy all our uniforms, on both lines, and others, I guess, from the same store. And we have to give a receipt for every purchase to the boss. That's funny, isn't it? A man comes from the store to inspect us and he tells us when we've got to buy new uniforms. Once on the Second Avenue line while I was on the extra list I couldn't scrape up enough money to get a new uniform, tho I wasn't married, and I petitioned the boss. He said I could have three weeks more in which to get it.

Well, one week you're buying uniforms. A new man gets his winter uniform in January, say. Three or four months later he has to get a summer uniform. It's uniform one week, and the next week you're laid off, perhaps because you put in a sick note on Saturday, which is the busy day, and you lose a lot of time reporting to the boss at 11 o'clock to explain accidents—well, by the end of the year you're lucky if you have twenty dollars to your name. And you know all the time that about three years of railroading spoils you for every other job there is.

It's this uncertainty that makes life hard for you if you've got a family—I'm never sure of getting a full week's pay, but my wife stretches the good weeks over the bad ones and we stick it out. I think the average probably is around fifteen dollars for the younger men. The older men

get a few cents more an hour. When I was on the extra list I have drawn as low as \$9.50 a week. We get twenty-six cents an hour the first year—they raised it from twenty-five just before the first strike because they couldn't get men; you get twenty-nine the second year, but you only get thirty after five years. They know if they can keep a man five years he can't do anything else. A full week's pay for a man who has served more than a year is \$20.30—that means seventy hours of actual work, ten hours a day, but it means much more than that away from your home.

It takes seven days to break you in if you are a conductor—you spend them learning, in the school and on the cars, and you receive no pay. If you're a motorman you spend twenty-five days. After I had worked twenty-five days without pay I was asked to lay down a deposit on my badge and buttons and to buy a new uniform. That amounted to something over twenty-five dollars, and I thought it would be a fine job until my enthusiasm got a shock when I went down to get my uniform. The clerk in the store was very polite until I told him I wanted a uniform. Then he shoved me off to the uniform department and a clerk just threw the uniform at me. Then I got put on the extra list.

**I** REPORTED at five every morning and either got sent home or waited on the bench until eight, once in a while getting a car. Then I reported at eleven and stayed till one, and then at four and stayed till six, sometimes being held on reserve until eight or after being three hours on reserve being told to come back at ten to finish out a run. If I was late at any of these hours my record was marked with a "lost car," just as if there had been a car waiting for me, and I had to go on the carpet and explain. After eight months of this I received a steady car.

I received a car that averaged eight and a half hours a day. That means I was paid for eight and a half hours for which I had to be on call fifteen. This car was what we call a tripper—I was out from six till eight, from eleven till two, and from five till about nine—that's fifteen hours altogether that I had to be away from my wife and my little girl. And if I had an accident on the morning's run I lost three hours at noon reporting to the boss. Ten hours is a full day's work, but you seldom average ten hours at work. That's why we are willing to take the long runs. I've been ten hours on a platform with



out a meal and without getting off except to change ends. You get home perhaps at midnight and you eat your supper and go to bed.

Now, what I want to make clear is that all this gets in on you. You come home surly and rough. I can understand why motormen drink when they're thru working. Why, I've even given a short answer to a stranger to the city that asks me a decent question. The people that understand what we're in for are the poor people that see a motorman going up the line at six o'clock, say, coming down to pick 'em up at eight and still on the job at nine in the evening.

Now, we're trusted by the public to carry them safely thru crowded streets. We know that the public blames us for everything, and we know that there are inspectors and "shoo-flies" watching us all the time.

[DON'T think the public understands—bookkeepers and clerks and fellows such as that, who work in better conditions—they don't know that when a man goes to work rail-roading in New York City he's assumed to be a crook. You get to feel like a hunted dog. If you're a motorman you may know all about your car—you can tell just what's the matter with a car from the way its motor is kicking or its switches are blowing, why the wheels won't revolve when the power's on—but if an inspector says you're wrong, you're wrong. At the corner of Lexington avenue one day, because it is hard to judge how much of a swing a big car makes on a curve, I threw in the brakes to save an automobile. My car stalled—hit a breaker, which is the place where the plow is freed from the channel rail. It took just a minute for another car to push me off and I explained to the inspector, but he turned me in and I lost my noon run explaining. The inspector didn't understand—he didn't know anything about a car.

They get their jobs by favoritism—there isn't any system. Most of 'em have been "shoo-flies" in uniform, carrying tales to the boss. I know one who got sold by inviting men to a saloon for a glass of beer when they were off duty but had their uniforms on, then turning 'em in. The company says you got to go home and change clothes if you want to go into a saloon. I know another one that came over from the Second Avenue line and found eight or nine men who had been discharged there for offenses varying from smoking on an empty to falling to count fares. He reported them to the boss and they all got fired and he was made an inspector.



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Some one is hanging around all the time in the barns and on the lines listening to everything you say, and you're taken to be guilty every time. I'll explain how this works on your nerves after awhile.

You see you know you're always in the wrong and that there isn't any appeal. Say you're a conductor. Well, a woman with a small dog gets on the car. You tell her politely that there is a company rule that says no dogs on cars. You got to tell her, because the chances are there is a spotter on the car or that an inspector will see the dog, and then you'll be turned in. So you tell her. Then a common scold—you don't know how many there are until you've railroaded—breaks in and says you're—well, he calls you some rotten name and you have to keep still. And she says you're "fresh" and she goes off and reports you as "fresh." Well, you're suspended on her complaint. That's all that's needed. You're suspended until you go and find her, even if she's gone to Kentucky, and apologize and get her written forgiveness. If you can't get it, you're liable to be laid off permanently or be sent to school without pay for a couple of weeks. No, no enemy is mean enough to report you like that.

School means that you sit in a room studying the rule book without speaking to any one, like a bad boy with his face to the wall. You can't read a newspaper even. The New York Railways Company have made big, healthy men write a thousand times in a book "I did not turn my ventilators," "I did not turn my ventilators," etc. There isn't any prescribed punishment—everything depends upon the mood of the boss. Perhaps you'll be set to scrubbing the room. You can't appeal, that's the worst part.

**Y**OU'RE haunted all the time by this injustice. It gets in on your work. You know that your word doesn't count. Well, you have an accident. You lose three hours seeing the boss at noon. Then you're reported for not turning in enough witnesses. If you're a conductor you're supposed to get the names of witnesses. People don't like to give their names. And an inspector comes along and says "go ahead." You think you can get names on the car. You do get them, but some of them are false names. Well, you're suspended. I know of one case where a woman was in a car alone. She fell. The inspector said the conductor ought to have got witnesses from the outside of that moving car. It isn't fair, that's what frets you. You go home late at night and you look at the bills coming in

and you think of the time you've lost and the uncertainty gets you—it spoils your peace and is reflected in your home. You can't help it.

Suppose you're a motorman. On my last run if a wagon was standing at the curb there wasn't room for your fist between the wagon and the car, but you're supposed to pass at full speed tho you don't know but there'll be some children waiting to see how close in front of the car they can run. It's a terrible thing to grind up a little girl like your own. But you got to get in on time—if a driver keeps to the rails with his truck in front of you and delays you and gets you nettled you've got to speed up, danger or no danger. And if you don't, then you're haled up, and the boss says, "Be careful, my man; you'll get fired next time."

**I**T'S hard to know what to do. If you obey all the rules in the rule book then you offend the public and they report you or swear at you. If you serve the company faithfully the public goes after you. If you serve the public then the company goes after you. They get you coming and going.

You feel insecure all the time—you know the company doesn't love its men. My wife telephoned down, at the advice of our doctor, for me to come right home because my little girl was very ill. The message was delivered to the starter in front of the barns before I passed him going down, but he let me go down to South Ferry and then let me pass him going up. You see it isn't only that you don't make enough money to live like a human being; it isn't so much that you're just an animal, working, eating when you can, sleeping, working; it's the feeling that you're suspected all the time. You wonder why you aren't paid more—out in Cleveland, Ohio, they pay the men thirty-three cents an hour and it's a three-cent fare. But you could stand that. What you can't stand is all the other restrictions that make your work so much harder, and most of them aren't necessary.

You won't believe me, perhaps, but I tell you on my honor that not long ago one of the men asked for leave to go to an aunt's funeral. He explained that he was the only relative of the aunt in America. They wouldn't let him go. I bet she turned over in her coffin.

If my sister was to get married on a Saturday I couldn't go. I couldn't go to her wedding even if she was to be married on a Sunday, even if I got my application in first. I never have any time of my own. I never see any friends—you can't in this game. It isn't because you're

needed that you're kept; it's because the starter wants to exert his authority. He won't let you forget he's in charge, and the boss won't, either, tho he's been pretty fair to me. It's this use of authority that hurts you.

I wouldn't mind working at the rates as they stand if things were run fairly. But they're not, and the only defense we have is to stick together. You can see what chance one man has against the boss and all his spotters and inspectors.

When I was an extra man one week I had only three hours' pay, and I had fifteen cents deducted from my pay as usual for association dues. We pay fifteen cents a week into an association that is run by the company. We have nothing to do with it—we do not know who the treasurer is. But we're supposed to get benefits in the form of pool tables and shower baths.

And every month we pay fifty cents for insurance. The company posted a notice that we weren't allowed to ask any questions about it without getting in wrong. It said, "in compliance with the rules of the state compensation act we have arranged"—well, something like that to the effect that the company was insuring us against death or accident. So we pay in the fifty cents. If I get hurt or killed the most I can get is a thousand dollars, and as far as we know that lets the company out. I understand that companies that really have the welfare of their men at heart don't take the burden off their own shoulders like that and they supply hospitals and visiting nurses.

**A**S I said, I'd work for the rates as they stand, if we got treated like white people. I'd be satisfied if I could just take out my eighteen dollars a week, or even fifteen, as I did when I was a sign painter when younger. You can see what kind of a family life we have. For three months last year, when they had me transferred to the Grand street route, I didn't get home till two in the morning, and I had to leave before ten. I didn't see much of my family—I had just time to say "Good-bye, Jeanette," and run.

That's no life for a married man, you can see. And they don't give you much time even to get married—I got married one afternoon on a swing between runs. I got excused from the second run, but I was back at work at six next morning.

Well, I'm married now and I've got a little girl. We're all pretty happy when we're together.

But you can see we're hardly ever together.

*New York City*



## The New Books

### CHINA TODAY

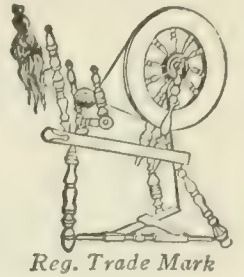
The extraordinary conditions created by the Great War and our own international entanglements in Europe and Mexico have so fully occupied American thought that the important changes and upheavals in China have not received adequate consideration. The insight of the late John Hay was clearly attested when he wrote of China: "Whoever understands that mighty empire—socially, politically, economically, religiously—has the key to world politics for the next five centuries." It is difficult for us to appreciate the swift transition that is taking place, and the new elements that are being wrought into the institutional life of the Far East in these troublous times. Two volumes, just published, give us first-hand studies of the situation that has developed since the Revolution of 1911. The authors view China from quite different standpoints, yet their accounts agree substantially in regard to the condition of the country, the forces that are operating, the needs of the people, and the important interests of America that are involved if not jeopardized by the present course of events.

Bishop James W. Bashford has been at the very center of Chinese life and movement for the last twelve years. In *China, An Interpretation*, he relates the story of the recent political machinations in China, the downfall of the Manchus, the institution of the Republic, and the stormy career of Yuan Shih-Kai. Of especial interest are the chapters on the relationships of China and Japan, China and the United States, and China and the world.

"The narrative of a nation's advance," by Mr. Gardner L. Harding, the journalist, is a thrilling and stirring picture of China in the birth throes of a new political and social existence. The author shows us what the republic has meant to China, how newly awakened social forces are making themselves felt, and how the very radicalism of the noblest and most unselfish leaders has frequently defeated itself. He describes briefly the work of the women, the efforts of social reformers to utilize Western methods, and the intrigues which have surrounded the attempt to stifle the young republic and bring back the monarchy. The republic is more a spirit and an attitude of mind in *Present Day China* than an effective form of government.

Both writers agree that Japan has sought to gain an unfair advantage over China while the attention of the rest of world was centered on the

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European war. The Japanese have simply carried the grasping methods of the Western nations one step further in seeking to throttle the giant of the East before he shall be fully awake to his power and possibilities. Both authors believe also that America has a supreme duty to perform in this hour of China's peril for the sake of our own interests as well as the future interests of China and the whole civilized world.

*China, An Interpretation*, by Bishop James W. Bashford. Abingdon Press. \$2.50. *Present Day China*, by Gardner L. Harding. Century. \$1.

## AUBURN AND SING SING

If any one has feared Mr. Osborne as a sentimentalist who would ruin a good idea by applying it in season and out of season, let him read the Yale Lectures on *Society and Prisons* which discuss fully the reforms begun at Auburn and now being tried out at Sing Sing. All who think seriously of the defects of all present prison systems hope that these experiments in self government are the beginning of radical and permanent improvement.

Since good and thoughtful men and women have been at work on the prison problem for a century, no one, least of all Mr. Osborne, thinks that we have now arrived at the goal, and it is in this that Mr. Osborne's book is especially to be commended. He treats charitably the sadly unsuccessful work of earlier penologists, and in his analysis of points at which the law fails, the reasons for its failure, and the effect on the law breaker, he does not lose sight of the legal side of the problem, which the reformer in his indignation at mistakes and stupidities and wrongs is prone to overlook. Continually he emphasizes responsibility as the imperative feature of the new plan for making prisoners into good citizens.

*Society and Prisons*, by T. M. Osborne, Yale Univ. Press, \$1.35.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

In these days when international law is so needful; when it is so vaguely understood; when even its existence is extravagantly doubted by a prescient few, it is well that there should come a book from which the layman can gather generously and that the student too will welcome—a book showing international law in action. In some sixty phases of the relations of nations at peace, Professors Stowell and Munro show by important and typical examples the rights and duties of ambassadors and other national agents; how they conduct their business; how treaties are made and applied; what substantive international law is recognized by nations as binding. Nearly all the cases or examples are doubly valuable because from American history, and most of them are condensations or extracts from the works of Professor John Bassett Moore, our greatest authority. Much of the book deals with arbitrations, including nearly all those of The Hague, but omitting that at Geneva, in which the United States



and Great Britain gave the world its great example. A companion volume on war and neutrality will shortly appear.

A group of books of limited circulation, no doubt, but of real moment in these days is sent us by the Carnegie Endowment. First among them is a new edition of Ladd's *Congress of Nations*. Tho it contains the genus of most of the present schemes to promote international understanding and friendship it has not till now been reprinted since its appearance in 1840.

Another is a new translation of Grotius's *Freedom of the Seas*, by R. Van D. Magriffin. The translation is careful and smooth and faces the originals page by page. This has the value of a living classic.

The other three volumes are *Instructions of the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Reports*, *An International Court of Justice* and *The Status of the International Court of Justice*, these last two by James Brown Scott. These show the cause strong and hopeful. It may not be generally known that an International Court of Justice was, in the summer of 1914, actually on the verge of establishment by agreement of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Japan, Russia, the Netherlands, Italy and the United States, when the guns blazed forth at Liège.

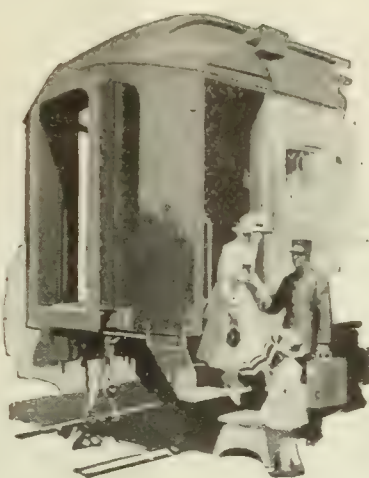
*International Cases*, Vol. I, *Peace*, by E. C. Stowell and H. F. Munro. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50. *Congress of Nations*, W. Ladd. *Freedom of the Seas*, by Grotius. *Hague Peace Conferences Reports*, *An International Court of Justice*, by J. B. Scott. *Status of the International Court of Justice*, by J. B. Scott. 5 Vols. Oxford Press. \$1 each.

## FARMS, MORTGAGES, MARKETS

Herbert Myrick has given in small compass a simple exposition of the *Federal Farm Loan System* inaugurated by the recently passed Farm Loan Act. This sets forth clearly the methods of forming the Farm Loan Associations; the precise liabilities of members; the very important feature of lessening a loan yearly; the advantages to the borrower over the old mortgage system; and the value to the investor of the new Federal Loan Bonds.

A practical study of the *Marketing of Perishable Farm Products* has been made by Arthur B. Adams in the Columbia University Economics Studies. His solution of the present waste of at least a third of the truck farmer's effort lies mainly in the improvement of facilities for wholesale trade in the towns; standardizing of packages; prompt spreading of market news; and, in some regions, cooperative selling by the farmers and chain stores or some form of cooperative retailing. The decried middleman must exist, in some shape or other, since the complexities of distribution make direct contact between grower and consumer not generally possible. A solution of the problem must be sought in an improvement of the methods that distances and great cities have proven necessary.

*The Federal Farm Loan System*, by Herbert Myrick. George Ladd. 31. *Marketing Perishable Farm Products*, by A. B. Adams. Longmans, Green. 31.55.



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318. Mrs. B. S. W., Maine. "Our family physi-  
cian is growing old and somewhat careless. He  
has made several mistakes, I believe, in handling  
serious cases of illness in the family. A life was  
lost, we fear, because of his negligence or dim-  
inution of skill. We have had him treat us for  
more than thirty years, and fear hard feeling  
and social friction from our changing doctors.  
Can you help us out of our dilemma?"

There is only one answer—change your doctor.  
Your friendship for the doctor's family has no  
bearing on the question.

But can you not seek a younger physician on  
the ground of relieving your old friend of ex-  
cessive work, that you feel is overtaxing his  
strength? Or, why not still consult him on minor  
troubles, but call a more alert man in crises?  
The proper sphere of an elderly physician is  
office practise—not emergency cases.

319. Miss L. R. C., California. "I wish to se-  
cure a copy of the list of mental qualities and  
powers with key for their location and com-  
parison, to which you refer in a late number  
of *The Independent*."

See page 257 of my book "Efficient Living,"  
where a diagrammatic list appears, for self-meas-  
urement of brain faculties. You will probably  
want some of the books of these well-known  
psychologists: Fowler, Muensterberg, Parsons,  
Haddock, Towne, Blackford, Gates, Dubois, Mar-  
den, James, Atkinson. Write Efficiency Publish-  
ing Company, Woolworth Bldg., New York, ex-  
plaining your needs in full.

320. Miss M. C., Pennsylvania. "I am a school  
teacher of middle age. For years I have felt dis-  
honest in attending the church of our family, and  
have generally stayed home on Sunday. I do not  
believe in most of the church dogmas, and con-  
sider the methods wrong to a large extent. Now  
I am taking a larger position in a new com-  
munity, where my example will be watched by  
hundreds of young people in my classes and  
circle of influence. What shall I do? If I unite  
with the church, I shall be acting a lie. But if  
I do not, I shall certainly weaken my hold on  
the young people."

You may be surprised to learn that many of  
the leading church officials, in various denomina-  
tions, are as much heretics as non-churchgoers  
often seem. The church of to-day is broad  
enough to recognize difference of opinion, but  
to emphasize unity of purpose and ideal. Yes-  
terday's religion was creeds—to-day's religion is  
deeds. You probably measure the church by your  
own recollections of childhood, an unfair pro-  
cedure.

Wherever you live, you can certainly find a  
church whose pastor will respect your individual  
belief—which should be frankly stated in a per-  
sonal talk, and whose articles of faith will ad-  
mit of your sanction on the cardinal points. Why  
not join the church—then stand up in meeting  
and protest when things go wrong? The church  
needs firebrands. Suppose you be one.

321. Miss A. M. P., Minnesota. "Can you sug-  
gest a book for an amateur printer, that gives  
forms and kinds of type, and other points? Also  
information necessary for a proof-reader?"

The large type manufacturers, such as Ameri-  
can Type Founders Co., 200 William Street, New  
York, issue catalogs of type faces and point-  
ers, adopted to your needs. The "Handbook of  
Advertising" (price 50.) from International  
Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania,  
would be valuable; also copies of trade journals  
such as *Printers' Ink*, 12 West 31st Street; *The  
Fourth Estate*, 232 West 59th Street; *Inland  
Printer*, 151 Nassau Street; all of New York.  
Proof-sheet corrections are found in a standard  
encyclopedia, and in books and courses on ad-  
vertising.

322. Mr. H. R. J., New Jersey. "May I ask  
how the private reader can make his magazines  
most valuable? (a) Do you think it worth while  
for one to do his own card indexing rather than  
wait and depend on those published? So often  
the published index omits the thing you want.  
(b) How can one best preserve magazines in



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Whether you know it or not, he's on  
the lookout all the time for men he can  
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323. Mr. S. A. L. "I would like to be informed as to what opportunities the Dominion of Canada offers men of the teaching profession or the educated class? With whom should I correspond, to get a detailed explanation?"

Write these officials of the Dominion of Canada: Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works; Hon. William J. Roche, Minister of the Interior; address Ottawa, Canada, in each case.

You might also apply to several of the leading colleges for local data—McGill University, Montreal; Queen's University, Kingston; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Victoria McGill University College, Vancouver.

324. Mr. N. I. D., New Jersey. "I am twenty-nine years old, graduate of Pierce Business School, in bookkeeping and shorthand, have been assistant to the president of a large concern. Was compelled to leave on account of health. I like farming, am the son of a farmer, but lack the capital to proceed. (a) Is it possible to get connected with the movement for farm coöperation? If so, how? (b) Would the study of law at home accomplish anything? (c) Can you suggest some other course probably more beneficial?"

(a) Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, also the College of Agriculture of nearby states, beginning with your own; also the editors of farm journals, with which you are doubtless familiar; also, Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, New York; also the Farm Efficiency Bureau in New York whose names recently appeared in these columns. You might become editor or manager of an agricultural journal—and your wife could help, as you say she is a college graduate. Or you might become a "farm manager" or trained farm operator, or farm efficiency expert. Or you might work with a college of agriculture as an extension specialist or a county agent, or as a teacher and demonstrator.

(b) Very little.  
(c) Better devote your spare time and money to getting a position where your business knowledge will support you while you train for larger work.

325. Miss E. E. J., New Jersey. "I was very much interested in your article on *The Efficient Housewife*. Will you kindly inform me concerning summer schools that give courses in domestic science?"

We do not consider a course of six to nine weeks in domestic science at all adequate, unless for one or two single branches of the subject. A mail course is usually better, and cheaper. Since receiving your letter we have mentioned names of prominent schools in these columns.

Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York and many of the agricultural colleges and state universities offer summer courses in home economics. A list of higher institutions of learning may be found in the *World Almanac* for 1916, published by the Press Publishing Company, Pulitzer Building, New York.

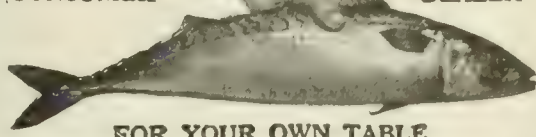
326. Mr. G. O. M., New York City. "I thank you for your superb article on *The Efficient Housewife*. I am desirous of knowing where to buy a barrel of apples or a crate of oranges at the wholesale rate. I have found dealers invariably unwilling to give such prices except to dealers."

You should apply not to the jobber or dealer, but to the grower and packer of fruit on the tree. Owners of apple orchards in the West, notably Oregon, and of orange groves in California or Florida, usually advertise their products, in season, thru the pages of the food journals and magazines. If you still have difficulty, ask for advice from the Housekeepers' Alliance of Washington, or the Housewives' League, or Consumers' League, both of New York.

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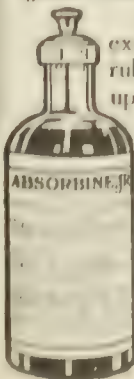
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# BUSINESS AFTER THE GREAT WAR

BY EDWARD D. PAGE

AUTHOR OF "MORALS IN MODERN BUSINESS," PAGE LECTURER AT YALE UNIVERSITY

**I**F a science is to be of any value it must lie in its ability to forecast the future. To economists past experience must be a storehouse of general principles, which in some measure may serve business men in the same way that the computations of the astronomer serve to guide mariners over the trackless seas.

A consideration of the economic forces engendered by the American Civil War and continued by the Franco-German struggle of 1870-71 enforces the lesson that wars create a great demand for products, not only to supply their wastes, but to aid in the social reconstruction and in the increased efficiency which always follows military training. This demand, during the years between 1866 and 1873, resulted in a quick, active and strong market for merchandise. In 1873 the consciousness that prices were on an inflated level was added to the suddenly developed knowledge of our unsound financial condition, and there arose the most swift and merciless panic that it has ever been my fate to observe. Compared to it the crises of 1884, 1893, 1896, 1907 and 1914, while on an increasingly larger scale, were of trivial effect upon business welfare. The percentage of merchants failing to those actively engaged in business was far greater than in later crises, and by the gradual depletion of assets thru an industrial depression which lasted for nearly six years, many were forced to the wall who had safely weathered the panic itself. In this depression the world went thru a period of constantly decreasing prices for all commodities, in which our country was more hardly hit than any other nation because of the irregular, fluctuating and uncertain quality of the currency in which credits were contracted and debts were paid. And yet thru all this depression the merchant who was best equipped in foresight proved himself the best fitted to survive, and in many instances cleaned up an actual profit from a desperate situation.

One condition we had to contend with in those days no longer vexes us. Agriculture and mining, which were the basic industries on which our prosperity depended, were guided by little greater skill and knowledge than they had been for hundreds of years in the past. In farming little attention was paid to refertilization and none at all to intensive cultivation. The smelting of iron was still a crude process, and Bessemer steel had but hardly been introduced. The treatment of copper, silver, lead and zinc ores was by methods both primitive and wasteful.

The cessation of our war brought a demand for many new products, and while we were learning how to make them, methods were necessarily

wasteful and costly; but the country was so prosperous that the consumer was willing to pay the price.

The long depression which followed the panic of 1873 taught us the value of economy; many persons were thrown out of employment and wage conflicts, often destructive, arose between employer and employee. Those six lean years were the best industrial educators the country had had for more than twenty years. For it always happens that in periods of expansion we lose sight of economy and efficiency and in periods of depression we are keenly interested in getting ever better results for the same money.

Since that time there has been a radical change in our industrial ideals and methods. The farmer is no longer a person who can live off his land, who has few wants and little to buy. He sells nearly everything he produces, and buys as much more. Only a little while ago he was content to turn his soil fertility into a commodity and to part with it forever. He was, in fact, mining his store of nitrogen and shipping it away. Now he is thinking of making his land more valuable and more fertile year by year. And so he has gradually learned the value of agricultural efficiency; and with high priced labor effects that efficiency with machines instead of muscles.

## EFFICIENCY HAS COME TO STAY

The high value of skill and labor applied to our western lands has raised our standard of living, created new wants that our forefathers did not dream of, made of our country the best market in the world for the exchange of all kinds of products, and, incidentally compelling high wages everywhere in the United States, has brought about an equal advance of efficiency in our manufacturing industries. We are making munitions in Connecticut, paying wages twofold and threefold higher than abroad, and delivering the finished product to our British cousins for less than they can make the same goods in their own workshops.

And so it is that America's prime contribution to world progress is machine efficiency and the economy of labor. It is the final product of a limited population face to face with an unlimited opportunity. We are done forever with that boggy of our industrial inefficiency which, used by politicians as a fetish to procure favors for privileged capitalists, so long throttled the commercial expansion of our nation. For as far ahead as we can see, our work people will get the highest wages paid anywhere, because we know how to make them the most efficient, and efficient labor is always well paid. We cannot only raise cotton and wheat, but we can make tools and textiles

cheaper and better than anywhere, provided that we have free access to raw materials and a continuous market for the finished goods. That continuous market we can have if we maintain a world market for our products.

The conditions which have been thrust upon us by the war have awakened our industrial consciousness. We are learning how to adapt our excess capacity of production to the wants of other peoples. The foreign trade which we are now building need not be lost by the termination of the great struggle; as its result, it may even be increased, and for the following reasons.

## THE MACHINE IS THE KEY

The machine is the key to our commercial opportunities after the war.

Twenty-five or thirty millions of men are now opposing each other under conditions of training to a very high grade of efficiency in the handling of machines. Seven to ten millions more have been partly disabled and unless mechanically aided will never again possess their former ability for self-support. Three or four millions have already been killed or totally disabled, and the labor resources of their respective nations will be depleted to this extent, and by as many more as will be ground between the millstones of war during the continuance of the struggle. And some millions of women, among all the belligerents, have realized a hitherto unsuspected capacity for operating light machines.

When the war ceases twenty millions or more of men will return to their homes; but their characters and abilities will be far different from those which they possess when they marched away; and the home conditions will be as different as the men.

For example, take Russia. She has trained eight million men, mostly peasants, to new standards of mechanical efficiency, and to new standards of life. These men have learned how much more a man with a machine can do than a man with a hoe. They have learned the value of coöperation with other men. They have been trained to temperance and cleanliness, accustomed to better clothes and to better food, and most of them will have seen how other people live.

A very considerable part of the Russian people will have the new wants that are engendered by a higher standard of living. These wants are for machines and for products made by machines. By practice in the arts of war these soldiers are prepared for a more efficient productivity than they have ever dreamed of. Of all others they will be the most in need, and for the first time, of our peculiar American product—machine efficiency.

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### RESOURCES

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Liability under letters of credit 350,573.35  
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Cash and reserve..... 6,651,898.64  
Exchanges for Clearing House.. 2,509,793.12

\$49,410,248.63

### LIABILITIES

Capital .....\$ 1,000,000.00  
Surplus and net profits..... 3,632,756.50  
Circulation ..... 235,000.00  
Letters of credit..... 350,573.35  
Deposits ..... 44,191,918.78

\$49,410,248.63

J. WM. HARDT, Cashier.

## An Income for Life

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$418.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

their field in Russia, but those who, with foresight of the conditions, can train demonstrators speaking the language or can educate Russian youths to the service of their organizations will be able to spread their sales over that great territory. The internal economic resources of Russia still await development. Russia is honest. It has never disowned a debt; it will therefore have credit, and if from our abundance can come the capital needed for that development, its use will carry along with it the sales of the products of our machine shops.

France, Austria and Germany are all sure to feel the comparative scarcity of labor, the raising of wages and the need of machine methods in agriculture.

In all the warring countries many producing units have either been destroyed or diverted to other purposes than that for which they were prepared. Many other factories have been closed for two or three years, the machines have rusted, the renewals necessary to keep them up to date have not been made. Worse than this, they have lost their organization; they do not know where to lay their hands upon the human skill that can pull together to run them. Men's labor will then have to be supplanted, on a large scale, by that of women and children and machines will have to be readjusted to their less highly developed muscular system. Losses of men mean scarcity of labor and higher wages. Higher wages entail a striving toward less hand labor and more machine labor, so we may confidently expect a demand for our efficiency in the form of machines. And a demand for machines means a demand for steel.

### THE MARKETS AND LABOR.

With steel prosperous the nation has always been prosperous. While comparatively few hands are directly employed producing steel, an enormous number are employed converting it into the tools and structures of productive industry. In the past the prosperity of steel has always been associated with general business prosperity. Will it be so in this instance? And so, to answer this important question it is needful to examine into the condition of the probable foreign and domestic demand for general merchandise. And first, therefore, as to the condition of the foreign markets at the end of the war.

While it would be hardly fair to measure the demand due to waste and destruction by the sixty to seventy-five thousand millions of our money values which will have been spent by the belligerents before the war is over, it must not be forgotten that a three-year diversion of twenty-five million men from creative to destructive industry has of itself necessarily created in all the warring lands a scarcity of the ordinary goods of commerce. That scarcity is already indicated by the prevalence of abnormally high prices. Shall not our resources be drawn upon to the utmost in order to supply this demand?

## For Investment

**D**URING the past 30 days we have been so fortunate as to secure an additional number of very attractive First Mortgages on farms in the better known and most prosperous farming communities.

Descriptions of these have been incorporated in our already highly interesting October List—thirty-seven investment offerings—which we will be glad to mail you upon request. Ask for list "A."

**Markham & May Company**  
FARM MORTGAGE BANKERS  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### DIVIDENDS

**American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company**  
Preferred Stock Dividend  
New York, September 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record September 22, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

**American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company**  
Common Stock Dividend  
New York, September 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 13% from the current earnings for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record September 22, 1916.

HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

**THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY**  
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Philadelphia, September 6th, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**OFFICE OF**  
**THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.**  
15 Broad St., New York, Sept. 12, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 12th day of September, 1916, a dividend of \$2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 14th day of October, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1916.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

**The New York Central Railroad Co.**  
New York, September 13, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (\$1.25) PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable November 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 6, 1916.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

### DIVIDEND NO. 69

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 13, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

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Accepted by the U.S.

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The lightest running in the world. Latest Model—made of heavy brass. For \$42.00 you get the famous Fox Typewriter. It is the most perfect, reliable, and durable machine ever made. It is the only machine that will not jam or break down. It is the only machine that will not get out of order. It is the only machine that will not need any oil or grease. It is the only machine that will not need any repairs. It is the only machine that will not need any attention. It is the only machine that will not need any money. It is the only machine that will not need any time. It is the only machine that will not need any space. It is the only machine that will not need any help. It is the only machine that will not need any anything.

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**DIVIDEND**

**UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION**

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2¢ per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (40¢ per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1916.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.



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FIFTIETH YEAR

A School in the Heart of the Open Country. For Boys from 9 to 19.

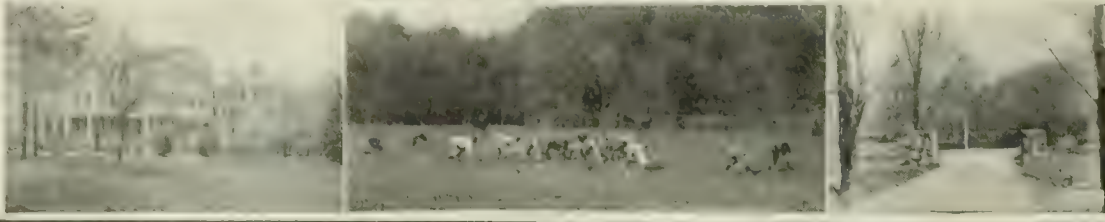
**LOCATION:** Sixteen miles from New York, on a spur of Storm King Mountain, 900 feet above sea level. Healthful, invigorating, and a good place to live and study.

**WORK:** The school has a great emphasis on the study of the classics. Recent graduates in leading colleges. Each boy studied physically and mentally.

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Training School for Supervisors of Music in public schools. Both sexes. High School course required for entrance. Voice, Harmony, Form, History, Ear Training, Sight Singing, Methods, Practice Teaching, Chorus and Orchestra Conducting. Limited to 65. Personal attention. Catalog. 65 Main St., POTSDAM, N. Y.



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### Oberlin School for Girls

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LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, President  
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

And so the indications are that shortly after the war closes we shall be confronted with most excellent prospects of export trade in general merchandise for some time to come. Let us therefore turn about and take a view of the probable domestic demand.

We shall be obliged to confess that if our industries are well employed, and if labor is well remunerated, we cannot fail to have an equally good domestic demand for commodities.

Our labor supply will probably be depleted by diminished immigration. The diminished supply in the warring lands put against the great demand for replacement means high wages, as it did after our Civil War. High wages are the most potent of inducements for returned soldiers to stay and work at home, especially when added to improved political and social conditions, and no prospect of any return of war-madness for a generation. War taxes must be paid by those who made the war, which the laborers certainly did not.

And so immigration will probably decline, and instead of taking in seven millions of new citizens in ten years, we shall receive not more than four—a deficiency of at least three million. This means that wages of labor will continue high from natural and not from artificial causes, and we all know that high wages mean a large demand for commodities.

#### GETTING THE CAPITAL

There are always three elements in productive industry—brains, labor and a supply of capital. We Americans are apt to flatter ourselves that we have the brains to develop and manage great and profitable industries, and, on the whole, this assumption appears to have been well warranted by the outcome. We have used both our own capital and the credits extended to us by foreigners with a good degree of success, making money not only for ourselves, but for them. Of course we took the lion's share because we had the brains, which always get the lion's share.

Doubtless foreign capital will no longer be at our command; for some years it will all be needed in restoring the properties of its owners. If this be true, the flow hither of capital will probably stop with the flow of immigration. But, fortunately for ourselves, we have succeeded in effecting our own financial efficiency just at the moment when it can be of the most service to our growing trade.

Since the passage of the federal reserve act a great and hidden storehouse of credit has been opened up to the American people. Five thousand millions of lending capacity, of which none but students of economics and a few farsighted financiers were aware, have been spread out before us and we were invited to take a dip in the pot. Perhaps two thousand millions have been already invested in American securities previously held abroad. The profit of this transaction will be added to our wealth and reinvested.

The accumulation of new capital is





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## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, business, the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the best trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the **ELITHA RUTNER HOTEL BUREAU**, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to **INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.**

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**THE BATHS** are directly connected with the Hotel and complete in all appointments for **Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy and Mechanotherapy.**

**FOUR MINERAL SPRINGS.** The Bathing Springs are similar to the waters of Bad Nauheim, in the proportions of Calcium Chloride and Sodium Chloride, but are about five times as strong. The Radium Emanation from Brine Spring No. 1 averages 68 Mache Units per liter of water and is due to Radium Salts in solution.

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Refined, homelike, well equipped. New bath house, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.



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Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, grove, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. Write for booklet.

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## HISTORY

We wish to quote one of the hundreds of letters we are now receiving each week from History Teachers: "All but three of my students in Civics voted to subscribe for The Independent instead of the little school paper we formerly used. I should like therefore 100 copies of The Independent for twenty weeks."

Send for "How To Use The Independent in the Teaching of History and Civics."

## Insurance

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### INSURANCE BY THE STATE

An organization known as the **Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League**, with a program of radical social legislation, including state ownership and operation of a number of public utilities, including banking and insurance, is making an aggressive campaign in several northwestern states and seems to be meeting with some success. It has captured the Republican organization in North Dakota, and the indications now are that it will elect its candidates on the state ticket and a majority in the legislature.

The state insurance scheme of the league is no compromise measure. It means to make the state eventually the sole insurer within its boundaries.

From the viewpoint of the insured, the proposition is not as dangerous in the life insurance branch as it is in fire, accident and liability. It is not practicable in life insurance, principally on account of politics and the intrigues of politicians, of which it would indubitably become the victim. It is positively dangerous as applied to fire insurance and, in a somewhat lesser degree, to the other two forms mentioned.

Suppose California had been the insurer of its people in 1906, when San Francisco suffered an aggregate loss estimated at \$350,000,000, where would the state have raised a sufficient amount of ready cash to relieve appreciably the consequent distress? The stock companies, American and foreign, paid out as rapidly as losses could be adjusted about \$133,000,000. They could not have done this if, instead of doing a world business, their field had been restricted to one state. The field of a state as an insurer is circumscribed by its geographical boundaries; its premium income is limited by those lines, and any extraordinary loss by fire would ruin it as an insurer. It would have to use its credit as a political organization, a state, to pay its losses. And what does that mean? That it would resort to increased taxation of its people.

State insurance is impracticable and would prove to be expensive as compared to insurance in private companies; the theory as applied to fire and casualty insurance is dangerous.

H. K. B., Philadelphia, Pa.—Commercial Casualty of Newark, N. J., is reliable. A number of companies issue policies restricted as to conditions and benefits at \$5 and \$6 a year.

M. W. Z., Little Falls, Minn.—I am under the impression that all the largest companies write pure endowments on children, payable at ages eighteen to twenty-one. There are two plans: under one, in

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Center of business on Grand Circus Park. Take Woodward car, get off at Adams Avenue

**ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF**

200 Rooms, Private Bath,	\$1.50 Single,	\$2.50 Up Double
200 " " " "	2.00 " "	3.00 " "
100 " " " "	2.50 " "	4.00 " "
100 " " " "	3.00 to 5.00 " "	4.50 " "

**Total 600 Outside Rooms**

**All Absolutely Quiet**

Two Floors—Agents' Sample Rooms

New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellence



the event the child dies before the contract matures, all premiums paid on it are forfeited; under the other (the rate being higher), if the child dies, the premiums are returned to the parent.

T. H. C., Cleveland, Ohio.—The United States branch of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland, under our laws governing the status of foreign companies, is as if it were a local institution, its American funds being independent of the home office. On January 1, 1916, the statement of the United States branch showed assets of \$2,908,996; liabilities, \$2,407,795; surplus as to policyholders, \$500,823. During several years past the American business has been unprofitable, but its losses have been made good by remittances from the Scotch headquarters. A reorganization of the American managerial force was made last year, which will remedy former underwriting defects. A list of all good casualty companies would be too large for our space; consult leading agents in your city.

R. L., Honolulu, Hawaii.—Considered from the viewpoint of financial condition, a company doing a strictly participating business, that is a mutual, is not superior to a stock company doing a non-participating business. But I am of the opinion that the net cost to policyholders in a skilfully managed mutual company is lower than in a non-participating company. There are exceptions, however, when we consider and compare individual companies, for there are a few non-participating companies which do as well in this respect as the leading mutuals, and better than many of them. The Western States Life Insurance Company of San Francisco is an old line company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and maintains a proper reserve. It writes non-participating insurance only. The net cost is not as low as in most of the leading mutual companies.

W. S. M., Rushville, Ind.—In 1860 the Pennsylvania legislature granted a charter to the State Insurance and Trust Company. I am not aware of it if any business was ever transacted under that name. In 1911 the corporate title was changed to Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company, with the company's domicile at Pittsburgh. Late in 1912 it acquired the business of a fraternal order known as the Pension Life Society, the latter an amalgamation (in 1910) of two other fraternal, the American Life and Annuity Society and the Order of Unity and (in 1912) the Abraham Lincoln Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Pension Mutual has also reinsured the business of the Western Life Annuity Company of Indianapolis, the Commercial Life of Indianapolis, and the United Mutual Life of Pittsburgh. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$849,825 is paid-up. In 1913, 1914 and 1915 stockholders' dividends aggregating \$79,421 were paid out of surplus previously collected from subscribers to the stock. The active managers of the company have had considerable life insurance experience. The management expenses and cost of new business are high, the mortality rate low. Both participating and non-participating business is transacted. Understand that annuities will be the company's specialty. The company is said to be negotiating for the acquisition of the Reliable Life Assurance Company of Indianapolis. Financial statement, December 31, 1915, shows: assets, \$1,347,453; liabilities (including capital stock of \$849,825), \$1,324,565; net surplus, \$22,888. New insurance written in 1915, \$1,059,219; total insurance in force end of year, \$13,884,971. The management is reported as endeavoring to secure control of several other life companies for the purpose of merging all under the name of the Pension Life Insurance Company. For a life insurance company which is seeking the patronage of the public, the element of financial expenditure is too abundant. The management should either cease its activities in that direction, or stop trying to sell life insurance until they have their financial organization completed.

# The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America

Incorporated  
in 1819



Charter  
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Cash Capital,	\$5,000,000.00
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Net Surplus,	7,423,298.15
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# THE SAGE OF POTATO HILL

## ED. HOWE'S THOUGHTS ON MEN, WOMEN & THE WORLD

**M**OST people have the notion that Philosophy is a tremendous subject requiring long study, and the devotion a hermit gives his holy subjects. It is really an exceedingly simple thing, easily acquired in the course of the day's work; a man who dodges when a missile is thrown at him has a start in sound philosophy, since philosophy is nothing more than the science of taking care of yourself. All my life I have heard men express in private the opinions the old philosophers exprest in print.

One of the magazines lately printed a story of a foreign woman in New York: an excellent character who was always patient, always striving, altho she had a careless husband and indifferent children. How this woman worked and saved! How patient! How she coaxed her children to behave, and get an education! How she watched and aided her lazy husband! How she won, in the end, in a respectable if modest way. No need to go to the foreign quarter in New York for such a record: it may be duplicated in millions of American homes. Half the men who read the story will confess secretly: "I was brought up in a home like that, by a mother like that."

Some people are dangerously careless. I am; I worry over neglected duties today that worried me certainly ten years ago. It is my way, and I can't help it; I drew it in the lottery. I am lamentably weak in mechanics, also. The mechanism of a wheelbarrow stumps me, and I am asked to run an automobile! The best behaved person I ever knew doesn't try half as hard as I do, and gets better results. Still, I would be worse off than I am did I not exercise constant care.

Editors and politicians mold public sentiment. Could not business men do it better? Possibly the safest and most conservative business men we have are bankers; yet people are afraid of them, because of the incessant babble about the well-to-do being thieves. Nine-tenths of the bad investments made by inexperienced men and women might be avoided if bankers were consulted. And honest and capable bankers, willing to give valuable advice free, may be found in every community.

In my neighborhood, an old piano professor lives next door to an amateur who practices lessons taken from a rival. The old professor is able to point out many flaws, in addition to the annoyance. You are constantly in the presence of old professors, whatever your work. My attempt at writing is reviewed by a thousand old professors, who remark my false notes and lack of

capacity. In all your relations with men, there are old professors who note your mistakes.

A moving picture play entitled "The Battle Cry of Peace" is being shown in the provinces. It is written around a lecture by Hudson Maxim, the inventor and manufacturer of war supplies. One scene shows Mr. Maxim lecturing to an Intelligent Audience, and several gentlemen go forward to congratulate the lecturer on his Telling Points. That is about the only new thing in the play.

I teach nothing new, unless it is that honesty is the best policy. I say certain things we are trying to do cannot be done, but that there are certain important and simple things we can do, and habitually neglect. I beg the people to accept the good principles they know to be true, and find others; of my ignorance, false notions and mistakes I am as ashamed as any one can be for me.

My favorite diversion is attending good concerts. If the band or orchestra plays "William Tell," or "Raymond," or "1812," or any other selection I dislike, I am patient, knowing that these numbers have their admirers. I know the next number may please me, and wait patiently, without rendering myself disagreeable to those about me.

The Camp Fire Girls of Potato Hill were arranging for a hike, and Lena Waters said to her mother: "Mamma, we want you to go along as chaperon." Mrs. Waters is threatened with being quite a sensible woman; she replied: "No, dear; you don't want me as chaperon; you want me to go along as cook."

One of the most sensible things said on this continent in years came, greatly to my surprise, from the City of Mexico. There was a strike which threatened to greatly inconvenience the people and tie up public affairs. "This," said a Mexican official, "is not a strike; it is a riot."

I do not care much for Trail Hitters. If religion is the important thing Billy Sunday says it is, the Trail Hitters must be a stupid lot that they have not discovered it sooner. I think a great deal more of old church members than I do of the Trail Hitters.

A book has been sent me which opposes everything under the shining sun; I know of nothing that meets with this critic's approval. Here is another man who wastes his time in writing. We are very numerous.

When a newspaper starts a crusade, it goes in to win with as much energy as a prosecuting attorney goes in to

convict. In the case of a prosecuting attorney, the accused man has attorneys to watch his interests, but when a newspaper takes after a man, he has no defender.

Church people say the Lord demands ten per cent of all the people earn. For one reason and another, the Lord has been unable to get it; but the politicians have: it is estimated that of every dollar you earn, nine or ten per cent of it goes for government.

A judge who allows a receiver \$100,000 for an hour's work can make no explanation of his action, in law or reason; so he does not attempt it. But at the next meeting of the Bar Association, he delivers a profound address on the sacredness of law.

When Charles E. Hughes was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States he was as cold as the end of a dog's nose. Now that he is a candidate for president any one is at liberty to slap him on the back, or poke him in the ribs.

When a western man thinks of a thing that might have happened, he says there is an Indian legend that it *did* happen. By-the-way, all our Indian legends seem to have been made up by amateurs: I have never heard of a good one.

The politicians are at least becoming more candid. Formerly they hid their cupidity, but now they boldly admit their methods. This candor is commendable; possibly it will enable the dull people to appreciate the true situation.

Many things men eat greedily, a hungry dog will not touch. Haven't you offered delicacies to your dog at the back door, and seen him refuse it?

You're like the rest of us: you fuss and fume in secret, but are mighty quiet when a union man comes in. The union men think we are for them.

It isn't necessarily true because you see it in print. But a printed statement is at least more carefully thought out than ordinary talk.

In all my controversies I have noticed that it has been charged that I am wrong, or lacking in charity for the faults of others.

"Here," a man will say to another, "is the *logic* of the situation." Then he proceeds to state the *argument* of the situation.

If an exaggerated statement is a lie, there is no truth.



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# THE INDEPENDENT

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JUST A WORD

The Independent is a bit proud of the fact that for the last twenty years—in five campaigns—it has published a signed statement of principles from every candidate for the presidency. That is one of the ways in which we have carried out our Editorial Rule No. 1—an independent magazine prints both sides—or all sides.

In this especially interesting campaign year we are going to do it again. President Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hanly and Mr. Benson will all state their cases for Independent readers within the next five weeks, and every number between now and Election Day will hum with the issues of the campaign. A fuller announcement will be found on another page.

Wilson was a college president and Hughes was a Supreme Court Justice. It took both of them some time to convince the public that they were thoroly and agreeably human—but it didn't take any time at all for their college mates to recognize "Tommy" Wilson and "Charley" Hughes even after the mantles and robes of high office had descended on them. Donald Wilhelm has found out some interesting things about the college careers of "Tommy" and "Charley" and will share them with Independent readers before the election has removed one of them from the lime-light.

Two poems that will be read with particular interest come from Robert Frost, whose new book is to be published this autumn. In The Independent for May 22 of this year we printed an article about Mr. Frost's work and reprinted the poem "My Butterfly," from The Independent of November 8, 1894, which, Mr. Frost says, gave him the first satisfaction of getting an adequate expression for his thought. "North of Boston" showed American readers a new interpreter of New England, direct of speech and intense in emotion, and those who love poetry will be on the lookout for "The Gum Gatherer" and "The Telephone."

REMARKABLE REMARKS

WOODROW WILSON—Genius is no snob.

ROBERT BACON—I assume the existence of international law.

ED. HOWE—There is no doubt whatever that the present war is the result of preparedness advocated by Mr. Maxim and Mr. Roosevelt.

CHAMP CLARK—The average American citizen is as patriotic as Charles Evans Hughes, Woodrow Wilson or any other big-wig in the land.

WILLIAM F. MCCOOMBS—The Republican party has cloaked its iniquity with a judicial robe, but the cloven hoof of special interests still protrudes.

CHARLES W. ELIOT—It is the duty of every American in time of war to forego the privileges which as a free man he exercises in time of peace.

CHARLES S. MELLEN—I sometimes wonder to myself whether government ownership of the Boston & Maine can be postponed another five years.

W. J. BRYAN—If we had recognized Huerta he would have been able to borrow money and to kill every person in Mexico working for the better of his country.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG—Every thing the English do, even in sport and games, is done with the exclusive object of getting on top by every manner of trick.

THE NEW PLAYS

Some very good character acting, funny situations and clever lines make possible a Broadway success with a Sunday school moral, *Turn to the Right*. (Gaiety.)

Handicapped by its title, *His Bridal Night* is nevertheless good, clean fun, enhanced by colorful "new art" sets and the excellent dancing of the Dolly sisters. (Republic.)

Margaret Anglin is particularly unfortunate in the choice of her latest play, *Caroline*, a heavy, long-drawn-out comedy with lifeless characters and hackneyed situations. (Empire.)

We have had criminal trials galore in plays, but *The Silent Witness* shows that the old theme may still be novel and gripping if the author is ingenious and the acting good. (Fulton.)

*The Girl from Brazil* displays an ignorance of our southern neighbors unpardonable even in a musical comedy. It seems that they all talk Spanish in Rio Janeiro! (Forty-fourth Street.)

*Seven Chances*. If you had to find a girl to marry you within an hour, or lose \$12,000,000, how would you go about it? Jimmy had seven chances—but he got the right girl. (George M. Cohan's.)

You might think that *Cheating Cheaters* gave away the plot in the title, but there you cheat yourself. Anyone who could guess who were crooks before the last act deserves a prize. (Eltinge.)

The dramatization of the best seller *Pollyanna*, is frankly sentimental, but relieved by a puppy, a kitten, a few sarcasms, and much good acting, especially in the children's roles. (Hudson.)

*Nothing But the Truth* enables that supercomedian, William Collier, to demonstrate what astounding things happen when a fellow tells the solid truth for twenty four hours. Immensely good farce-comedy. (Longacre.)

OTIS SKINNER—master of romantic actors as Italian burdy gurdy man in Booth Tarkington's *Wister Antonio* gives stinging lesson in Christian charity to smug church people. Vastly entertaining American comedy. (Lyceum.)

*The Washington Square Players* have moved to a larger theater, nearer Broadway, where they are playing four one-act comedies, by Maeterlinck, Schnitzler, Tchekov and Edward Goodman, director of the company. (Comedy.)



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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## [MR. WILSON JUSTIFIES THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW]

**Y**OU never can tell in advance what a campaign will turn on. Sometimes you cannot even tell in retrospect. But where there turns out to be a principal issue, it often proves to be one that popped up in mid channel.

It looks as tho the railroad eight-hour law might be the thing that will come nearest to rescuing the current campaign from entire apathy. Mr. Hughes has taken to devoting a considerable part of his campaigning to an attack upon the passage of the law; and Mr. Wilson has devoted his first campaign speech—delivered at his summer home at Long Branch—to a justification of its enactment.

The only trouble is that attack and defense do not meet head on. Mr. Wilson declares that the law is a good law; while Mr. Hughes asserts that it is not what it purports to be and that it was not passed in the right way. Mr. Hughes does not discuss the merits of an eight-hour day for railroad operatives. Mr. Wilson does not discuss the propriety of enacting the law with unusual rapidity because the workers threatened to strike if it did not become law by a given day.

Mr. Wilson's speech last week from the porch at Shadow Lawn was a characteristic utterance. It breathes a fine spirit of humanity and public service. It bravely sets the general welfare above the interests of any individual group in the nation. It recognizes the deep human quality that permeates the question between capital and labor. It is only regrettable that in making this recognition he finds it necessary to repeat the solemnly meaningless statement of the Clayton anti-trust law that "labor is not a commodity." The obvious if flippant answer to the statement is, "Who said it was?" But aside from this lapse his interpretation of the true relationship between capitalist and laborer is a fine one. It runs thus:

You know that we have been a legalistic people. I say with all due respect to some men for whom I have a high esteem that we have been too much under the guidance of the lawyers, and that the lawyer has always regarded the relations between the employer and the employee as merely a contractual relationship, whereas it is, while based upon a contract, very much more than contractual relationship. It is a relationship between one set of men and another set of men with hearts under their jackets, and with interests that they ought to serve in common and with persons whom they love and must support on the one side and on the other. Labor is not a commodity. It is a form of coöperation, and if I can make a man believe in me, know that I am just, know that I want to share the profits of success with him, I can get ten times as much out of him as if he thought I were his antagonist. And his labor is cheap at any price. That is the human side of it, and the human

side extends to this conception, that that laboring man is a partner of his employer. If he is a mere tool of his employer, he is only as serviceable as the tool. His enthusiasm does not go into it. He does not plan how the work shall be better done. He does not look upon the aspect of the business or enterprise as a whole and wish to coöperate the advantage of his brains and his invention to the success of it as a whole. Human relationships, my fellow citizens, are governed by the heart, and if the heart is not in it nothing is in it.

Applying this conception of the relationship between employer and employed to the question in hand, Mr. Wilson declared that when the recent controversy engaged his attention, he perceived at once that the principle of the eight-hour day is not arbitrable. "We believe," he said, "in the eight hour day——"

Because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended day, and that the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved, and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to. This is no longer conjectural. Where it has been tried, it has been demonstrated. The judgment of society, the vote of every legislature in America that has voted upon it is a verdict in favor of the eight-hour day.

The objection of the railroad executives, Mr. Wilson reports, was that the establishment of the eight-hour day would cost the roads an immense amount of money. His reply to them was, "How do you know how much it will cost you?"

The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day, not because the men demand it, but because it is right, and let me get authority from Congress to appoint a commission of as impartial a nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results in order that justice may in the event be done the railroads in respect of the cost of the experiment.

The law was framed and passed to carry out this plan, and Mr. Wilson thus sums up the exigency which produced the legislation, "This thing ought to have been done and it had to be done at the time that it was done so as to bring about a reasonable trial of the eight-hour day and a careful examination of the results of the eight-hour day."

**T**HIS is Mr. Wilson's statement of the case for the eight-hour law. It is a strong case, except for one almost fatal defect. It leaves entirely out of account the element of haste in its passage and of compulsion which forced the haste. If the President and the Congress had considered deliberately and thoroly the proposal for an eight-hour day for railroad operatives, unhurried by threats, and had concluded as a result of study and debate that the proposal was a sound one, Mr. Wilson's



plea in justification would ring true. But the eight-hour day had not been considered in Congress, the President had never presented it to the people as a desirable subject for legislation, there was—we believe it is well within the mark to say—no popular conviction on the subject. What is more, the legislation was enacted on a given day because four powerful labor unions threatened a general cessation of work on the railroads of the entire country if the measure did not become law that identical day.

As Mr. Hughes has pointed out with emphasis, the question is not of the justice of the eight-hour day for the railroad men, but of the propriety of the President and Congress of the United States enacting into law, without consideration or debate, the demands of a special group in the country under the compulsion of force. Mr. Wilson, in his attempt to justify the action, does not seem to us to have been quite ingenuous and candid. The law was passed and signed as and when it was because the railroad brotherhoods had the will and seemed to have the power to make the whole country suffer if it was not so passed.

The impropriety of such a procedure was indeed set forth—tho not intentionally—by Mr. Wilson in the same address. He said:

There are some things in which society is so profoundly interested that its interests take precedence of the interests of any group of men whatever. One of these things is the supply of the absolute necessities of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men by any process should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life. But those supplies are of no use unless they can be distributed, and in the matter of the distribution of goods, particularly of the goods that sustain life and industry, the interest of society is paramount to every other interest; and the difficulty about all situations like that which we have just passed thru is this—that the main partner is left out of the reckoning. These men were dealing with one another as if the only thing to settle was between themselves, whereas, the real thing to settle was what rights had the hundred million people of the United States. The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself; to see that no body or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society, and the problem which Congress, because of the lateness of the session, has for a few months postponed, is this problem: By what means are we going to oblige persons who come to a controversy like this to admit the public into the partnership by which the thing is discussed and decided? That is not an easy problem. A great many different methods have been proposed, and one of the reasons why Congress thought it necessary to postpone the decision for a few months was that there were so many honest differences of opinion, not as to the object, but as to the method.

This is sound doctrine. But it should have been applied to the whole problem. The main contention should not have been given away in advance.

Mr. Wilson makes a strong case for the passage of the law. But it does not seem to us strong enough.

### THE PUBLIC WELFARE SUPREME

THE labor organizations are repeating the blunder that far more powerful organizations have made from time to time since the Christian Era began, and for which they have severely suffered. It is the blunder of asserting the alleged right of any organization whatever to exist on its own terms, irrespective of the welfare of the general public as interpreted by the sovereign people.

The Roman Catholic Church made this blunder and the Protestant schism resulted. The Mormon Church

in America made it, only to feel the iron hand of the national government. The great corporate business interests have made it, only to be brought under more and more strict control by state legislatures and courts, the national Congress and the United States Supreme Court. The Brotherhoods are fatuous if they suppose that they can win a fight which such powers have lost.

There is no divine, or moral, or natural right to organize, or to control the lives of men, or to do business, or to further the interests of a class in defiance of the general will of the people organized as the sovereign state.

Whenever any body of men, in overweening confidence, asserts such a right, and proceeds by violent or other unlawful methods to carry out its purposes, the duty of good citizens is absolutely clear. The right of the public to enjoy civilized order, as Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission admirably put it the other day, is the supreme right. At all costs it must be maintained; by overwhelming force if necessary.

### PROGRESSIVE CANADA

CANADA is taking long strides along the path of progressivism. She is finding herself in the war in a way that compels admiration. It is a big enough achievement to build a volunteer army of 350,000 for overseas service, to foot a bill of half a billion dollars for war expenses, and to raise from private pockets thirty millions for war relief. But her political progress is even more astonishing.

When the war began not a single Canadian woman had the vote. Now there is equal provincial suffrage in every province from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. The last to vote "white" was British Columbia, which enfranchised its women on September 14 at the same time that it adopted prohibition and overturned a corrupt Conservative government.

The East, as in the United States, moves slowly. Ontario, the mother-province of all the West, is not quite ready for so liberal a step. A suffrage bill was defeated last year, but a fresh campaign is planned for this winter. At Ottawa the suffragists will attempt to persuade the Dominion Parliament to give the Parliamentary franchise to those women who now vote in the provinces. Quebec, Catholic and French, is, of course, far behind. The action of the courts in refusing recognition to a woman lawyer in 1915, on the ground that she was a woman, and moreover "a married woman under marital authority," contrasts sharply enough with the liberalism of the West, where the fight for suffrage has been a relatively short and easy one.

It is not clear that the war has expedited this movement, which seems natural enough after the action of our own western states. Canada has not yet been pushed to the extremity in which England finds herself and which has convinced even Mr. Asquith of the justice of the women's claim. But in the case of prohibition the war influence is plain. Patriotism, economy and sobriety have been linked together in the public mind, and it is not surprising that there is now no "wet" territory from Ontario westward to the coast, except in the Yukon, nor in the Maritime Provinces. In Saskatchewan there are still twenty government dispensaries, but elsewhere the retail selling of liquor has been prohibited. Quebec is the only province without such legislation, and even



there over 900 of the 1143 municipalities are "dry." With the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there have been no saloons for fifteen years, this sweeping reform has taken place entirely within the period of the war.

Only in Ontario, however, where the bars were closed on September 16, is there any limit to the period of prohibition. There the sale of intoxicating liquors is illegal only until June, 1919, the intention being to postpone a final settlement of the question till after the war and the immediate readjustments which will follow. Elsewhere prohibition has apparently come to stay. Sentiment in the provinces where action has been taken recently seems to be in favor of the new régime, and already one hears the familiar statistical evidences of increased prosperity. In Alberta, for instance, postal savings have reached a monthly total three times as large as they ever were before the bars were closed.

Incidentally, there is little satisfaction for the Borden government, which has kept the reins during the war under a truce with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the political complexion of the provinces. The collapse of the Conservatives in British Columbia leaves the Liberals in control of every province but three, Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

When the war is over Canada will have suffered severe losses, and will be carrying a heavy debt. But her splendid action on these two vital issues will make the country a better place to live in than "before the war."

### HINDENBURG TO THE FRONT AGAIN

**S**IMULTANEOUSLY with the news that Rumania had entered the war came the announcement that General von Falkenhayn had been removed from the post of Chief of the General Staff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg had been put in his place with supreme command over the Austro-Hungarian as well as the German forces. This gives Hindenburg more numerous and more powerful armies than any man ever had before since the world began.

We shall have to wait some fifty years until we can read the letters and memoirs of those who pull the wires before we shall be able to gratify our curiosity as to the real reason why the Kaiser defied the old proverb and swapped horses in midstream. But it is known that the two men have been rivals for Imperial favor. They had very different ideas of how the campaign should be conducted, and it has seemed that first one and then the other got the Kaiser's ear. When Hindenburg won the battle of Tannenburg and freed East Prussia from the invader he was made the hero of the German people. But later he dropt almost out of sight and the colossal wooden statue is not yet covered with nails. The great drive of a year ago that gave Poland to the Germans was carried out under the direction of Falkenhayn, while Hindenburg was not given enough troops to complete the conquest of Riga and Vilna.

Next summer Hindenburg was still more unfortunate, for he was left with barely sufficient forces to hold the line before Riga and could not undertake any offensive movements in the north before Russia recovered her strength. This was because Falkenhayn had drained the Russian front of men in order to turn them over to the Crown Prince for the capture of Verdun. But the men were sacrificed in vain, for Verdun was not taken

and Russians smashed in the weakened front all along the line—except that part held by Hindenburg.

Now Falkenhayn is out of it and Hindenburg is called upon to meet a new foe and defend, with reduced forces, a front a thousand miles longer than before.

### THE BOOKSHELF THIS AUTUMN

**A** GENERATION ago there were between three and four thousand booksellers in this country, says the *Publisher's Weekly*. Now, with double the population, there are fifteen hundred! Moreover, we of the United States, who labor so strenuously at English courses and free libraries, publish one-tenth as many books per capita as Switzerland, and from a fourth to a seventh of the output of Japan, England, France or Germany. Spain alone is in our class.

The fact is we are magazine and newspaper readers, and perhaps there was wisdom in the reasoning of the man who stopped his Sunday paper, for no pious scruples, but because he found it covered up his books.

However, a few publishers still manage to make ends meet, and if their autumn announcements suggest a certain exhaustion, as tho the events of the past two years had left us too weary to write anything new, there are some good books promised. The list differs widely even from that of the first half of the year. Then we were doing a good bit of soul searching on the failure of our famous "melting pot" to melt its contents into any consistent or dependable metal. Book after book reflected this commendable humility, but now, having proved that we are utter failures, we again take up practical considerations for social betterment about where we left off, save that the book lists show much discussion of military training.

The stream of war literature grows thinner, both in quantity and quality, tho there are some books of real value dealing with the Balkans and with the possible complications in the Far East. There are no new "experiences"; not a "cause of the war" has been overlooked by historians, and prophets are too busy watching events to make further guesses at results.

No thrifty fiction monger could let this drama go to waste, and war stories, with the Germans in horns and hoofs and the Allies clothed in samite, come thick and fast. Even in works of a fine type there is a strong tendency to solve all the difficulties of the situation by "killed in action."

Another trend in the autumn stories is distinctly feministic. No longer do we debate the possibility of the heroine doing things. We merely recount the doing, and what happens next. What happens next is what always has happened, so that, if the story writer be a true index of society, there is no need to worry. But, sure sign of a more normal state of mind than last year, there is wide variety in the fiction subjects, and some excellent works by new as well as old writers.

An uncommon lot of informal biography, recollections, correspondence, both English and American, is out, as tho those beyond active share in this day's turmoil had turned back with relief to the quieter years of their youth and middle age.

The countries most often talked of in the newspapers, or toward which the future points, appear in the books of travel and history: Russia, Middle Asia, Mexico. We have almost forgotten those gentle records of wanders-



ing in the British Isles and Europe that once figured largely and popularly in every autumn book list. Of the old lands only Ireland attracts attention, and this for no holiday reason, but with tragic significance.

### JAPANESE TRAITS

**D**R. MOTODA, the president of St. Paul's College in Tokyo, has just published a volume entitled *An Analysis of the Japanese Mind*. As a general impression still persists in certain quarters in the United States and elsewhere that the Japanese mind is beyond understanding, our readers will be glad to see how a clever Japanese attempts, as the Negro preacher once phrased it, to "explain the inexplicable, to fathom the unfathomable and to unscrew the inscrutable."

Among the good traits of Japanese character Dr. Motoda mentions patriotism, loyalty, affection for family and relatives, love of children, cleanliness, power of adaptation, appreciation of beauty in nature, politeness, manual dexterity, and a keen intuition of the spirit of things. He offsets these virtues with such defects as lack of public spirit, devotion to red tapism, nervous self-consciousness, careless respect for the truth, official contempt for the common people, fickleness, unpunctuality, indulgence in personal criticism, clannishness, poverty of facial expression; and indulgence in physical appetites.

This would seem a fair appraisal of the Japanese character to the average foreign traveler in Japan. For our part, we should say that the Japanese were superior to us in patriotism, loyalty, cleanliness, estheticism, alertness and thoroughness, but that we were far ahead of them in our treatment of women, in business morality, in financial and industrial development, and in the qualifications we impose for the suffrage.

### THE MINISTER'S MINISTRY

**D**R. AKED, of San Francisco, acknowledges the school of experience to be the most effective agency in teaching the minister of the gospel the limitations of his own mission. Yielding to the appeal made by Mr. Ford to "the dash of healthy recklessness" in his blood, he embarked upon the ill fated peace expedition which ended for him in general disillusionment. Without waiting for a day's consideration or counsel he forsook the responsible pastorate of a large church, rushed across the continent with all speed to join the Ford party, and labored untiringly on sea and land for the success of the movement. Failure resulted, and now after months of fruitless effort he has given up his pursuit of the peace propaganda and seeks reinstatement in his former work.

Dr. Aked, however, has not changed in the least his conception of the hatefulness of war or the supreme desirability of peace. But he confesses to have learned much about the method of destroying the one and securing the other. He perceives that there is no short cut to such a divine consummation. Neither spectacular dash nor reckless generosity can achieve the desired goal. International peace is not a purchasable commodity. When it comes, it will be recognized as the fruit of organic, spiritual, ethical and social growth.

Dr. Aked's words constitute a very humiliating confession. "We went to end the war in Europe. We started more than one war of our own. We breathed an atmosphere of suspicion, of intrigue, of hostility." Of the

Peace Conference itself he says: "The strife in the trenches cannot be more bitter nor its hatreds more deadly than the strife and hatred of our conference." Such experiences have burned into the clergyman's very soul the lesson "that the business of a minister of the gospel is—to preach the gospel."

It is a warning and a call worth heeding. The exaltation of righteousness and social justice, the development of clear thinking on ethical themes, and the cultivation of the spirit of sympathy, mutual understanding and good-will are quite as necessary to universal peace as the creation of social and political organizations commensurate with the advancing needs of civilization. Ministers may well be stirred to their utmost endeavors by a true conception of their opportunity and obligation in this matter. The earnest preaching of the gospel of good-will applied to the whole of life is the greatest contribution any clergyman can make to the Peace Movement.

Preparedness for defense may safely be left to the selfish instincts of the man in the street, and the methods of settling disputes to the leaders in constructive law and government. But upon the teachers of religion must devolve the more fundamental task of creating the moral and spiritual atmosphere and life out of which—as out of nothing else—secure international peace can spring.

### CALIFORNIA AND THE SINGLE TAX

**T**HE division of our country into sovereign states has its disadvantages. There are many fields in which the difficulty of legislating uniformly for the whole nation is a serious obstacle to progress. But there is another side to the matter. Individual states can try experiments, and the rest of the country can profit by their success or failure.

California is trying to undertake such an experiment. On election day the voters of the state will have an opportunity of adopting the single tax. An amendment to the state constitution has been proposed which provides as follows:

Public revenues, state, county, municipal and district, shall be raised by the taxation of land values exclusive of improvements, and no tax or charge for revenue shall be imposed on any labor product, occupation, business or person; but this shall not prevent the assessment of incomes and inheritances to provide funds for old-age pensions, mothers' endowments and workingmen's disemployment and disability insurance.

Land holdings shall be equally assessed, according to their value for use or occupancy, without regard to any work of man thereon; this value shall be determined in municipalities and wherever else practicable, by the "Somers system," or other means of exact computation from central locations.

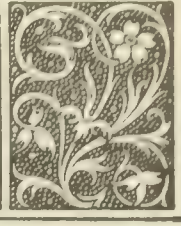
The intent of this provision is to take for public use the rental and site values of land, and to reduce land-holding to those only who live on or make productive use of it.

Conflicting provisions are hereby repealed.

The amendment is proposed by initiative petition and is to be voted on directly by the people without reference to the legislature. The petition bore 137,000 signatures, of which more than 88,000 were validated according to law. Only a few more than 74,000 were necessary to secure the submission of the amendment to the electorate.

The adoption of the single tax by California would be a splendid thing, not only because it is sound in principle, but because the people of the United States ought to have a chance to see it in operation.





His criticism of the Democratic action in the railway crisis is well set forth in his speech at Springfield, Illinois:

I stand for the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. Labor, least of all, can afford to have that principle surrendered. It is a civilized method, as opposed to the injurious contests of force, which impoverish labor and imperil the social order. The essence of the matter is a fair and reasonable hearing of all parties concerned and a just determination according to the facts. To say that fair and prompt arbitration could not have been had in this case is to indict both the administration and the American people.

Had the Executive gone at once to Congress for immediate authority to secure prompt and thorough investigation of the stated grievances in advance of action, and had he thus made instant provision for an inquiry so entirely competent as to command the respect of the country, I am satisfied there could have been no strike. We are still ruled by public opinion, and no administration need fear results if it stands firmly for essential principle.

Contrast the action of this administration with what Grover Cleveland in 1886 said with respect to labor legislation: "All legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage."

It is idle to excuse the action taken by the Adamson bill by a request for additional legislation with respect to the future. That legislation was not obtained. We are dealing with what was demanded and actually enacted.

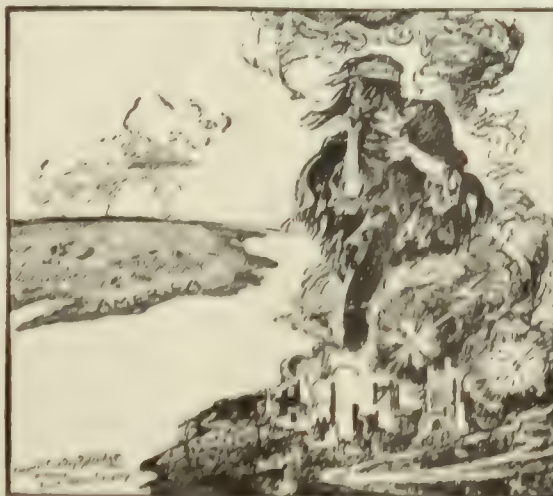
We have an unjustifiable attempt to use public sentiment with respect to another eight-hour workday in order to justify a bill which does not provide another eight-hour workday, but relates solely to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice

We can stand mistakes in policies if we are sound in method, but we cannot yield reason to the rule of force. That is the path of sure disaster. I should not take first step in that path.

In the primary election in New York the chief interest was centered, as it was in the Maine election, in what the Progressives would do. In the Republican primary Governor Whitman won the nomination over his only opponent, Congressman William M. Bennet, by an overwhelming vote; and William M. Calder secured the nomination for United States Senator over Robert Bacon by a plurality of eight thousand. In the Democratic primary Judge Samuel Seabury was unopposed for the nomination for Governor, and William F. McCombs, formerly chairman of the Democratic National Committee, secured the nomination for United States Senator without serious opposition from his opponent, the anti-Tammany candidate.

In the Progressive primary both Whitman and Seabury were candidates; and the Republican leaders naturally find in the fact that Governor Whitman secured the Progressive nomination, even tho the total vote was inconsiderable, reason for rejoicing. The Democratic leaders, however, declare that if the Republicans do not get back more of the Progressive vote than was indicated by the New York primary vote—as well as by the result in the Maine election—a Democratic victory in November is assured. The Progressive enrollment in New York was 46,000, and only about 17,000 votes were cast in the Progressive primary; so it appears that most of the Progressives have already gone somewhere else. Only the presidential election will really tell where.

Mr. Hughes on the Administration and Mexico

*C. Walderdorff in Fort Illinois, Cavalryman, Brownsville, Texas*

## EUROPE: WHAT? AN ARMY AND NO WAR?

I have only recently received this authentic information of the actual instructions that were given with respect to the Government of Mexico such as Mexico then had. John Lind was authorized by the Executive to state this proposition to a minister of another government, and this is the authorized instruction: "Huerta will be put out if he does not get out; that it is the preference of the President that it should be accomplished by domestic means if possible, but if it cannot be done by domestic means other means adequate for the purpose will be resorted to."

There is no basis for that in the recognition of the sovereignty of our neighbors. There is no basis for that in a true and correct American policy. We departed from American policy and left our citizens to suffer from the barbarities which resulted when all government was destroyed and anarchy was supreme in Mexico.

We were promised in the platform of our opponents of four years ago that the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them thruout the world and every American citizen holding or having property in any foreign country should have the full protection of the United States Government both for himself and for his property.

On the contrary, we have seen American rights abused. We have seen American lives lost, property destroyed and commerce interfered with. There was one clear duty for American administration connection with Mexico. That was the protection of American lives and American property; at all events, that was a clear and understandable duty leading to the straight path of administrative action without the shadow of turning. But instead of that there was meddling with Mexican affairs which Mexico could not understand and which cost us their friendship and respect.

I do not speak of the questions whether Huerta should or should not have been recognized. That is a matter which presents a false issue. If the administration had felt on the information it had that he had a stable government and could perform international duties then it could properly have recognized him.

If, on the other hand, it was satisfied that he did not have a stable government and could not perform the international obligations of Mexico, then it was competent to refuse recognition. But the one thing which was not proper and which had no basis was to conduct a personal war on Huerta for his extermination from Mexican politics. Yet that was what was done.

The great duty of protecting American lives and property was left unperformed while an unofficial spokesman was sent to Huerta to inform him not simply that he **would not be recognized**, but that he must eliminate himself from Mexican politics. He was told by this unofficial spokesman that he could not even be a candidate at a Mexican election. It was said that we must have a demonstration of our absolute good faith in dealing with these neighboring nations.

Yet the truth is that we did intermeddle with those affairs in a way which forfeited to us the esteem that we should have enjoyed, and finally resulted in leaving Mexico to the ravages of revolution, without protection of our citizens or the citizens of any other country. We left them to an anarchy which was indescribable and to atrocities which will not bear repetition in polite society.

There is one way and one clear way to secure the respect of Mexico and of every other nation and to maintain our prestige and our influence; one way to be really





K. K. in Luxembourg, Petrus

#### MOVING TOWARD RUSSIA

Adjutant to Franz-Josef: "Your victorious armies are leaving Austria and moving toward Russia." The "victorious armies" are being driven to the prison camps by Cossacks

helpful, and that is for America to recognize the just demands of American citizenship and protect American lives and property thruout the world, and I stand here to say that so far as I am concerned, if entrusted with executive responsibility, I shall to the utmost of my powers maintain American rights on land and sea thruout the world with respect to all nations, as to American lives, American property and American commerce.

**Mexican Affairs** Pancho Villa is the Mexican bad penny. He turns up, too, at the most inconvenient moments for his enemies. The conference at New London was progressing quietly, with the Mexican conferees nervously trying to stand pat on their proposal for the withdrawal of the American troops. Suddenly Villa, not half so dead as Señor Carranza had declared and hoped, dashed out of the hills into Chihuahua City on one of his characteristic little raids.

The stories of just what happened are at wide variance. General Trevino, Carranzista commander of the Chihuahua garrison, declares that the affair was a complete victory for the government forces, that Villa lost nearly 300 against about sixty for the city's defenders, and that the bandit chief himself is wounded again and in hiding with about 150 followers. Brigadier General Bell, however, commanding the American troops nearest to Chihuahua, has sent a report to the War Department which puts quite a different face on the matter.

General Bell reported thus:

Evidence increases to show that Villa was completely successful in his attack Saturday upon Chihuahua and accomplished all and more than he said he would do. There is diversity of opinion and statements as to the number of men with which he entered Chihuahua.

Some accounts state he only had 500, while others give him 1700, but all agree he was able to secure possession of the penitentiary, the governor's palace and the federal buildings and held them for several hours and all this with a Carranza

garrison at Chihuahua City which no one places at less than 6000.

He liberated over 200 prisoners, secured and carried away more than sixteen automobiles loaded with arms and ammunition and actually took out artillery under an escort of deserting Carranza troops. He left Chihuahua with from 1000 to 1500 more men than he entered.

Villa retired leisurely and practically without molestation. The firing by Trevino's artillery occurred after Villa troops had withdrawn.

On September 14, Trevino received a letter from Villa stating that he (Villa) would be in Chihuahua to shake hands with Trevino on the 16th, and he hoped he would have a suitable reception for him, that he might be hungry and would like to have something to eat. On the 15th of September it was reported Villa personally entered Chihuahua, was seen by many of his friends there and reconnoitred the city. Of course he was in disguise. On the night of the 15th, Villa approached Chihuahua from a camp which he had maintained for two days within twenty-two miles of that city.

After Villa, columns had secured possession of the penitentiary, the governor's palace and the federal buildings, Villa himself went into the governor's palace, went to the main balcony, displayed his face and made a short speech, which in substance was as follows: "Viva Mexico! You have not your liberty. I will give you your liberty, for I am your brother. I am going to return in a few days."

It appears there had been a banquet attended by most of Trevino's officers and that about two o'clock this banquet was finished and most of the officers of the Carranza garrison were asleep. As soon as Trevino heard of the trouble he started toward the governor's palace, but his personal escort deserted him and went over to Villa.

The party that attacked the federal building rode into the building on horseback and the guard there deserted to them. It is reported that many of the Carranza troops who were killed were killed by other Carranza troops, probably as a result of artillery firing from Santa Rosa Hill.

The complete accuracy of the story as forwarded by General Bell remains to be established. But the incident has served to re-establish Villa as the most picturesque figure in Mexico since Diaz, and has rendered vastly more difficult

the task of the Carranza delegates at New London in pressing their demand for the withdrawal of American troops. This demand seems to be definitely established as the *sine qua non* of the Mexican case by a circular sent by Señor Carranza to the governors of the various Mexican states. It reads thus:

The American press is publishing inaccurate information regarding the subjects discussed by the Mexican and American Commissioners at New London. Since the proceedings of the conferences are kept secret, reports published in newspapers hostile to Mexico should not be taken seriously. I inform you of this to advise you of the methods employed by the Republicans in the political campaign. I assure you that the Mexican Commissioners are following my instructions and are only discussing the withdrawal of American troops from our national territory.

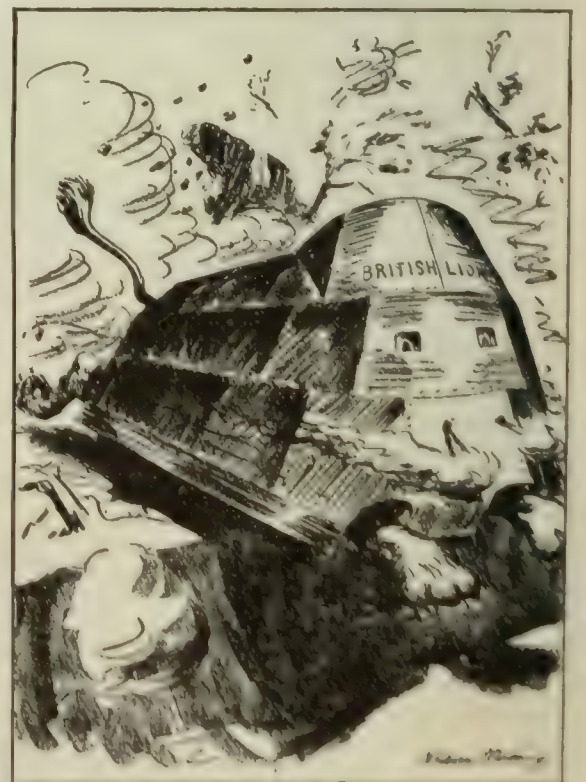
How can Carranza expect the United States to withdraw its troops while Villa is still able to operate as he did in Chihuahua?

#### The New York Strike

The street car strike in New York continued thruout the

week, tho service on nearly all the lines was considerably improved and interest centered chiefly in the saberrattling of the union leaders, who threatened a general sympathetic strike involving, perhaps, half of the 700,000 union workers in the city.

On the subway and elevated roads trains ran at normal intervals. There was a good deal of minor violence, chiefly the stoning of cars and elevated trains, which increased to the middle of the week and then subsided, after extraordinary police protection was provided and workhouse sentences had been given a number of convicted rioters. On Wednesday night a thousand policemen were distributed along crosstown lines to protect ten cars—a hundred to a car. Altho the first attempts to begin night service met with violent resistance, partial service was resumed on all the more important lines by the end of the week without much disorder.



Harding in Brooklyn Oct. 2, 1916

SOMME DRIVE!



Several conferences between Mayor Mitchel, Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, a citizens' committee of leading merchants, the union heads and the New York Railways executives proved fruitless. President T. P. Shonts of the New York Railways flatly declined to treat with the Amalgamated Association, and met all arguments by pointing to the loyal employees of the company, already organized in an independent "brotherhood" under company auspices. The union, failing to secure arbitration, and gradually losing its hold on the street-car situation, enlisted officials of the Central Federated Union and other unions in the sympathetic strike plan, and it was finally decided to call out all union workers on Wednesday on the pretext that loyal unionists could not go to their work in "scab" cars.

There was much uncertainty as to the response of the rank and file of these unions. Some ratified the strike vote, among them the longshoremen and allied unions. But others declined to strike, and it was generally thought that the claims of the union leaders were greatly exaggerated. A union boycott has been declared against all the traction lines.

**Peace in Wilkes-Barre?** There is hope of peace in Wilkes-Barre, where the street-car men have been striking for eleven months. The first difficulty came over the demand of the men for higher wages when a new contract between the Wilkes-Barre Street Railway Company and its employees was drawn up in January, 1915. Failing to agree, both sides referred the question to arbitration, but there was a nine-day strike in April because of difficulty in the selection of the third arbitrator. In July the arbitrators made an award granting a small wage increase—the amount which the company had been willing to concede, and adding a profit-sharing system. The men asked for a reconsideration, and failing to get it, struck.

### THE GREAT WAR

September 18—Allied troops occupy Florina. Germans repulse Russians from Halicz.

September 19—Germans attack in Champagne region. Italians take Austrian positions on the Carso.

September 20—Rumanians lose the Vulcan Pass in southern Transylvania. Russians advance in the Carpathians.

September 21—Bulgarians beaten back in the Dobrudja. Italians make progress east of Gorizia.

September 22—Germans launch attack at Riga. British capture mile of trenches between Flanders and Martinpuich.

September 23—Austrians blow up summit of Monte Cimone. British attack east of Combelet.

September 24—Two Zeppelins brought down in Essex. Rumanians renew assault on Austrian lines in Galcin.



Cesare in New York Evening Post



Numero, Turin

### THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

Satirical comment from both sides of the ocean on the part that Greece has played in the Great War. In the Italian cartoon Leonidas, the hero of Thermopylae, is crying, "Rise, my Three Hundred! Greece is in peril," and one of the Three Hundred replies: "Don't excite yourself, Leonidas, it isn't worth the trouble"

Long-continued violence has marked the strike. A detachment of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary was sent into the Wyoming Valley at the call of the sheriff, but as the mayor of Wilkes-Barre has not asked for their protection they have not been used within the city limits. Business in Wilkes-Barre is almost paralyzed and the whole valley is demoralized.

Representatives of the State Department of Labor now announce that they have persuaded the strike committee of the men to accept a peace plan, the details of which are still kept secret, and hope to bring the company to agree to its terms. Governor Brumbaugh has offered his services as mediator, and as he was expected at Wilkes-Barre this week, there is some prospect that he will be able to bring about a settlement of the strike.

**Civil War in Greece** The position of Greece as at once a neutral nation and a battlefield has always been difficult and is rapidly becoming impossible. The deportation of the Kavala garrison to Germany has roused the Greeks of pro-ally sympathies to a fighting pitch and they are no longer willing to obey a government that hesitates to abandon the policy of neutrality. Premier Kalogeropoulos is understood to have sent a vigorous protest to the central powers against their action, and an inspired article in a royalist newspaper contained the significant remark that "Only those are treated as prisoners who surrender to the enemy," thus intimating that the Bulgarians and Germans had been guilty of an act of war against Greece.

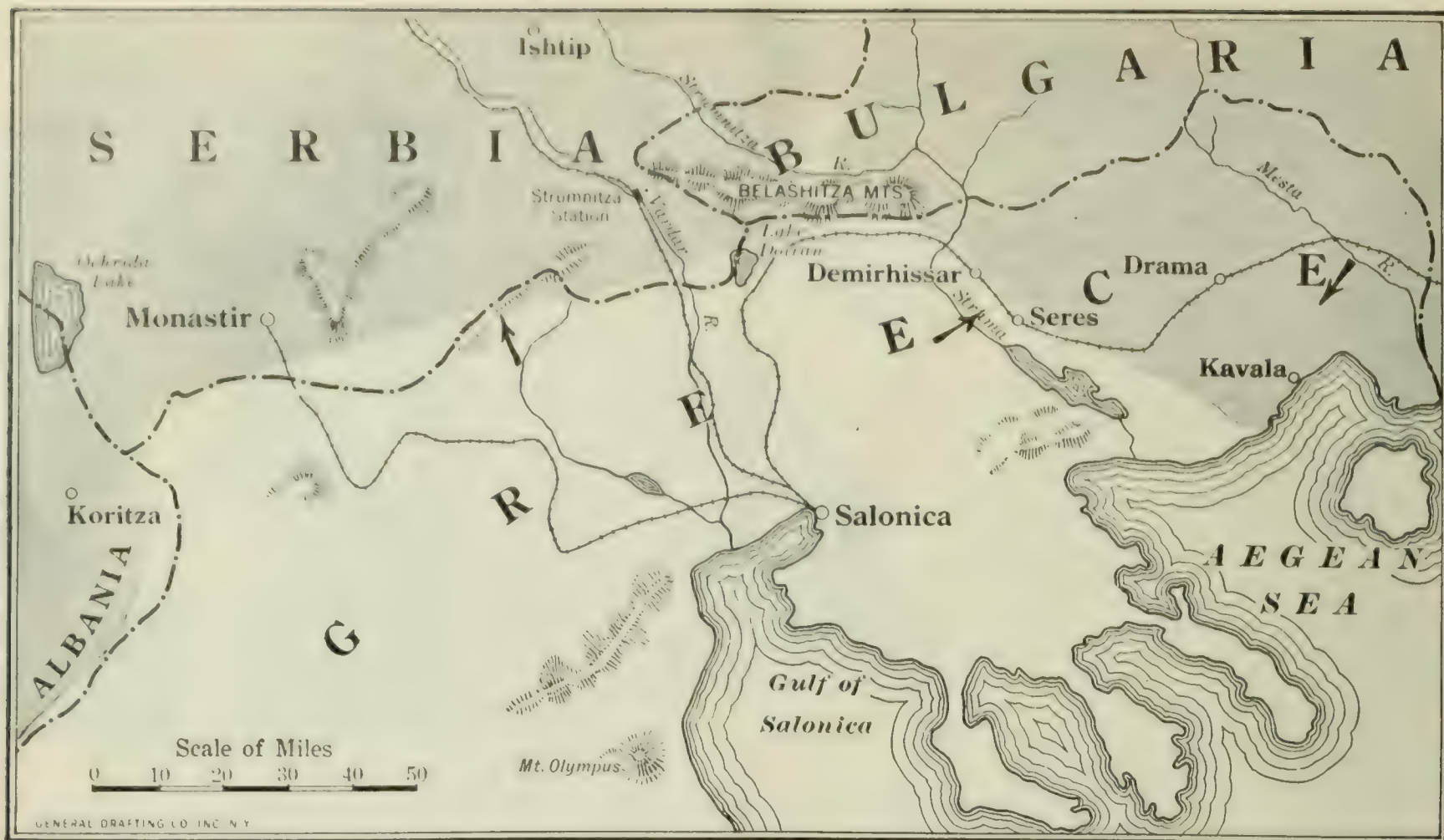
After several days delay, the German foreign office informed the Greek minister at Berlin that it might be possible to arrange for the return of the Kavala garrison to Greece if due guarantees were given that the troops on their return would not be intercepted by the

Entente authorities or punished by the Greeks for their "loyal and neutral feelings and actions." But whether the present government of Greece regards this arrangement as a satisfactory conclusion to the incident or not is now of little importance since the king and his cabinet can no longer command the obedience of the nation.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Cretan statesman who has been unreservedly on the side of the Entente allies from the first day of the war, is now as much king in all but name as Constantine. He has not yet joined the revolutionary movement which is now threatening the throne, but he has repeated his former declaration that if King Constantine did not heed the voice of the people the nation must act independently. The followers of Venizelos have passed from words to acts. Crete as the home of Venizelos early broke into full rebellion and chose a provisional government to manage local affairs. In Epirus, the mountain region of north-western Greece, in Salonica, and in many of the Aegean islands, the revolutionists have declared against the king. Royal authority is still supreme only in Athens and in the Morea.

**Monastir Endangered** The Entente Allies are painfully conscious of the advantage the Central Powers won in overrunning Serbia and occupying northern Greece. Every week of time is precious to the Allied Powers, for winter will soon check active operations in the Balkan mountains, as it will on all other battle lines in mountainous or northerly regions, and it may well be winter before the huge composite armies gathered at Salonica have advanced far enough into Bulgaria to threaten the railroads which connect Austria-Hungary with the Ottoman Empire. At present the line of battle, which one might term the "war frontier," follows the Struma





#### THE THREAT TO MONASTIR

On the western end of the Allies Balkan front a composite force of Serbs, Russians and French is pushing hard on the way to Monastir. On the rest of the line no decisive success has been won.

River, turns westwardly thru Grecian Macedonia as far as Doiran, then follows the Grecian frontier rather closely as far as Albania. The two nations, Greece and Albania, which furnish the principal battlegrounds for the contending national groups, are nominally neutral, but their neutrality is purely formal and official. Individual units of the Greek army, and to an even greater extent the undisciplined tribesmen of Albania, take whatever side in the fighting their sympathies or their views of national interest incline them to favor.

On September 18 a force of Serbians, French and Russians took the important town of Florina in north-western Greece. This victory endangered the Bulgarian occupation of Monastir, the chief city in southern Serbia, just across the frontier from Florina. The complete occupation of the town and the neighboring hills required several days, but the Serbs had the satisfaction of making raids over the border and thus fighting on the soil of their fatherland. The Bulgarians withdrew toward Monastir, abandoning the town of Viglitsa and a number of elevated positions. The Kaimakalan plateau, the capture of which is claimed by the Serbians, is in Serbian territory. It lies 7800 feet above sea level, and military experts regard it as the most important position yet won by the left wing of the Allied army in the Macedonian campaign. But an element of doubt is injected into the situation by reports from German and Bulgarian sources which minimize or deny altogether the reports of Allied victories on the Serbian frontier.

The center of the Allied army, operating in the Vardar valley and near Doiran, and the right, which faces the Struma River, have been actively en-

gaged, but without decisive results. Hitherto it has been assumed the main advance of the Allied armies would be up the Vardar, where the course of the river is paralleled by a railroad line which runs thru the heart of Serbia. But if the success of the campaign against Monastir has not been exaggerated, Serbia may be reoccupied from the southwest. On the extreme west, in Albania, the Italians report some local successes.

#### Rumania and the War

Rumania is now experiencing all the disadvantages of a nation which must wage war at the same time on two fronts, and may in this sense feel a measure of sympathy for her enemy, Austria-Hungary. Just as the Austrian army was forced to abandon its offensive in the Trentino to meet the Russian advance in Galicia, so Rumania has almost halted the invasion of Transylvania to prevent a decisive victory by the Bulgarians in the Dobrudja. At some points in Transylvania the Rumanians have made progress, but on the whole their losses during the week have overbalanced their gains. On September 20 the Austrian Government reported the recapture of the town of Petroseny, a place of 13,000 population, fifteen miles from the Rumanian border, which was taken by the Rumanians on the last day of August. At the same time the Austro-Hungarian troops occupied the heights commanding the Vulcan (or Szurdok) pass in the Transylvanian Alps, one of the main highroads of the Rumanian invasion.

The result of the Dobrudja campaign is still in doubt. The Rumanians with their Russian allies have occupied a strong entrenched position from the Danube to the Black Sea a few miles south of the railroad which runs from

Constanza to Chernavoda. The Bulgarians and their allies, under the German general, Mackensen, have occupied the Dobrudja south of the Rumanian entrenchments, holding an area only slightly less than that of the state of Connecticut. The Bulgarians have attempted to break the Rumanian lines but it is not clear that they have done so. On September 19, German and Bulgarian forces came into contact with the Rumanian defensive and won several local successes. The Rumanians, however, counter-attacked on the following day with fresh reinforcements, many of which were brought from Russia by way of the Black Sea. The Bulgarians were temporarily halted and they entrenched to save themselves from the necessity of retreat. Thus at the present time both armies in the Dobrudja have adopted the system of trench warfare which prevails in all the other European theaters of war.

#### The Russian Campaign

The Russian offensive movement has been mainly concentrated during the week in the sector facing Halicz, the "key to Lemberg." On September 16 the Russians launched a vigorous attack against Halicz, but on the 18th the Germans recaptured most of the positions they had lost. The attempt of the Russians to take this important railroad center on the Dniester has been frustrated for the present but the Russians are not wholly discouraged. They point out that they have occupied positions of strategic importance in the neighborhood of the town and that less than three weeks of fighting on the Halicz front have resulted in the capture of 25,000 prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery.

In the Carpathians the Russian forces continue to accumulate small



local gains. These are of relatively slight importance at present, but if the Russians are able to use the Carpathian passes as routes of invasion into Hungary before cold weather makes them impassable to large armies they will acquire a new significance. In the Russian district of Volhynia, which includes Kovel, both sides made attacks but without changing the general situation in that sector. Further north, not far from Riga, the Germans attacked the Russian lines with the aid of gas but were repulsed. An interesting fact in connection with the fighting near Riga is that Turkish troops under German and Austrian officers have been reported among the forces engaged in the attack. This is the first time that Turkish troops have ever been used so far north.

**The Contest for the Carso** The great desolate plateau of the Carso (or Karst) is the main barrier between the Italians and their objective, the city of Trieste. The entire region has been scientifically cross-hatched with Austrian entrenchments, and as a result the progress of the Italians has been very slow. But one after another the Austrian trenches are falling before the steady pressure of superior numbers and perhaps superior munitionment. The Austrians estimate that the Italians have brought into action on the Carso front twenty brigades of infantry, a division of cavalry, and some fifteen Bersaglieri (light infantry) battalions. The Italians have also occupied a new position near Santa Caterina, in the hills east of Gorizia. The Trentino front has also been the scene of fresh activity. Here the Italians achieved a slight advance. The Austrians countered by exploding a mine under the summit of Monte

Cimone, a position occupied by the Italians on July 24. The successful decapitation of the mountain enabled the Austrians to capture nearly 400 prisoners in the ensuing action.

In estimating the present slow progress of the Italian armies regard must be had to the fact that now for the first time Italy is sending troops to a front with which she is only indirectly concerned. Until the Italian Government recently decided to take an effective part in the Macedonian campaign for the general benefit of the cause of the Entente Allies, Italian resources had been husbanded for strictly national aims. Italian troops were sent to occupy the Trentino, which the Italians hope to make their own after the war; to capture Trieste and its neighborhood, which the Italians have long dreamed of annexing, and to Albania, where Italy claims a sphere of influence. The fuller participation of Italy in the general war involves the subordination of such political strategy to more purely military considerations. The Italian campaign in Macedonia may therefore be regarded as a fair offset to any slackening of the advance against Trieste.

**Slow Progress on the Somme** The great attack of the British on September 15 and the two days following was succeeded by a comparative lull in the intensity of the fighting north of the Somme. The Germans, too hasty perhaps in their conclusions, accounted for the slackening of the advance by the theory that the available resources for a continuation of the offensive were already seriously diminished. The most important of war time resources is man power, and German estimates place the loss of French and British in the Somme campaign as

half a million killed, seriously wounded or captured. They point out that by this terrible cost the western allies had only succeeded in reconquering three per cent of the French and Belgian territory which the Germans had occupied. If the German estimate of French and British losses is at all correct it may well be that the Somme offensive was too costly for the results it has thus far achieved. On the other hand, it must be remembered that equal losses tell more heavily upon the central powers than upon the Entente allies because the latter have the greater reserves of men. It is too early to call the campaign of the Somme a success, but we must wait for its full effects to appear before venturing to pronounce it a failure.

As has usually been the case in previous advances, the Germans took advantage of the relaxation of the allied offensive to deliver heavy counter-attacks. None of these achieved any considerable success, altho Field Marshal Hindenburg is stated to be in direct charge of the German operations in the Somme sector of the western front. By Friday the British had again resumed an effective offensive movement and occupied trenches from Martinpuich to Flers, and on the next day took more trenches east of Courcellette. The French have taken a few new positions near Combles which still holds out against capture.

There is little news from other parts of the western battle-front, altho it seems clear from such reports as both sides choose to communicate that the French hold the upper hand in the fighting before Verdun. On September 19, the Germans launched a series of attacks in the Champagne country. All of these were repulsed.



A PERSEVERING PEACE PARTY

The Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, the residuum of the Ford Peace Party, in session in Stockholm, from which it will shortly move to The Hague. Around the table, beginning at the right, are Burgomaster Carl Lindhagen of Stockholm, a member of the Swedish Parliament; Louis P. Lochner, of the United States, general secretary of the Conference; Hantken Luken, State's Attorney of Christiania, chief of publicity; Frederick Weis, professor of plant industry at the University of Copenhagen; Markward Klausen, Danish delegate, Socialist Member of the Danish Parliament and Vice Chairman of the lower House; Johan Hammann, publisher, alternate delegate from Sweden; Baron Wallen, interpreter; Niclas Giesecke, professor of international law at the University of Christiania, Norway; J. Wolterbeck-Müller, professor of international law at the University of Rotterdam, Holland; Ernst Wigforss, professor of philosophy at the University of Lund, Sweden, alternate delegate; Hans Larsson, professor of philosophy at the University of Lund, Swedish delegate; Dr. Emil Gottschalk, Member of the Swiss Parliament; J. Scherret Pademann, Member of the Swiss Parliament and President of the Swiss Group of the Interparliamentary Union. Miss Emily Green Balch, American delegate, is absent.



## WHY PROGRESSIVES WANT HUGHES

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

THE Democrats have no chance of victory unless they poll a very large Progressive vote. And in their efforts to secure it they are resorting to desperate expedients. One of them is to invest their own party—that unpromising combination of the conservative South and Tammany Hall—with the halo of Progressive policies. Another is to denounce the Republican party as the party of reaction and its leader as the candidate of the “Old Guard.” And so President Wilson declared in his speech of acceptance, with a kind of oracular finality, that “the Republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age,” while Mr. Norman Hapgood, with the same astigmatic vision, reported to *The Independent* on the eve of the Maine elections that “only the *Old Guard* is sincere behind Mr. Hughes.”

Well, the Progressives of Maine have promptly and effectively answered President Wilson and Mr. Hapgood. And those who would fain cherish their illusions may be invited to “remember the Maine” elections. The vast majority—experts say ninety per cent—of the Progressives voted the Republican ticket. Never before in the history of the state did the Republican party poll so large a vote. It swept the Maine Democrats out of the National House and Senate and restored the Republicans to control of the state.

Clearly the hope of the Progressives is in the Republican party. President Wilson’s attempt to identify the Democratic party with progressivism has failed. It was foredoomed to failure, whatever the efforts of the opportunist leader, by the character, the principles, the traditions, and the environment of the Democratic party. No state controlled by the Democratic party has ever been progressive. For triumphs of progressive legislation and administration you will look in vain among the Southern states or the industrial cities which the

Democrats control. California is the most progressive state in the Union; that distinction it owes to the work of the rank and file of the Republican party under the leadership of Hiram W. Johnson. What made Wisconsin a progressive state? The work and votes of Republicans under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette. The same story of Republican effort is true of every other state which has become or is successfully struggling to become progressive.

These actual achievements confirm the correctness of the theoretical conclusion that there is at the heart of Republicanism an element congenial with Progressivism. The case has been admirably put by Mr. Raymond Robins, the chairman of the Progressive National Convention, in his address to the Progressives of the country. Mr. Robins says:

The primary voter mass control of the Republican party is in the rural communities of the Central, Western and New England states. This group represents the highest literacy in America, is the freest from severe social and economic pressure, is in the zone of the

greatest natural tendency to industrial standardization and equality of opportunity, and inherits the tradition of Lincoln and the men who saved the Union. . . . And having preserved the integrity of the nation against the heresy of secession, will it [the Republican party] not develop and maintain a progressive national program of social and economic organization?

Turn now to the Republican leader. Mr. Hapgood’s wish and hope may have inspired him to assert that “only the *Old Guard* is sincere behind Mr. Hughes.” But Robert M. La Follette did not need to be instructed by the Maine elections. That distinguished Progressive leader had already said:

The nomination of Mr. Justice Hughes will be acceptable to the great body of progressive Republicans in this country. . . . He was not the choice of the reactionary element.

To the same effect was the testimony of Mr. Robins in the above-mentioned address:

The present leader of the Republican party won his reputation as the progressive Republican Governor of New York. He there proved himself completely independent of all boss control and demonstrated that he will take advice from many but dictation from none.

His words have been made good by deeds. His leadership is the fruit of the Progressive movement in American politics. His nomination was not two hours old when the most resourceful general of the “*Old Guard*” was dropt overboard into political oblivion. . . . Mr. Hughes’s recognition of the Progressives in the appointment of his campaign committee is a guarantee of the good faith in which he appeals for Progressive support. . . . For myself, I gladly enlist with the great majority of the Progressives of the nation under the leadership of Charles Evans Hughes.

But Mr. Hughes’s record as Governor of New York is ample demonstration of his progressivism. He was one of the first and foremost leaders of progressive Republicanism, at least in the Eastern part of the country. He declared at Chautauqua in 1908 that, paradoxical as it may seem, “human society cannot be stable unless it is progressive”; and that for the reason that growth and progress are the law of our nature.” Men’s  
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Drawn for *The Independent* by W. C. Morris

THEY DON'T MIX

"President Wilson's attempt to identify the Democratic party with progressivism has failed"



## MR. WILSON'S LEADERSHIP

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

IT has been rather invigorating to have Mr. Hughes make a leading issue out of the President's prevention of the railroad tie-up. We all desired him to make an issue of something, even if it was something he would *not* have done. To expect him to mention anything constructive that he would do is evidently too much. The policy of being extremely negative, moreover, seems to have been confirmed by the results in Maine. Maine is a state in which there are not many independent voters, and in which the so-called Progressives were almost universally disgruntled Republicans or strongly Roosevelt Republicans, rather than the kind of voters who were Progressives because they believed in progress. The result, therefore, as far as it can be separated from the dominant issue of liquor law enforcement, represents the regular party vote rather than the independent vote, which is strongest in the West, but stronger in all northern states, except a few, than it is in Maine.

Probably Mr. Hughes's campaign can best be judged from this point of view—that the organization is merely trying to hold the natural Republican plurality and does not dare, therefore, to go constructively and clearly into any of the underlying issues of the day. Mr. Hughes is being used as a respectable negative, to hold, as far as possible, the Republican vote and to act as a nucleus for whatever discontent there is, as among the Germans and the Irish Catholics. Reports to me from Catholics make me think that many of them resent having their Church made an issue, as Colonel Roosevelt has been steadily trying to make it for many months preceding the scandalous moving picture climax. The danger of trying to make a Catholic issue in the open was shown by the Republican alarm when the inside story of this picture was told by the *New York World*. Campaign speakers should secure the *World* for September 12th and 19th.

About the Germans it is hard to say. The profes-

sional leaders are certainly eager to have the President beaten, thinking a defeat will be an indication of the German-American contentions. The Lincoln *Freie Presse* says that out of twenty-eight daily and 238 weekly Democratic German papers in this country not one supports the President. But no one can say what is thought by the quiet German-American citizen, who may turn out to be more of a patriot on November 7 than has been supposed.

Many more letters than I expected have arrived in answer to the question, "Why does Mr. Hughes talk and talk and never say a thing?" The majority agree with my own view, that when a lawyer has no case he can merely abuse the other side. There are a number of striking and individual observations. For instance, a resident of New York City, giving Mr. Hughes proper credit for conscientiousness, remarks: "Fortunate is the man whose conscience puts him on the side of the powerful." Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia writes: "The mathematician Todhunter once

brought a railing accusation against Shakespeare because the great dramatist uses such expressions as 'more beautiful,' 'most dreadful,' etc. 'Beautiful,' he condescendingly explained, means 'full of beauty' and 'dreadful' means 'full of dread!' But if a thing is full, it can't be made any fuller. The kind of mind exemplified here—analytic, circumscribed, visionless—is the Hughes type. The constructive idealist whom he berated had the Wilson type."

Discussing the plan of trying to win by mere avoidance of issues, Rev. Joseph H. Miller, of the Presbyterian Church in Huntsville, Tennessee, quotes the story of a negro who was arraigned before a Memphis judge. After some examination, the judge asked him if he had anything to say, and he replied, "No, Jedge, I'se jest gwine trow myself on the ignorance ob de co't." Another reader recalls the story of the inexperienced card player who misunderstood the signals of his experienced fellow conspirator and exclaimed aloud: "How can I play the ace when I ain't got no ace?"

Mr. Hughes undoubtedly gained

a few conservative and mugwump votes by waiting until the President and Congress had prevented the railroad tie-up and then barking about it. How those fastidious objectors will compare in numbers with the plain citizens who were pleased with the act is a mere guess, but I would bet on the plain citizen being far more numerous. The mugwump type is always ready to object to the *manner* in which things are done. It is usually more interested in form than in substance. The President, to be sure, did not wait months after a strike had begun, as Mr. Roosevelt did in the Anthracite trouble, and then jump in just before it was to be settled anyhow. He decided that the country did not want a strike; that it approved the eight-hour day; and that it would be willing to wait until December for the passage of a whole legislative program making such a situation hereafter impos-

(Continued on page 41)



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

CITIZEN HUGHES TO FIREMAN WILSON: "Why didn't you investigate before you put it out?"



# EAST AND WEST

BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL BENGALI BY BASANTA KOOMAR ROY

*The blood-red line  
That crimson the Western sky  
Is not the radiant red  
Of the rays of Thy soothing dawn.  
It is rather the terrible fire of the dying day.*

*On the seashores of the West  
The funeral pyres are emitting  
The last flames  
Caught from the torch of a selfish and decadent  
Civilization.*

*The worship of energy  
In the battle fields or factories  
Is not worshipping Thee,  
The Protector of the universe.*

*Perhaps the all-embracing rays  
Of Thy light of joy  
Are lying hidden on Eastern shores  
With patience  
Under the veil of humility  
In the darkness of silent sorrow.*

*Yes, the rays of Thy light of joy  
Are lying latent  
In the East,  
To liberate  
The Soul of the World.*

## THE DILEMMA OF ASIA

BY LAJPAT RAI

RABINDRANATH TAGORE, the great Indian poet and writer, is on a visit to the United States. En route he made a short stay in Japan and delivered a few speeches in the different parts of the country. These speeches have a value of their own in so far as they represent the state of mind of a great Asiatic amid surroundings which threaten a complete transformation of the continent which has from time immemorial been the birth-place, as well as the nursery, of the great religions of the world.

Modern economic conditions have a leveling tendency which makes short business of all that mysticism and transcendentalism for which Asia has so far been famous. Mysticism as such has no place in modern life except as a source of recreation and entertainment in week ends; or as a subject which supplies a fascinating change to the worn-out soul of the modern man. There is a certain hankering after the mysterious and the unknown which is a part of human psychology, a part of human nature, permanent and indestructible. The positive sciences have not only failed to destroy it; but on the contrary have added a kind of fuel to the fire. Judged from appearances it looks as if the modern man is dead practical and can have nothing left in him which will make him respond to this hankering after the unknown and the mysterious. Yet the very success of Tagore's writings and his popularity show that the seeker after mystery in man is not dead.

*As a member of the National Indian Congress and one of the leading lawyers in Lahore, Lajpat Rai has been in close touch with the progressive movements and ideas of India. He founded the "Punjabee," one of the important papers of the Punjab province, and he has contributed widely to other Indian periodicals and to magazines in England and America. Mr. Rai is a director of the First Indian Bank of Lahore, a member of the municipal Committee of Lahore, and a leader in the New Nationalist Movement in India. He is now in this country. Rabindranath Tagore, in the course of his visit to the United States, will lecture in sixteen of our large cities. Beginning in Seattle on September 25 and ending in Boston April 1, his tour will include Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Detroit, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and New York. — THE EDITOR.*

Here a question may be asked about Tagore. Is he a mystic, a yogi, or a reformer? He is a great poet and writer without doubt. But is he a mystic? I know Tagore will very much like to be called a "yogi" but the word "mystic" in the ordinary language of the man in the street has associations which Tagore will most probably repudiate. But leaving aside the popular connotation of the word "mystic," is not every great poet a kind of mystic as well as a yogi? Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley,

Longfellow, Wordsworth, Goethe, Schiller, had they not each and all something of a mystic in their make. Yes, probably they had, but their mysticism was at best subdued. That, however, is not the case with oriental poets. Omar Khayyam, Hafiz, Jalal, Uddin Rûmé, Shamas Tabrez, Valmika, Kali Dassa, Bhavabhuti, Tulsi Dass were all great poets but the mystic in them was predominant.

The mystic in the Occident is more or less the offspring of special culture—an exception or accident; but the mystic in the Orient is born. Mysticism is inherent in the oriental blood. It is a heritage from generations uncounted. The mysticism of Tagore has been inherited. The extraordinary part of it is the way in which he has expressed it. It is the oriental drest after the occidental that has captured the western imagination. There is originality, talent, genius in it. But above all it is the oriental expressing the mysticism of his land in an occidental language, in occidental manner to the occidental people, that appeals most to the western reader.

This does not appeal to the modern Indian to the same extent. The Asiatic loves mysticism and revels in mystic poetry. Mysticism is in the air there. There is, however, such a store of it, handed down from generations, superbly expressed, that a newcomer in the field has generally to wait for more than his lifetime to be fully appreciated and become widely popular. I do not mean that Tagore is not ap-



preciated in his own country. But what I do mean is that the quality of Tagore's poetry which impresses the modern Indian is different from what enthalls the American.

It is his capacity to speak to us of things which we have learnt to associate with the Occident, in oriental garb, which appeals to us. He makes us feel proud of our past. He professes to show us the way to absorb what is best in the new world, without losing what is valuable and priceless in the old.

For more than a generation we had been taught that there was nothing valuable in our past; that at best we were a nation of dreamers, given to analyzing things and living in an atmosphere of unreality; that exposed to the searchlight of the modern West we were doomed.

Then rose a school of writers, teachers and preachers, of whom Tagore is one, that rebuked us for our faint-heartedness, for our even doubting the greatness and the wisdom of our past. They sang to us not only of our past greatness but also gave utterance to our hopes and aspirations for the future, in song and poetry. They raised our spirits by constant, touching and pathetic appeals to our manhood and our sense of self-respect. Their very lamentations were exhortations. They had hidden in them tongues of fire. They spoke in the language of religion and of yoga. They composed in mystic strains, but every thing they said, every line they wrote, every song they composed, had a double meaning. No Indian ever felt any doubt about their meaning. The masses and the classes both understood what was meant, nay, even what was not meant. As poetry, as literature, perhaps they were not to be compared with the productions of the old masters. Perhaps that may be due only to prejudice or to that halo which always surrounds the past.

Be it as it may, however, the quality in the writings of Tagore and others of his class, which holds the Indian mind, is their confidence in the capacity of the East to hold up the torch of light to the West in things which really matter to mankind, more than the thousand and one discoveries of the modern sciences, which have added so much to the comfort, the pleasure and the force of life.

The popular mind of Asia is enthralled by this confidence; the knowing mind of the West finds the change wholesome, entertaining and even arresting; yet the thoughtful among the Asiatics feel that when the utterances of men like Tagore are subjected to careful study, and search-

ing analyses, they exhibit a great uneasiness, and a fear for the future of Asia which seems to haunt them, day and night, in moments of occupation as well as leisure, in the hustle of life as well as in retirement. It is this uneasiness and fear which found expression in the speeches that Tagore made in Japan. He came to see Japan, but what he saw was a copy of Paris, London and the manufacturing centers of Europe. He was sorry, he was pained and disappointed. He uttered a cry in which is mingled the sense of disappointment and fear, with a hope that all is not yet lost.

Speaking of Japan's achievements in assimilating her life with that of the West, he said: "Japan has imported her food from the West but not her vital nature. Japan cannot altogether lose and merge herself in the scientific paraphernalia she has acquired from the West and be turned into a mere borrowing machine." Again:

You Japanese cannot with a light heart accept the modern civilization with all its tendencies, methods and structures and dream *that they are inevitable*. [The italics are mine.] . . . Once you did solve the problem of man to your own satisfaction; you had your

philosophy of life and evolved your own art of living.

Yet with all this, Tagore recognizes that when things looked gloomy for Asia and

we in Asia hypnotized ourselves into the belief that it could never by any possibility be otherwise; Japan rose from her dreams and in giant strides left centuries of inaction behind, overtaking the present time in its foremost goal . . . Japan, the child of the ancient East, has also fearlessly claimed all the gifts of the modern age for herself. This it is which has given heart to Asia . . . Japan has taught us that we must learn the watchword of the age in which we live, and answer must be given to the sentinel of time if we are to escape annihilation.

The question that naturally arises is, how can we reconcile this "must" with the "will" of our desires; how to borrow and not to borrow; how to become West and yet remain East; how to take all what is valuable, helpful, vital in the West and yet keep out what is inhuman, soulless, petty and brutal. Can we eat the chicken and also preserve its life? Tagore thinks Japan can. Addressing the Japanese he says:

Of all countries in Asia, here in Japan you have the freedom to use the material you have gathered from the West according to your genius and your need. You are fortunately not hampered from the outside. [Are they not?] Therefore your responsibility is all the greater, for *in your voice Asia shall answer the questions that Europe has submitted to the conference of man*. [The italics are by Tagore himself.] In your land the experiments will be carried on by which the East will change the aspects of the modern civilization, infusing life in it where it is a machine, substituting human heart for cold expediency, not caring so much for power and success as for harmonious and living growth, for health and beauty.

All Asia will say "Amen." But is it possible? Is it probable? Is it likely? So far the evidence supported by Japan, nay, even on a short scale, by Calcutta (the home of Tagore) and Bombay, by Shanghai and Hong-kong, does not justify our building any hopes for the realization of these wishes.

The fact is that we Asiatics are on the horns of a dilemma. Tagore has only expressed it in his own beautiful, forceful language and in his own manner, and of that we may well be proud. Yet the dilemma remains unsolved, and the march of events in Japan holds out no promise of a solution which will be after the hearts of Asiatics. A good many thoughtful Asiatics feel that we must either accept the whole or reject it at our peril. There is no half way! It is sad if it is so. It is unfortunate. It is a calamity. Yet that seems to be the end to which the finger of inexorable fate seems to point.

New York City



RABINDRANATH TAGORE





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TORPEDO DEFENSE WITH THE THREE-INCHERS

# THE AMATEUR SEA DOGS

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

ONE by one the three ships in their battle gray edged away from the navy yard docks and swung into the river. Important little tugs sputtered and kicked and hauled and shoved, and asserted their undying conviction that any battleship trying to sail without their aid would be a double copper-riveted imbecile. The big ships, gravely tolerant of their fuming officiousness, straightened out and headed down stream. From the curving span of the Brooklyn Bridge a dozen photographers and movie men focussed and snapped and ground away.

The Naval Training Cruise, newest manifestation of the popular thirst for preparedness, was on.

On the decks of the battleship "New Jersey" a couple of hundred experimental young Americans—and a few further removed from the adventurous years—stood about and slyly admired their glistening white new outfits and wondered what was to happen to them for the next few weeks. Up on the bridge the Executive Officer navigated the ship and did a little wondering along the same lines himself. For the Executive Officer of a warship is the official

scapegoat. He must keep the ship running smoothly, and everything functioning properly, and everybody doing his job. He must plan and dovetail and adjust and take up slack and coördinate—subject always to the purposes, the inspirations, the hobbies, the whims and the digestions of the Captain at his elbow, and the Admiral off there within signaling distance, and the beautiful, detached, Olympian Department at the other end of the wireless. So the Executive brooded on his responsibility and the volunteers speculated in their irresponsibility. The three ships plowed down thru the Narrows and along the Long Island coast and came to anchor among other volunteer bespattered ships in a secluded bay where they might consider together and find out what to do about it all.

Now the nine ships in that little fleet were laboring under grievous handicaps, and it wasn't their fault at all at all. They were ships of half a generation ago or less, and in the navy ten years spell obsolescence and a dozen verge on senility and decay. So they had been relegated to navy yards and the "reserve," where they would be economical and not clutter

things up. They had, when this blessed fleet set sail, a third of a crew apiece or thereabouts—and every officer from the Executive to the bo's'n's mate on the fo'castle and the water tender in the fire room knows just what particular kind of purgatory that means. Their officers were a "scratch" team; half of them came overside at the last minute with their trunks and bags and parcels, gathered together by an optimistic and resourceful Department from here and there and the other side of beyond. Not a few of them had the milk of their alma mater the Academy still wet upon their lips. And every executive, whether it is four million dollars' worth of concentrated hardware or of corporate commercialism that he manages, knows what *that* means. A ship's officers need to be welded together and seasoned by acquaintance and practise and mutual experience before they develop the indispensable team work and *esprit de corps*.

Then add to these trying conditions a delightfully amiable but aboundingly ignorant (in a marine manner of speaking) mass of two hundred and fifty landsmen per ship—largely drawn from the unique



genus "college boy"—and the task for the responsible heads of those ships looms portentous. The navy has a felicitous phrase, the "happy ship." It connotes team work, *esprit de corps*, mutual understanding and respect, cheerful willingness, abounding energy, effectiveness, and punch—in officers and crew. Its antithesis is "madhouse." I count it little less than a miracle that the good ship "New Jersey"—I would speak but of what I saw "close up," in the movie phrase—was for those four weeks under those staggering handicaps a "happy ship." There were rumors abroad in the fleet that the flagship—but the flagship has added to the complications of its existence an admiral and his staff, and besides it is forbidden by the law to judge. But it must be a fearsome thing to sail in a "madhouse."

So the official problem was a hard one, for that it was an all new one, and the straw for that particular brickmaking sparse. But the navy has a way of going and doing the job and complaining afterward, if it pleases, about the materials and the conditions thrust upon it. *Afterward*, mind you, when the job is done, and, by the same token, well done.

So they turned to and taught us what the navy is, and how the sailor-man lives, and what he needs to know and do and be and feel if the navy is to be ceaselessly ready and surpassingly good.

Now the first thing is order and the second thing is cleanliness. For a battleship is a barracks, and a power house, and a fort, and an eating house, and a magazine, and a workshop, and a storehouse, and an armory—and a ship. If everything is not in its place twenty-four hours a day and clean, it would straightway become pandemonium, the place of all the devils. There is not a square inch that has not its appointed function; if a thing is out of place, it is in something else's place—and every housekeeper knows what that means.

A bluejacket lives in three dimensions: his hammock, his clothes bag, his ditty box. His canvas hammock reposes by day, a long narrow sausage neatly bound round with precisely seven turns of his hammock lashing, in the hammock locker. By night it swings five feet above the deck, just un-

der the deck beams above, and rubbing elbows with its neighbor. To get into it is a feat of the acrobat, to lash it for stowing is a lesson in neatness and skill, to sleep in it, after the first night, solid comfort and refreshment, to leave it at five o'clock for another day of routine and labor a trial to the flesh.

The clothes bag, cylindrical, three feet by one and a half, of heavy canvas, hangs on a rack near your hammock billet, and holds all that you possess, except what goes in your ditty box. This little chest, say ten by ten by eighteen in inches, rests above your clothes bag, and holds stationery, tobacco, Bluejacket's Manual, clothes stops, soap, ki-yi (otherwise hand scrubbing brush), shoe shining outfit, and personal miscellany.

Beyond these three dimensions your personal life ends. In every other particular, you have all things in common. So there must be order in your personal existence, or the resulting chaos will bring discomfort, unhappiness and reprimand.

Not bad training that for a college boy who just naturally lives all over the shop, or even for a man who is used to a wife who picks up after him and caters to his masculine carelessness.\*

Then cleanliness. Working clothes, except in the engine and fire rooms, are white clothes, and white they must be kept. So Jack has half a bucket of fresh water twice a day to clean himself and his clothes; and the first dog watch every afternoon finds him in on his knees on the deck scrubbing trousers and jumper and underclothes and all with his little ki-yi and plentiful suds. Drastic methods they use in the navy, and topsy-turvy. For you rinse your clothes in salt water—fresh is too precious when it has all to be made by evaporation out of the sea. But

the ki-yi, plus elbow grease, does get things clean, and the eagle eye of the inspecting officer at quarters in the morning puts a premium on liberality with the elbow grease.

The ship must be kept clean, too; so at five-thirty we turn to and scrub decks with abundant salt water and sand, applied with the deck ki-yi and the indispensable muscle. Others of us inside the superstructure sweep and swab the deck, polish bright work—brass with metal polish and steel thresholds, ladders and hatch-combings with emery cloth—and wipe off paint work. Five times a day those decks are swept, and twice they are swabbed with a mop—think of it, ye housekeepers! For cleanliness is next to seamanship.

But these primary things that we learn have merely to do with living, in new surroundings and under highly restricted conditions. There are more important things we must have an inkling of; for a ship must be driven by engines, and navigated over the seas, and be able to fight, and win. Bluejackets, too, in these days of the passing of the marine, must be like 'Is Majesty's Jollies, "soldier and sailor too." So we put on leggings and cartridge belts and drill on the fo'castle among the bitts and the big black anchor chains and the ventilators, or on the quarter deck, which is not so cluttered up and more genteel like—for the quarter deck is "officers' country," just as the fo'castle is the men's "hang-out." One day, when the fleet is all foregathered in Hampton Roads, we all go ashore from our nine ships, and within the walls of Fortress Monroe we march and countermarch and evolute. The Admiral reviews us, and our officers confide to us between their teeth exactly what is in their minds, and it rains without reserve, and we get a little bit of a feeling that we're not a hopeless mob but the makings of a battalion.

Or we pile into pulling boats—not row boats, thank you—and perform endless maneuvers at the dictation of an officer in a motor launch who seems more concerned with exhausting all the flag signals in the "Deck and Boat Book" than with the limitation of our physical endurance. A boat which is scheduled on the Abandon Ship Bill to carry seventy men is a bit of a craft; and a sixteen-foot ash oar is quite a piece of timber. Even if you do



A BIT OF EXERCISE ON THE FO'CASTLE



have another man halving the wielding of it, at the end of two hours of pulling round and round in the offing you know you have been doing something.

Then day after day comes General Quarters, the thrilling bugle call that sends every man scurrying "on the double" to his battle station. If you are lucky your station is in a turret where you practise like mad at loading the twelve and eight inchers with dummy shells—that weigh just as many hundred pounds as if they were real—and bags of beans that simulate the powder bags of the real day. But the luck of the draw cannot be with every one, so squads of twenty or so go tumbling down ladders and hustling thru corridors into the bowels of the ship where the magazines and shell rooms hide under the arch of the armored protective deck. There we "break out" the dummy shells from the shell room and send them shooting up by compressed air to the turret. We pass out the bean bags thru the round hole in the magazine door—the magazine powdermen, for their sins, are locked into the magazine to consider on their pleasant surroundings and to speculate a little on what would happen if an enemy were really bowling twelve-inch shells at the outside of their particular rat trap. The powder goes up by hand, from stage to stage thru the vertical tunnel which contains the shell-hoisting machinery. Shells and powder-beans sent up, we sit and chat and drowse, while the gun crew up above is wearing itself out trying to beat the navy loading record, and coming near enough to it to make them all a little overbearing the rest of the day.

Then we stand watches, now in the cavernous fire rooms or alongside the glittering, slithering engines 'way below the water line, now on the high and lofty bridge under the contemplative stars. The engine rooms are fascinating if you like machinery—or have imagination; but the bridge is fascinating anyway—unless you are hopelessly prosaic. Two hours long are the watches for us volunteers; and from two to four in the morning is quite a stretch in the hot fire room or up where the wind whistles and the fog lies chill.

One night come the culminating hours of the war game, in which the twelve ships of our fleet—three others carrying the Annapolis cadets have joined us now—represent Blue Fleet, the defenders of our coast against attack. Somewhere off there Red Fleet—the real battleships, up to date and fully manned, of the North Atlantic Squadron—is circling round trying to effect a landing for a



"PIPE DOWN SCRUB AND WASH CLOTHES"

mythical (constructive, I believe, is the word) fleet of transports bearing an army of invasion. Our torpedo boats and scouts are scooting around, too, somewhere over the world's edge, looking for Red Fleet. Meanwhile we meander along in stately column, waiting for the information that will tell us where the enemy will try to break thru, and where we must strike our protecting blow.

Night comes down, and we steam along "ships dark." Every unnecessary light is out, and some necessary ones, we are inclined to believe, as we wander thru the gloomy 'tween-decks and "break out" our hammocks in sepulchral twilight. From ten to twelve I stand a watch on the bridge that night. It is ticklish business, this steaming in column on a none too clear night with "ships dark." The next ahead, usually a giddy amusement park of lights, shows two pin points, main truck light and "wake light." By those inconsiderable beacons we must navigate. Five hundred yards is the appointed interval, a distance we can cover, at the day's standard speed, in two minutes; and the next ahead, very much occupied with "keeping station" her five hundred yards behind the flagship, changes speed with irritating persistency. The "next ahead" is always a frolicsome individual, who keeps you guessing out of—the officer of the watch is convinced of it—pure malevolence.

Now a battleship is a ponderous object that stores up a disconcerting amount of momentum and lets it go

reluctantly. Two battleships two minutes apart are between them—even if they're a dozen years old—worth a million or so. So and therefore and accordingly, the officer of the watch on such a cheerful occasion as this here crucial night of the great war game has a nervous time of it—and the executive officer prowling about the bridge and the captain standing detached and impartial in a corner do not help to relax the nervous tension a bit. Nor do the inventive processes of the admiral which send the column chasing its tail in successive circles like a kittenish sea serpent.

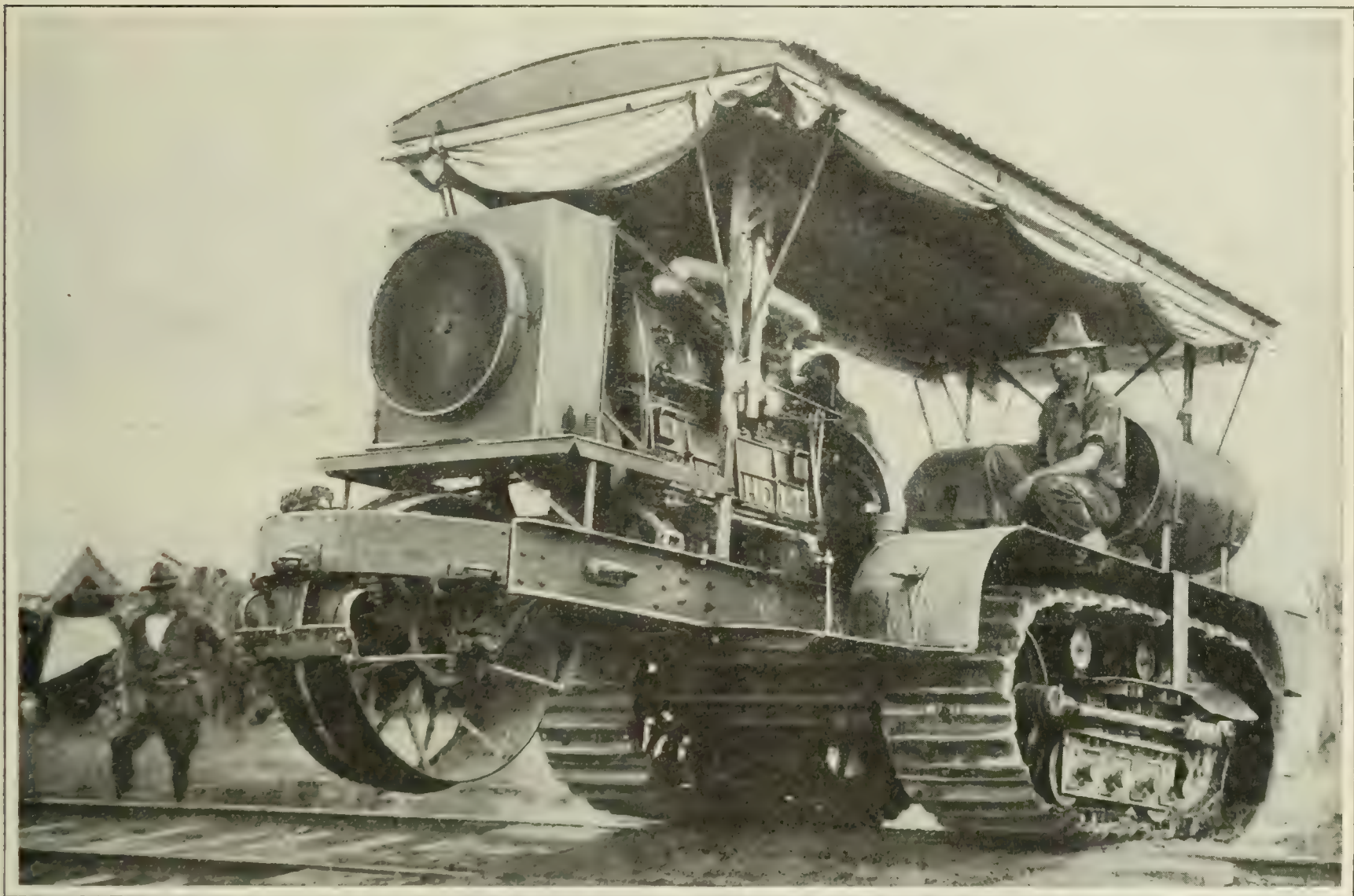
But the gods are good to us, and we make much better weather of it than the next astern, who comes stealing up on our starboard quarter to give us the time o' night and to earn our heartfelt contempt. *We* are keeping station behind the most vagarious ship in the navy, and why can't she, with us, steadiest and most reliable of them all, as "next ahead?"

So the end of the watch comes at last; and the hammock underneath the open hatch is just as welcome as tho there were no next ahead to perplex, no next astern to annoy, no flagship to distract, no enemy to look out for. Morning comes; and general quarters drags us from breakfast to our cavernous battle stations; and rumors of the enemy slip down the hatchway; and long, long after we go on deck to find Red Fleet in offensive triumph steaming along parallel to us. We have all been sunk, the umpire ship has condescended to reveal. So Red Fleet goes off about its business, and we steam on to Hampton Roads. The fo'castle explains profanely and at length just where our admiral had made his blunder. The volunteers wonder what the game was all about, and even the officers confess that they don't know and won't find out until the War College has chewed it over and digested it and written a volume or two to prove what everybody—in the fo'castle—knew before and could have told 'em if they'd only asked him.

Thus went the cruise, and so it ended. A pleasant time was had by all. We know a lot better than we did what the navy is, how it does its job, and some of the things it needs to prepare it to do that job as it must be done. It was worth the doing, and is worth the doing again. May the department learn as much from this cruise as we did. May it thank its stars that its blunders and its blindnesses—trying as they were to all concerned—could not spoil the cruise. May they profit by them next time. Then we'll all go again.



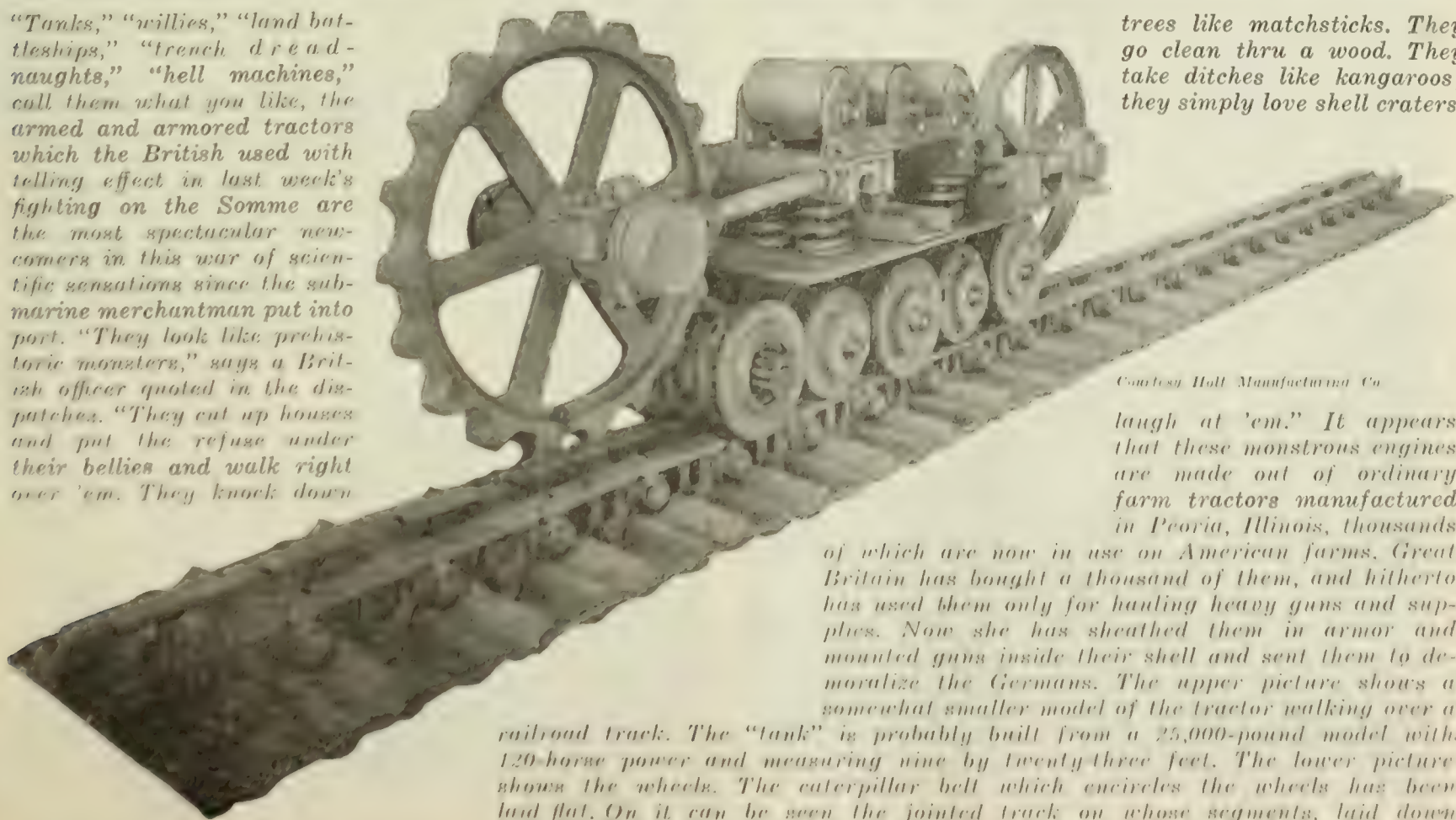
# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



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"Tanks," "willies," "land battleships," "trench dreadnaughts," "hell machines," call them what you like, the armed and armored tractors which the British used with telling effect in last week's fighting on the Somme are the most spectacular newcomers in this war of scientific sensations since the submarine merchantman put into port. "They look like prehistoric monsters," says a British officer quoted in the dispatches. "They cut up houses and put the refuge under their bellies and walk right over 'em. They knock down

trees like matchsticks. They go clean thru a wood. They take ditches like kangaroos; they simply love shell craters,



Courtesy Holt Manufacturing Co.

of which are now in use on American farms. Great Britain has bought a thousand of them, and hitherto has used them only for hauling heavy guns and supplies. Now she has sheathed them in armor and mounted guns inside their shell and sent them to demoralize the Germans. The upper picture shows a somewhat smaller model of the tractor walking over a railroad track. The "tank" is probably built from a 25,000-pound model with 120-horse power and measuring nine by twenty-three feet. The lower picture shows the wheels. The caterpillar belt which encircles the wheels has been laid flat. On it can be seen the jointed track on whose segments, laid down one by one by the advancing caterpillar treads, four or five small wheels run.





London Sphere, N. Y. H.

Fighting in the dark—star shells from the German lines at the left and from the Belgians at the right. To the eye they appear as a shooting ball of fire that for a moment lights up the terrain. The camera records them as a streak of light.



Underwood & Underwood

Ghostly enough is this Zeppelin over darkened London.



Janet M. Cummins

A bursting star shell suddenly silhouettes a French lookout.





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A widely circulated allegorical picture of "France in 1916."



American Press

Football? Mrs. Brannon helps coach the Arkansas "Aggies."



Underwood & Underwood

General Foch, who is hammering Germans along the Somme.



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Harry S. McDevitt, Pennsylvania's state efficiency expert.



# "Strict Accountability"

## as applied to the President

By FRANCIS BELLAMY

**A** LOCOMOTIVE engineer has got to have a clear record of good judgment to hold his job.

If an accident is due to his incorrect judgment, if in an emergency his mind has wobbled and he has done the wrong thing, his good intentions don't save him. Too much is at stake in the engineer's business for the public to accept any excuses whatever. Capacity for quick, right action in emergencies is the engineer's first qualification. If he falls down in one emergency, another engineer, whose record is clear, takes his place.

### Soft Excuses

That illustration was suggested by a remark made by a citizen in a political talk. Some of the glaring blunders, vacillations, and inefficiencies of the Wilson administration had been pointed out. This citizen was obliged to admit these undisputed facts, but he side-stepped them, saying:

"Well, everybody makes mistakes, and you must remember what a trying time Mr. Wilson has had."

That easy-going excuse is now the last word of many a Wilson supporter when he has been made to face, one by one, the sheer facts of the President's wrong-headed and turn-about record.

In the simpler days of our fathers we held public servants to strict account for their errors of judgment.

But in our days of softer living, a sentimentalism has soaked into much of our political thinking.

While in business we hold men to strict account because that is bread and butter; in politics, unhappily for our country, there are now a great many of these soft minds whose sympathy and weak standards lead them to excuse flagrant errors of judgment.

### The Test of Big Emergencies

The engineer who is entrusted with the welfare of a hundred millions of people has to qualify for extraordinary emergencies.

It happens to have been Mr. Wilson's fortune to engineer the country's honor and safety in a time of crisis. He must therefore be judged, fairly, by his capacity in time of trouble.

Not merely for the trouble already encountered, but for the trouble still to come. For not one of the great issues he has mishandled is ended. Their most critical developments are yet to be settled.

The first relates to Mexico. The second to Germany. The third to military preparedness. The fourth to industrial preparedness.

These issues are the protection of our citizens, the upholding of our honor, the preparation for our safety, the securing of our prosperity.

In not one of these issues has Mr. Wilson had a settled policy. In each one he has had several absolutely contradictory policies.

Nobody knows what his next policies will be.

If he knew what they would be, he would have told us definitely, instead of using high sounding, but indefinite, uncertain phrases.

### The Test of Mexico

The facts as to Mexico are undisputed. They are confirmed by Mr. Wilson's own messages and by the published papers of his State Department.

Huerta became the de facto head of Mexico just before Mr. Wilson's inauguration. Huerta was ready to give guarantees for Mexican obligations to the United States and assurances for the protection of our citizens. That is the only kind of ground on which our Government can give or refuse recognition of another government.

But Mr. Wilson swept aside the universal rule and refused recognition of Huerta because he suspected him of complicity in the death of Madero. He put a personal theory above the invariable international rule.

He has told Congress that we must not "butt in" on Mexico. But his personal attack on Huerta was the beginning of nearly four years of systematic "butting in."

He refused to accept the information of our own Ambassador, and sent to Mexico inexperienced personal emissaries who did not even know the language.

He destroyed American prestige in Mexico, and angered all classes of Mexicans by his unjustifiable intrusions, by his uninvited lectures.

He told Huerta he must get out. He told the Mexicans that they must not elect him to the presidency.

He made war on Mexico, attacking Vera Cruz, with the result that 18 American sailors and 200 Mexicans were killed, to get a salute to the flag. He did not get it and he withdrew our army in failure.

Then he pitted Carranza and Villa against Huerta. He lifted the embargo on arms, and hundreds of thousands of American guns and millions of bullets poured over the border, till Mexico became a vast slaughter house.

When Carranza became insolent, Mr. Wilson took up Villa, the champion bandit and murderer of the continent.

Then he suddenly dropped Villa, and encouraged Carranza, permitting him to march his army across our own territory to attack Villa.

When Villa attacked an American town, Mr. Wilson sent an army 300 miles into Mexico to "get Villa alive or dead," but the army was handicapped by an order forbidding it to use a railroad or enter a Mexican town.

When all Mexico resented this second war on her territory, he ordered the army to come back, without getting Villa.

In spite of the certainty that his policy would lead to collision with Mexico, Mr. Wilson did absolutely nothing for three years to increase the efficiency of our little regular army; and when we got on the brink of war he had to order out our National Guard, taking 50,000 men from their homes and business, at an untold cost of suffering to dependent families, for a service for which they were utterly unprepared, and which was entirely unnecessary if, as President, he had exercised commonsense foresight.

Mr. Wilson found a strong government in Mexico, with American lives and property safe

there. Because of his culpable intrusion the government was upset, Mexico was forced into anarchy, thousands of Americans residing there have been driven out and their business utterly destroyed, hundreds of Americans have been murdered, and nearly as many American soldiers have been killed in our two invasions there as were killed in our Spanish War.

That vast incapacity in dealing with Mexico is more than enough, by itself, to disqualify Mr. Wilson for re-election.

### The Test of Germany

Mr. Wilson has not "kept us out of war with Germany, any more than he "kept us out of war" with Mexico. But with this difference. He did get us into war with Mexico. He couldn't have got us into war with Germany if he had tried. For Germany was too busy; she had no inclination to go to war with us; and, moreover, she couldn't get at us.

But what Mr. Wilson did as to Germany was to sacrifice our national honor, and to fail to get either protection or reparation for American lives.

In February, 1915, the German Government announced its submarine programme of sinking merchant ships without warning.

Thereupon, Mr. Wilson, voicing the horror of America, wrote a note to Germany, declaring that, if Americans were killed, Germany would be held to "strict accountability." We were proud of his brave words.

But two days before the Lusitania sailed, Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, published a notice in the New York papers warning Americans not to embark on that ship.

That was a gross insolence—a foreign government addressing Americans in their own country, and directly ignoring the President's recent declaration that Americans had the right to sail the ocean as they please.

Never but once before had a foreign envoy dared to advise the American people. That was a French minister in President Washington's time, and Washington sent him home with a sharp rebuke.

When the German Ambassador printed insulting advertisement, the natural recourse for our President should have been, give him quick notice that if American lives were lost, as per his warning, he would receive his passports.

The historic method of all our great Presidents has been to avert a natural catastrophe before it happened. Jackson did that to France, Cleveland did that to England, Roosevelt did that to Germany—and each time prevented war and maintained our rights!

But Mr. Wilson let that golden opportunity slip, and took the insult without a word.

In speaking of that incident, Mr. Hughes said: "The chief function of diplomacy is prevention. Had this Government, by the use both informal and formal means, left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability' meant precisely what we said, and that should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, there would have been no destruction



CHARLES E.



American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There we had ample notice; in fact, a *published* notice."

But having let his one great chance slip, Mr. Wilson followed his double-fist note of "strict accountability" with a diminuendo series of Please-Be-Good lectures to the German Government,—with the result that more American lives were lost, and now, after a year and a half, no reparation has been made.

The truth was, the astute German Government had taken Mr. Wilson's measure,—the measure of Bryan, his Secretary of State, and the measure of Congress. With such an aggregation it was safe to take chances which would have been unsafe with Roosevelt, or McKinley, or Cleveland. For no nation on earth has a greater respect for a strong national stand than has Germany.

Would it have meant war to call the turn that day on Von Bernstorff? Mr. Hughes says, again:

"It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Not only have we a host of resources short of war to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds."

History will record that when that sudden emergency came, President Wilson failed to rise to it. He will be pitied, but not excused.

That is not all. For his pedantic lectures have exasperated the Germans and lost their friendship. The aftermath is yet to come. The President who failed in the emergency is not the engineer for the final reckoning.

### The Test of Military Preparedness

Next, review Mr. Wilson's several contradictory attitudes as to Military Preparedness.

Here are the bare facts:

In the Fall of 1914 the Mexican trouble had become so acute that our armed intervention might be required at any hour. The war in Europe was proving that the principles of humanity were powerless to keep civilized nations out of war, that altogether unprecedented methods of warfare had made former methods of preparedness obsolete, and our turn might come next.

Congressman Gardner pointed all this out, and asked for an investigation of our preparedness.

Mr. Wilson answered that it might be an interesting academic inquiry, but quite unnecessary.

Later he said in a speech that there was no reason whatever to get nervous or excited over preparedness.

A few days after the submarine sank the Lusitania Mr. Wilson made a speech in which he specifically deplored the application of patriotism to preparedness, and made the notorious remark about being "too proud to fight." This took all the edge off his "strict accountability" note to Germany; the German press commented on it and the German Government acted accordingly.

Again and again in his public utterances in 1915 Mr. Wilson opposed the growing agitation for preparedness.

But the influence of Col. Roosevelt in his popular campaign for preparedness made Mr. Wilson "stop and listen." Suddenly he saw a great light.

Then he abruptly faced the other way.

On December 18, 1915, he made an amazing speech in New York in favor of preparedness. He followed this by a tour of speech-making in the Middle West, advocating a scheme of big military expansion.

But when he got back to Washington he saw still another light. He found the Democratic majority in Congress opposed to his new doctrine. He had already forced a reluctant Congress to do several unpalatable things, but this time his hand weakened.

After all his talk he surrendered his big scheme; his able Secretary of War resigned in disgust at his capitulation.

There, in twelve months, were three contradictory policies. The wrongness of the first was proved by the about-face of the second. The insincerity of the second was proved by the piffling ineffectiveness of the third.

Have we ever had a President before who could reverse himself both forwards and backwards on such a tremendous issue in the space of a year?

This is how Mr. Hughes sums up that wobbling policy:

"In view of the warnings of the past three years it is inexcusable that we should now find ourselves in such a plight."

The country was awake and was ringing with the demand for an efficient army. Mr. Wilson had his chance to engineer it. Instead, he caught on at the end of the train. He has shown himself utterly incapable to handle our national defense. We need a President who can.

### The Test of Industrial Preparedness

When Mr. Wilson went into the presidency he demanded repudiation of our tariff for protection and a new tariff for revenue only.

As a college professor of political economy he had been an ardent free trader.

Now that he had the chance to put his college theories into practice, he refused to believe that a low tariff, for revenue only, would bring a deluge of European cheap-labor products, close our factories, and throw our workmen out of employment.

He drove the Underwood low tariff through.

In less than a year, its baleful effects had settled down. In 1914 thousands of factories had been obliged to close down. Millions of men were out of work. In New York City alone 450,000 men were unemployed. It was a high-water mark of workless men.

Here are the Government's own figures: During the first five months of 1913, while still under the Republican Tariff, our exports

exceeded our imports by \$218,848,200. But during the corresponding five months of 1914, under the Democratic Tariff, our imports exceeded our exports by \$39,154,586. The whole balance in our favor had been wiped out, and a huge balance created against us.

Then came the European War, and the frenzied call for munitions and other supplies for the armies. Ten millions of fighting men needed everything we could make for them, and their governments were ready to pay any price.

Every plant that could make anything for the fighting nations turned itself into a supply factory. Never in American history had such a stream of gold crossed the ocean to us.

And now Mr. Wilson points to this fevered plenty and says, "This is the PROSPERITY I predicted. My policy has made America opulent."

But Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, points out that as soon as the war is over we will have new and difficult problems to face. Thousands of our factories are making products for which there will suddenly be no demand. These factories will close. More men than ever will be out of work, while the higher cost of living will remain a crushing burden.

If Mr. Wilson's low tariff remains Europe will engulf our unprotected industries.

In an industrial crisis like that, do we want a President elected on the written platform that the Constitution does not permit any tariff except for revenue?

Do we want a President who told the unemployed workmen and their employers in 1914 that the hard times were only "psychological"?

Surely not!

We NEED for our President a practical man who knows the language of business;

Who comprehends the problems of the manufacturer;

Who senses the needs of transportation;

Who is on the square in labor disputes, and will neither knuckle to the capitalist nor sacrifice justice to get the labor vote;

Who figures for the country's lasting prosperity.

We can have such a President in Mr. Hughes.

All his life he has dealt with business at first hand.

In his gigantic investigation of Life Insurance, and in the regulating laws he put through when Governor, he showed his ability to straighten out big business without hurting it.

In the labor legislation he put through in New York, he secured more measures for the benefit of workmen than any other American executive.

*Elect Charles Evans Hughes in November and you will bring wisdom, backbone, efficiency and American honor into the Presidency!*



HUGHES.

Photo by

McIntire & Co.

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Write Name and Address in Margin Below



# WHAT ABOUT GERMANY?

NEW BOOKS THAT DISCUSS HER PROBLEMS FROM MANY VIEWPOINTS

IN handling the voluminous literature of the war, it is more useful to group the books by subject rather than to take them as they happen to come week by week from the press.

Of all the countries at war Germany seems to excite the most interest, to judge from the number of new books about her. Of France we hear strangely little, of Austria no more, of Russia not much, while of Italy, which used to afford material for a score of books a year, we have none of late, and the Balkans are less written of than usual. But of Germany and England, and what they think of each other, there is no end of writing.

The reader must remember that most of the books about the Germans which he is getting now are written by their enemies. Some of these like Henry de Halsalle's *Degenerate Germany* and Bainbridge's *England's Arch-Enemy*, aim to stimulate the war spirit by showing up the utter hatefulness of the foe. Others try to take an impartial standpoint, but still it is the view of a foreigner if not an inimical foreigner. It is much better for those who want really to hear the German side to hear it from the Germans themselves, and this not from British authors or even from British selections from German authors, such as Bernhardt, Treitschke and Nietzsche, but from accredited spokesmen of Germany at the present time. An opportunity to learn at first hand what the Germans have to say for themselves is afforded by the volume entitled *Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War*. This is a translation by W. W. Whitelock of *Deutschland und der Weltkrieg*, in which twenty-two professors discuss with German thoroughness—and sometimes German dullness—the various questions involved in the war, such as the meaning of *Kultur*, the rise of industrial Germany, her commercial and colonial aims, the neutrality of Belgium, the intrigues of England, Russia and France, the causes and the conduct of the war.

Professor Schevill in a course of lectures on *The Making of Modern Germany* has told very interestingly the story of the rise of Prussia and the development of the German Empire up to the outbreak of the great war. He is particularly concerned with getting the American to understand the German point of view, no easy task.

Especially interesting is his comparison of the individualism of England and America with the collectivism of Germany, both of which lay claim to the exclusive use of the word "democratic." After showing how efficiently the German Government looks after the welfare of every individual from birth to death, and how it has abolished

pauperism and curbed capitalism, he says:

The more we think about the matter the clearer it becomes that our dominant classes have abused the word democracy in their group interest. They carry the expression on their lips like a conjuring formula, but the thing they mean in their heart is not democracy but Liberalism. Liberalism, in fact, has been the genuine capitalist faith in the United States and, above all, in England thruout the industrial expansion of the nineteenth century.

It is Liberalism that asks for freedom, both political and economic, in order that its upper and middle class adherents may amass wealth and climb the ladder of happiness; but Liberalism is not in the least concerned with anything resembling an equal distribution of goods among all members of society, indeed, it is passionately opposed to any such idea.

Now Germany, which never bowed to the sway of individualism and never experienced an out-and-out capitalist rule, has declared her readiness to get along with less freedom in order to have more equality, and bases her claim to being democratic on this choice. And if democracy is the problem of the masses, the powerful engine of their material and moral uplift, I do not see how we can fail to admit that the American and English attachment to Liberalism works undemocratically and that non-Liberal, authoritative Germany is dedicated to a much more genuinely democratic course.

Now to get the opposite view turn to *The Nemesis of Docility* and read what Edmond Holmes has to say:

The Germans cheerfully submit to a domestic tyranny which is oppressive and inquisitorial in the highest conceivable degree and then allow their professors to tell them that they are the freest people in the world.

They do more than obey orders. They wait for them, look out for them, are lost without them. . . . They not only do what they are told to do and leave undone what they are forbidden to do; they also

think what they are told to think, believe what they are told to believe, say what they are told to say.

In support of this thesis Mr. Holmes cites sources ranging from the official reports of Belgian atrocities to the jokes of tourists on things *verboten*, an abundance of evidence certainly, but since many of his criticisms of the bureaucracy are quoted from German authors it is evident that not all the Germans are "docile," as he would have us think.

To those who are conscious of a growing prejudice against Germany and who are willing to have that prejudice rectified, no better book can be recommended than *The German Spirit*, by Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard. It consists of three addresses: one written before the war, one at the beginning of the war and one recently, yet they do not differ greatly in opinion or in tone. The characteristics of the German spirit, as Professor Francke interprets it, are duty, devotion, self sacrifice to an ideal, thoroughness, truthfulness, slowness, solidity, and mysticism. He repudiates the idea that there is a decided break between the old Germany and the new, tho he frankly recognized a certain deterioration of taste and character due to commercial prosperity and national aggrandizement. The letters from the German soldiers which he publishes are very touching and may serve in part as an antidote for the horrors recorded in the diaries of the German soldiers which their enemies have published.

Dr. Krüger's *Government and Politics of the German Empire*, is the first of a series of "Handbooks of Modern Governments," which promise to be very useful for reference and reading. It is concise, comprehensive and careful. It keeps strictly to the facts and seems to be quite unaffected by the passions and prejudices of the war. An excellent annotated list of books and articles is appended.

Poultney Bigelow, in his *Prussian Memories*, provides further instances of the brutality and tyranny of the German official class in various parts of the world. His *Memories* begin in 1864 when he played Indian at Potsdam with the present Kaiser and his brother Prince Henry. Mr. Bigelow is always interesting, for he hits right and left, and he tells what he has seen in his globe-trotting without fear or favor. The German colonial administrator and the American consul come in for the hardest knocks.

The little volume with the taking title, *Because I Am a German*, by Hermann Frenau, is chiefly devoted to a defense of *J'Accuse*, the book by an anonymous German accusing Germany of being responsible for the war.



A PRESENT FROM HOME  
"Do they think we're a bloomin' picnic?"



Frenau, who is a Prussian, but a pacifist and a democrat, declares that "War in the modern world is a crime and its instigators are criminals in the legal sense of the word," and he demands the trial and punishment of the individuals who instigated it. Needless to say this book, like *J'Accuse*, has been prohibited in Germany.

*Germany of To-Day* is a book written from the inside by an outsider. The author, Professor Fullerton of Columbia, was the first American exchange professor to the University of Vienna, and he had been living in Munich for ten months of the war when he wrote the volume as an attempt to promote a better understanding among civilized Germans. He discusses dispassionately the German Government, army organization, colonial policy and the educational system and finds many things to admire, such as the cheapness and fairness of law courts, the protection of servants and working classes, the care for the unfortunate, the elimination of illiteracy, the prevention of fraudulent advertising and unfair competition, and the security of life, position and property.

For a more complete account of German economic legislation we must refer to *Socialized Germany*, by the present Commissioner of Immigration, Frederic C. Howe. This ranks next to Dawson's *Evolution of Modern Germany* as a storehouse of facts and it is more interestingly written.

The rapid rise of Germany into one of the great industrial nations of the world is due to the fact that here, more than elsewhere, the methods of efficient business management have been applied to political affairs. It is this, as Mr. Howe says, that "has made Germany a menace and a model, a problem to statesmen of other countries and a pathfinder in social reform," but he adds, lest we should think he wished us to swallow Germany whole, "the institutions which Germany has developed, and the efficiency that has been achieved, are in no way inconsistent with democracy."

Walter Wellman dedicates his book,

**EXCHANGE.**—Corporal would exchange a wristlet watch (not going) for a spring mattress or a tin of MacConochie's Rations.

**WANTED.**—Some nice girls to stroll with on the Engineers' North Pier.

**WANTED.**—Fifty thousand Turkish prisoners for wharf-lumping, road-making, and building officers' dugouts. Plenty of permanent work for men of right stamp. Apply any beach fatigue party—Australian N. Z. Army Corps.

**FULL** private wishes to buy guide book to London. Places safe from Zeppelin to be marked with a cross.

**TO LET.**—Nice dugout on the skyline. Owner leaving for field hospital.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**MAN** with good memory would like the job of taking messages from the troops to friends in Cairo.

#### FROM THE ANZAC BOOK

These advertisements and the drawing on the opposite page are taken from the Anzac Book, written and illustrated by the men in the Gallipoli trenches in 1915. It is published by Funk and Wagnalls for the benefit of patriotic funds connected with the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps

*The German Republic*, "To the German People whom the world has loved and in whom the world still has faith," and in it he represents the German people as saying all the things that we should like to have them say but which they show no signs of saying yet, that they were deceived, that they repent of the "Lusitania," that they owe the American people a debt of gratitude for their sublime patience, and that they demand a republic and universal disarmament. If Mr. Wellman's forecast of the future comes true he will deserve to be called the greatest of prophets, for nothing is more improbable.

Bernadotte E. Schmitt, to judge from his name, is qualified by descent to deal fairly with France and Germany, and since he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, he must also be familiar with the American and the British viewpoints. His book, *England and Germany, 1740-1914*, fulfils these anticipa-

tions from its authorship, for altho he arrives at a conclusion adverse to Germany, he considers the evidence dispassionately and with a scholarly grasp of all of the factors of the problem. His discussion of the growth of Anglo-German antagonism during the last quarter of a century is the most clear and complete that we have seen anywhere, and his abundant references show that he has thoroly studied the literature of his subject from diplomatic documents and trade reports to magazine articles and polemic pamphlets. His treatment of Morocco and the Near East where Germany came into conflict with the Entente is especially valuable.

Baron Friedrich von Hügel is exceptionally well qualified to write on the delicate question of racial psychology for his father was a Bavarian and his mother a Scotch woman; he was born in Florence and has spent most of his life in Vienna and London. He discusses *The German Soul* from a pro-Ally and Roman Catholic standpoint but without bitterness toward Prussia or Protestantism. Here is a bit of his comparative psychology:

The English faults are, upon the whole, Defects; the German faults are, upon the whole, Excesses. The English are too loosely-knit, go-as-you-please, fragmentary, inarticulate; a continuous compromise and individual self-consciousness. The Germans are too tightly buckled-up, too much planned and prepared, too deliberately ambitious and insatiable, too readily oblivious of others—especially of their own need of others, of esteeming others and being esteemed by them.

*Degenerate Germany*, by Henry de Halsalle. London. Laurie. *England's Arch-Enemy*, by O. Bainbridge. London. Drane. *Modern Germany in Relation to the Great War*, tr. by W. W. Whitelock. Kennerley. \$2. *The Making of Modern Germany*, by F. Shevill. Chicago. McClurg. \$1.25. *The Nemesis of Docility*, by Edmund Holmes. Dutton. \$1.75. *The German Spirit*, by Kuno Francke. Holt. \$1. *The Government and Politics of the German Empire*, by F.-K. Krüger. Yonkers, (N. Y.) World Book Company. \$1.20. *Prussian Memories*, by Poultney Bigelow. Putnam. \$1.25. *Because I Am a German*, by Hermann Frenau. Dutton. \$1. *J'Accuse*, tr. by A. Gray. Doran. \$1.50. *Germany of Today*, by G. S. Fullerton. Indianapolis. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1. *Socialized Germany*, by W. H. Dawson. Scribner. \$1.50. *The German Republic*, by Walter Wellman. Dutton. \$1. *England and Germany, 1740-1914*, by B. E. Schmitt. Princeton Univ. Press. \$2. *The German Soul*, by Friedrich von Hügel. Dutton. \$1.

## A HILL IN PICARDY

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

There is a little hill in Picardy  
That, in the bygone days, was fair to see  
With silvery leaves of the slim poplar tree.  
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

White were the boles as are a maiden's hands;  
And there were willow withes and hazel wands,  
And ferns, with frail antennae of their fronds.  
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

And there the purple violets made spring  
A dream of loveliness; many a tender thing—  
Vervain and vetch—added its glamouring.  
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

And there was morn and vesper song of birds  
Whereto the wind joined with its joyous words;  
And there was kindly shade for the sleek herds.  
Ah, lovely little hill in Picardy!

But now—but now—what is there left to see  
Save desolation? Riven earth and tree  
And lines of crosses tell their tale. Ah, me,  
This lonely little hill in Picardy!



# MOTOR PROGRESS

*Conducted by John Chapman Hilder*  
EDITOR OF "MOTOR LIFE"

## MOTORIZING FOR BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

IT is difficult to believe that in this era of efficiency the great mass of business men have not yet realized the value of the commercial motor. Yet figures prove this to be true. Only one per cent of the logical users of commercial motor cars in this country are actual users.

There are commercial motors of many types, designed to fit various lines of business. Some are run by gasoline, some by electricity and some by steam. All have their virtues when given the appropriate task. In subsequent articles I shall deal with the various types and the work for which they are especially suited in detail. My purpose at this time is to pave the way by telling a few of the many hundred instances in which the commercial motor has proved its right not alone to recognition, but to acclamation.

FIRST in everybody's mind comes the work of the motor truck and the tractor in the Great War—the most colossal business enterprise of our age. If ever a piece of mechanism received a more grueling test of practical worth than that undergone by the motor truck on the battle grounds of Europe, the world has yet to hear of it. Day after day, in fair weather and foul, over roads ranging from the boulevard to the mud slough, vast trains of motor trucks and tractors have kept up a steady pace, running as consistently as a Greenwich chronometer. They have carried men, supplies, ammunition, guns, searchlights, wireless apparatus and also the wounded. They have hauled and maneuvered heavy howitzers and mortars which, if hitched to horses, would never have reached the front. Equipped with armor-plate and machine guns they have wrought havoc in many a charge. And in their newest rôle of land battleship they have once again proved their terrible efficiency. It may well be said that the armies of Europe are literally kept in the field by the motor truck and by the tractor.

The Mexican situation in this country has done its share toward demonstrating the value of a motorized army. A new record in transportation annals has just been established by the United States Army Truck Train No. 13 in a run from Columbus, New Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas. The train was composed of thirty-one three-ton trucks which covered a distance of more than eight hundred miles in thirteen days actual running time. Two days were spent in El Paso and two on the road, making the total elapsed time seventeen days. According to the United States Army regulations, the standard day's journey for a four-mule team is seventeen miles. Thus it would have required at least forty-seven days, exclusive of

the four days lost en route, for this trip to have been made by mule team—a comparison which shows clearly the relative merits of the old and new style of military transportation.

NOW for a few authentic figures on motor truck operation in peaceful quarters. (The names of the business firms and the makes of trucks will be furnished on request.)

A Boston firm whose business necessitates the haulage of crushed stone and gravel have found that one five-ton truck has enabled them to retire three horse teams. Performances not possible to any other delivery medium have been achieved for them by the trucks, of which they have three. In time of rush, one truck in ten and a half hours, from seven in the morning till six at night, allowing a half hour for luncheon, delivered ninety tons, making sixteen trips and covering eighty-five miles.

It is quite within the average for the firm to get fifty miles a day from its trucks, tho most of the hauls are to building operations within the limits of the city. Altho the firm still maintains horses for nearby work, it is not replacing those that die, except with motor power.

Another big company cut its delivery costs in half by applying a five-ton truck to its hauling problems. Raw material is hauled to the plant, and the finished product carried for railroad shipment. The truck does the work both ways.

By horse drawn wagons it used to cost 70 cents per ton for this hauling. With the truck this figure varies from 28 cents to 40 cents per ton, the larger figure resulting when there is big outlay for repairs or new tires. The average is figured to be close to 34 cents per ton, a fifty per cent saving as against 70 cents per ton by horse.

A NEW YORK coal company has found that in every kind of work where there has been a comparison the advantage is all in favor of the truck.

On a five-mile return trip, a truck can make twelve trips and deliver sixty tons of coal. Under the most favorable conditions a horse-drawn team could in the same time haul four loads or

twenty tons. In bad weather the horses would be doing well if they negotiated three loads, and in some cases would be compelled to cut their loads one or two tons each trip.

The three three-horse teams required to do the work of one truck would cost daily, everything allowed for, including the wages of the drivers, \$24. The truck with all its factors would be close to \$15, tho present prices of gasoline might raise the price a trifle. Therefore the truck, in this comparison, saves eight or nine dollars every day.

With the truck it is possible in one hour to make a return trip of eight and a half miles, and deliver five tons of coal. Horses would require two and a half hours for the same trip and come back exhausted.

ONE of the greatest engineering projects that has ever been attempted on the Pacific Coast is the building of the Twin Peaks Tunnel in San Francisco. The tunnel begins at the end of Market street and runs directly thru the Twin Peaks, a distance of two and a half miles. When completed it will open up for settlement some of the city's most beautiful territory and will be the main artery of travel between the city and the comparatively level land extending to the south.

Before the advent of the motor trucks the cost would have been prohibitive, but the contractors who tackled the task knew the possibilities of the trucks and purchased them in fleets before starting the work. The ability of the trucks to turn within the narrow confines of the tunnel, the rapidity with which they receive and dump their loads, and the short space of time it requires for them to deliver their five-ton load of rock and earth have saved large sums of money and speeded up the completion of the undertaking.

So far I have mentioned only large trucks, engaged in very heavy work. The savings made by using the lighter vehicles in lines to which they are adapted are even greater. Department stores, grocery, hardware and other retail stores, furniture dealers, piano dealers, florists, truck farmers, in fact all business houses or individuals whose work necessitates hauling or delivery systems can cut down their costs by replacing the horse by the commercial motor.

Look under the hood of the average motor car and you will find that there are accumulations of dirt and grease in most of its inaccessible corners. There is a little device on the market to remove this dirt. It consists of a nozzle, two tubes and a handle. One tube is attached to an air pump, the other placed in a can of kerosene. Pump the air and point the nozzle at the spot to be cleaned. The kerosene spray removes the dirt. This outfit costs \$1.50.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While *The Independent* cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product.



# Articles by the Four Candidates For President of the United States

will appear in The Independent between now and Election Day. In these signed articles the candidates will present the appeal of their parties to the nation, will state their position on the great issues and give the reasons why they should be supported at the polls in November.

## Charles E. Hughes

Republican candidate for President, will speak for the Republican Party in The Independent of October 9.

## Woodrow Wilson

Democratic candidate for President, will speak for the Democratic Party in The Independent of October 23.

## Allan L. Benson

Socialist candidate for President, will speak for the Socialist Party in The Independent of October 30, and in the same number

## J. Frank Hanly

Prohibition candidate for President will set forth the principles of the Prohibition Party.

## Six Presidential Campaign Numbers

of The Independent will appear consecutively beginning next week and culminating with the Election Number on November 13.

Norman Hapgood and Jacob Gould Schurman in The Independent's dual series entitled "Both Sides of the Campaign" are presenting the case for the Democratic and the Republican parties, respectively.

This important feature will continue in The Independent on October 16 and November 6.

Special covers, new portraits, original cartoons, pictures and editorials, will contribute to the political interest of these campaign numbers. Follow them closely and keep your election facts in order, your mind clear on the issues, and your estimate of the men well grounded.

# The Independent

With Which Is Incorporated  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**



# THE NEW BOOKS

## TUSKEEGEE

There will come in time, for the students of the school he founded, for the thousands of his race, to whom he was beloved friend as well as prophet, a personal record of *Booker T. Washington*, recording "his habit as he lived." Dr. Riley's biography centers about the work and the times, rather than the personality. Yet in some ways it gives more of the man than does "Up from Slavery," because it is free to emphasize characteristics and conditions. Himself a white man laboring for the colored race in the Black Belt, Dr. Riley is especially fitted to analyze Washington's aims, methods and results, and to consider his attitude in regard to the great wrongs under which the colored people, North as well as South, still struggle. "He could at any time have inflamed his people with a word, and at any moment have precipitated slaughter and blood," and this very power made him the more silent, that yearly list of lynchings his most terrible indictment against the white man's civilization.

Booker Washington was not a brilliant man. But he had wisdom and he had a dauntless courage before obstacles; these and his absolute sincerity and devotion seem to have been the secrets of his power. The discouraged little laborer of the salt mines; the Hampton janitor, daily scouring his one suit; the eager young man, confronted by a school minus building, land and money; the teacher pawning his silver watch for \$15 to make a third trial of the brickmaking against which were aligned teachers, pupils and parents; these are dramatic figures.

*The Life and Times of Booker T. Washington*, by B. F. Riley. Revell, \$1.50.

## A STORY OF KENT

Mr. Phillpotts has in his recent novels described some of the great industries of England—in "Old Delabole," the story of slate-mining; in "Brunel's Tower" the processes of pottery; in *The Green Alleys* he pictures County Kent in the glory of the hop-harvest. No more beautiful description of that loveliest landscape could have been given by any living English novelist.

Mr. Phillpotts' rustics are wholesome in their lives and racily wise in their talk. The idyl of the blossoming and heavily fruited hop fields and the loves of handsome young men and maidens who walk thru the "green alleys" are harshly broken across by the coming of the Great War, which sweeps the young men from the Kentish fields to the trenches in Flanders, and sets the girls to men's tasks of stringing twine and setting poles, as well as their ancient and poetic work of picking the ripe hops. The story ends "without a carriageable man left in Kent," but with the hope of the return of Nathan and Nicholas and the other khaki clad

lads we have learned to like and to respect, when the war shall be over and the sword exchanged for the pruning-knife.

*The Green Alleys*, by Eden Phillpotts. Macmillan. \$1.50.

## HEALTH

The opportunity of the individual to contribute to his own health is cheerfully discussed in a series of "chatty" papers by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in *Side-Stepping Ill Health*. It is rarely that an author combines technical

knowledge, common sense and a pleasant, simple style as in this book. The activities of the community in furthering the health of its members are considered by Dr. Henry B. Hemmingway, in *American Health Problems*. The author points out both the scientific and the social changes that make this kind of work necessary, the problems of medical and sanitary education, the training of health officials and the administrative problems are clearly set forth. The book is intended to appeal especially to women—and it makes a good appeal.

*Side-Stepping Ill Health*, by E. F. Bowers. Boston, Little, Brown. \$1.35. *American Health Problems*, by H. B. Hemmingway. Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.25.

## UNCOMMON SENSE

"Nonsense is never harmless" says Agnes Repplier in one of the keenly thoughtful and brilliantly phrased essays that make up her latest book, *Counter-Currents*, and with stimulating common sense she proceeds to attack some of the prevailing "nonsense" that seems to govern public opinion today. "Our Loss of Nerve," "The Repeal of Reticence," "Cost of Modern Sentiment" and "Americanism" are particularly keen criticisms of the modern willingness to drift with the current and not bother to steer—a tendency which Miss Repplier thinks must result in weakened mental vigor, for "people who pin their faith to a catchword never feel the necessity of understanding anything."

*Counter-Currents*, by Agnes Repplier. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.25.

## ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Dr. Gulick, in *America and the Orient*, discusses, out of his long experience in Japan, the relations and responsibilities of the United States with China and Japan and the solution of their grave problems by understanding and justice, or by force. The immigration difficulty he attacks by a scheme for percentage limitation, applying to all nationalities, a plan original and apparently so workable and just, that one would like to see tried. Only why so much less care for the education of the mothers than of the laborers?

Among the practical steps making toward peace he suggests the guaranteeing of the independence of the Philippines by an agreement of the powers and the neutralizing of the Pacific, with the dismantling of those naval bases that serve as stepping stones between East and West.

Like Dr. Gulick, Thomas F. Millard pleads for justice and frankness as the solutions of *Our Eastern Question*. These he finds already embodied in the Hay Doctrine, now virtually abrogated. Of this he says:

The signing of a treaty will no more enforce it than putting a law on the statute books will enforce the law. The United States Government got the powers to agree to the Hay Doctrine and then seemed to

## FOR DEBATERS

A most suggestive and helpful book to all who are called on to address any sort of audience, is *Public Speaking*, by James Albert Winans, of Cornell University. (Ithaca: Sewall Publishing Co., \$1.50.)

A curious work prepared for students of public speaking is Dr. J. A. Mosher's *Essentials of Effective Gesture*. It has a discussion of the theory of gesture, explanatory diagrams, and declamations for practice. (Macmillan, \$1.)

Such a study of the various forms of briefs and the reason for each as is found in *The Brief and Selections for Briefing*, by C. L. Maxey, of Williams, would be most helpful to any debater whether definitely studying argumentation, of which it is a textbook, or not. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.25.)

A useful reference book for all who are in any way taking part in the present discussions on the vital questions of Peace, War and Preparedness is the collection of *Selected Quotations on Peace and War*. (Commission on Christian Education, \$1.)

The pamphlet, *Woman Suffrage, a Study Outline*, prepared by J. L. Wilson, contains a very full bibliography for the study of the movement from its beginnings to the latest results, and to the training of suffrage speakers. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, 25 cents.)

Briefs and selected articles on *Unemployment*, compiled by J. E. Johnsen, is another issue in the invaluable Debater's Handbook Series.

A timely book is the new and enlarged edition of the *Monroe Doctrine* compiled by E. N. Phelps. This contains many articles dealing with South and Central America and Pan Americanism.

The second handbook of selected articles on the *European War*, aims to treat impartially of Germany and her allies and most space to the relations of the United States to the war.

The new edition of *World Peace* adds to the matter published before the outbreak of the Great War some practical considerations made clear by recent events and considers this topic from the grounds both of arbitration and disarmament.

The Debater's Handbook of *Woman Suffrage* is out in a third edition, with more than a hundred pages of new reprints and a bibliography of important articles published since 1912. This is probably the most useful single volume there is for suffrage workers. (White Plains, New York: Wilson, \$1 each.)



think it had done its part. The doctrine was left for other powers to enforce or to enforce itself.

Some such agreement is the only preventive of aggression and injustice and, in their train, war. But to win the powers to this we must be willing to take our share of enforcing the agreement should need arise.

Besides this immediately practical application of the theory of the "League to Enforce Peace," the book contains a full study of the Chinese Revolution, and a discussion of the recent acts and the intents of Japan which Mr. Millard, as editor of the *China Press* of Shanghai, naturally does not see quite favorably.

*America and the Orient*, by Sidney L. Gulick. Missionary Education Movement, 50 cents. *Our Eastern Question*, by T. H. Millard, Century, \$3.

### SERMONS IN STONES

The essays of John Burroughs' new volume, *Under the Apple Trees*, lean more toward philosophy than nature, tho there is a delightful record of a chipmunk and the reflections of a troglodyte will be appreciated by any one reared among rocky hillsides. For the philosophy, it has to do with instinct again, *The Primal Mind*, a title that should soften those animal lovers who do not forgive the genial sage of Slab-sides for his denial of reason to their dogs. There is a paper on the Prophet of the Soul, Bergson; and on free will within circles of binding but unfelt necessities; and on "natural selection," with always the recurring question as to the beginning of it all, the "original push" that lies behind all development.

*Under the Apple Trees*, by John Burroughs, Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.25.

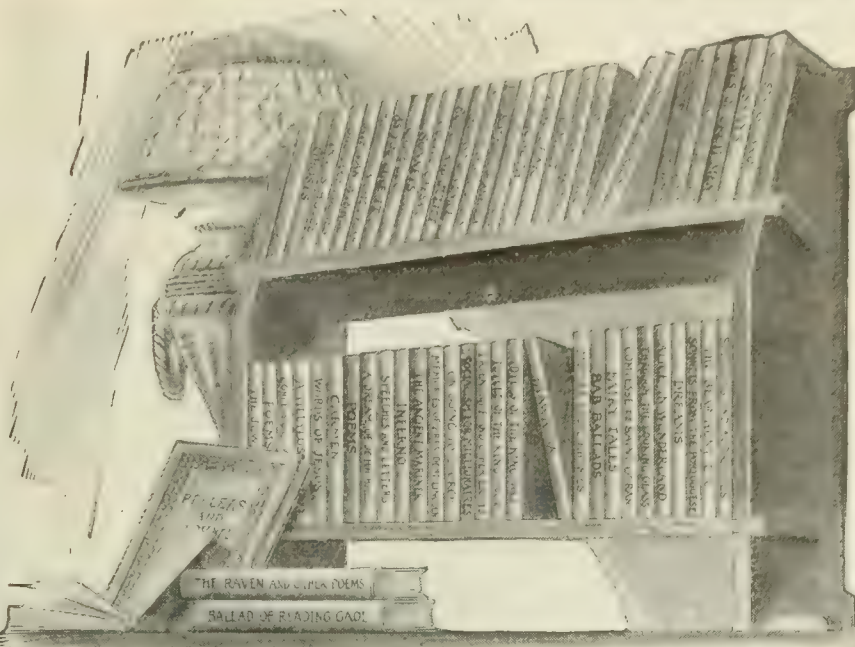
### BERGSONIAN FAITH

Professor Miller of Princeton differs from the Pope in that he finds the philosophy of Henri Bergson compatible with Christianity. Doubtless this is because the Princeton conception of Christianity differs from the Papal. In his *Bergson and Religion* Professor Miller considers and refutes the various and mutually contradictory criticisms that have been raised against Bergson on doctrinal grounds. He does not attempt to construe the Jewish philosopher into an evangelical Christian, but he does show—and we believe quite correctly—that Bergson, by his emphasis upon faith, religious experience and religious insight, furnishes a new and inspiring conception of the world that is much needed in the present age. As the author says: "It will be welcomed by all true religionists who long for God but are weary of some of His dogmatic self-appointed emissaries."

Bergson himself, in summing up the message of his three volumes, says:

From all this we derive a clear idea of a free and creating God, producing matter and life at once, whose creative effort is continued, in a vital direction, by the evolution of species and the construction of human personalities.

Bergson's conception of God as creative activity reminds us of the saying of Kung Chi, the grandson of Confucius, that "what God does, that is



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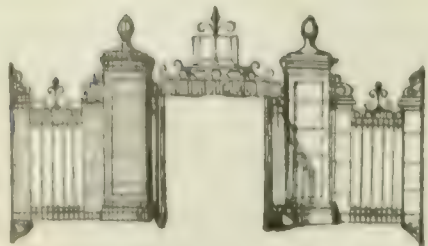
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*Bergson and Religion*, by L. H. Miller. Holt, \$1.00.

## PROBLEMS OF SOCIETY

One of the striking features of present day college education is the groping of the leaders for something to take the place of the classic history, abortive science, and mathematics courses that never went far enough to "function." It is significant that the new substitute is so frequently some introduction to "social science." No one knows exactly what social science is, but there is an idea that college students ought to know something more about their social environment than they can learn from newspaper editorials or keynote speeches. This is particularly true of the smaller colleges that have clung most firmly to the classical traditions and have been most sheltered from current social changes.

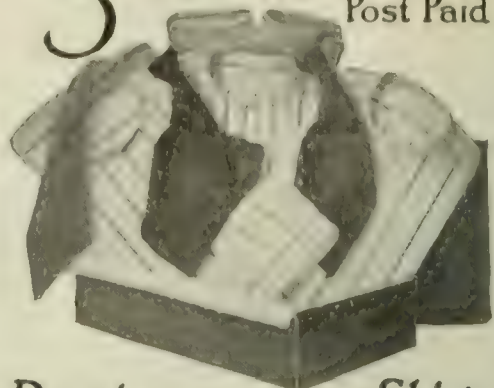
An excellent introduction to *Social Problems* is the little book by Professor E. T. Towne, of Carleton College, since it assumes inexperience in instructor as well as in student. There are chapters on population, immigration, child labor, unemployment, the delinquent classes, liquor, poverty, with good outlines, review questions, detail references, useful suggestions for study, diagrams, tables and pictures. Each chapter is well worked out. Unfortunately, the student can "learn" all that the book offers and pass his examinations satisfactorily without ever discovering the interrelations of the various problems to each other and to more fundamental problems. However, it is a good beginning.

One of the problems presented in this book, that of poverty, is treated in a comprehensive and scientific manner by Professor Parmelee, of the City College of New York, in his *Poverty and Social Progress*. Like the author's earlier books, the study is synthetic, bringing together the results of studies and analyses from various angles—the biological, the psychological, the statistical and political as well as the strictly economical. The author demonstrates the futility of most of the remedial measures directed against this most devastating of social diseases. The book is suitable for college classes as well as for the general reader, and contains a great mass of material of value to the citizen who really wants to know.

Another of the social problems is studied in Professor Groat's *Organized Labor in America*. Outside of the working class movement and of the professional students of the subject, the ignorance about the purposes, ideals, methods and spirit of labor organizations is appalling. The middle class, which is most articulate in the expression of "public opinion," has not only its own bias to work against, but the fact that the chief sources of cur-

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rent information are deliberately contaminated. This book should be widely read and should help to remove much of the mutual misunderstandings between the organized workers and "the general public."

*Social Problems*, by E. T. Towne. *Poverty and Social Progress*, by M. F. Parmelee. *Organized Labor in America*, by G. G. Groat. Macmillan. \$1, \$1.75, \$1.75.

## NEW STORIES

*War the Creator*, by Gelett Burgess, is "the story of a boy who, in two months, became a man," a simply told, true story of a French soldier. Its distinction from the mass of such tales lies in the fact that it tells of the terrible months of the French retreat. (Huebsch, 60 cents.)

Fascinating, musical, mysterious are *The Willow Weaver and Seven Other Tales*, by Michael Wood, tales dealing with the strange connection between man and the unseen. It is a not wholly unsuccessful attempt to handle the intangible and express the inexpressible. (Dutton, \$1.)

*Witte Arrives*, by Elias Tobenkin, is the story of a young Russian Jewish emigrant. It is interesting, but the author has become so engrossed in the movement of his story that he has missed some golden opportunities to throw light on the position of the Jew in America. (Stokes, \$1.25.)

In *The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard*, Grace King has written a charming, picturesque description of life in New Orleans after the Civil War. A ruined Confederate family's gallant struggle for existence involves many unique, skilfully drawn characters, both black and white. (Holt, \$1.40.)

*Old Glory* is a collection of patriotic short stories by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. The author has apparently said to herself: "The country needs patriotic stories; I will write some," a sentiment excellent from a moral, but not from an artistic point of view. (Scribner, 50 cents.)

*The Thirteenth Commandment*, by Rupert Hughes, tells rather crudely of the havoc made by the money-spending women of New York. Apparently a bride's trousseau cannot be procured under three thousand dollars, and his heroine resolves to earn her own. Her final success is as unethical as the "thirteenth commandment"—"Thou shalt not spend more than thou earnest," with no suggestion that the earning must be honest. (Harper, \$1.40.)

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN

*Blighted Mexico*, by Randolph Wilford Smith, is a furious attack on Carranza and Wilson from a pro-Catholic standpoint. Valuable in spite of its extravagant style for the evidence it gives of Mexican atrocities. (Lane, \$1.50.)

An enthusiastic admirer, George Creel, writes of *Wilson and the Issues* and finds that the President has done all things wisely save when the "babel" failed to speak "a clear word for his guidance." Mr. Wilson is his own more discriminating and more winning advocate. (Century, 60 cents.)

Till one remembers that a few men are eternal honest, one wonders, on reading Ward Macaulay's *Reclaiming the Ballot*, that the country is not wholly gone to the dogs. A premium on ignorance and corruption appears set by stupid election systems. The proposals looking toward remedy are practical and far-reaching. (Duffield, 75 cents.)

From "Constitutional Government in the United States" by Woodrow Wilson, has been reprinted the chapter on *The President of the United States*, a short, clear account of the powers of the President and the changes in these powers due to the

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*The Fraternity and the College*, by Thomas A. Clark, Dean of Men, University of Illinois, is an ardent defense of the Greek letter society, with some criticism of its more obvious abuses. There is unnecessarily vague talk about "fraternity ideals." Just how they differ from other ideals is



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*Public Education in Maryland*, by Abraham Flexner and Frank P. Bachman, is the answer to a state's appeal for outside advice on learning its rank, twenty-third, in illiteracy. Bad politics eliminated, the same funds would ensure good schooling. Frank and discriminating, the report deserves reading by citizens everywhere. (New York: General Education Board.)

In *Overcrowded Schools and the Platoon Plan*, S. O. Hartwell presents a compromise between the traditional type of school organization and that known as the Gary. Tho the defense of the Platoon plan, as not departmental nor differing greatly from the old type, may not commend it, yet this report recognizes the economic and administrative difficulties and educational problems to be faced by any plan. (Cleveland Foundation, 25 cents.)

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*The City Manager* is discussed by H. A. Toulmin in the National Municipal League Series. As usual in books of this class there is much information rather badly arranged and loosely written. (Appleton, \$1.50.)

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*One More Chance, an Experiment in Human Salvage*, by MacBrayne and Ramsay, gives a series of convincing pictures concerning probation experiences in Massachusetts. Both professional and accidental crimes are reported in relation to imagination, wanderlust, drugs and other factors. (Boston: Small, Maynard, \$1.50.)

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*Economic Principles*, a college text-book by Prof. Frank A. Fetter, of Princeton, is an excellent illustration of the modern humanization of what was once "the dismal science." Dr. Fetter never loses sight of the sociological aspects of his science and its bearing upon the concrete problems of human welfare. Particular attention is given to the problems connected with the growth or failure of growth of the population. (Century, \$1.75.)

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metal plates. "Lino has done himself proud on this. Watch out," it urged, for the hydraulic press weighed down a bit unevenly. "Press more over there—and there—and there. That's it. Now all together for some fine molds."

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as it gripped them in its hand, for the press was new and had all the ambition of youth to make a reputation. Hour after hour it waved over them the magic wand of inked rollers and tossed out huge printed sheets that put admiration into the eyes of the critical pressman.

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# A Number of Things by Edwin E. Slosson

It seems to me that this holding of three political conventions is a great waste of time and breath, when the resulting platforms are so much alike. We all sit in the same chairs; why should we not stand upon the same platform? Men differ in opinion less than in leg-length. Let us standardize our political creeds and save friction. A form like the following ought to suit everybody:

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**Tariff.** The tariff should be scientifically adjusted so that the interests of the consumer will be safeguarded without prejudice to the interests of the producer, that trusts and monopolies will be discouraged, that labor will obtain its just rights in so far as they are proper, and capital will prosper but not unduly, and that American industry and American trade will enter hand in hand into every market of the world.

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**Woman Suffrage.** See state platforms for particulars.

**Immigration Policy.** We believe in admitting the right kind of aliens and excluding the others. This is a free country and it is our duty to see that its freedom is not abused by those who have other ideas than ours of what freedom is.

**Conservation.** We believe in protecting our natural resources from exploitation and in bringing them into full use without further delay.

**Appeal to the People.** On all of these vital issues our opponents take a position which is diametrically opposed not only to our own but to that of all that illustrious band of heroes who have raised Old Glory among the stars. As to what we mean by any particular plank, we refer you to the wonderful statesman and fearless champion of the right who is our revered standard-bearer: Theodore Woodrow Hughes! We

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point to his record as the vindication of our principles, and to our principles as the vindication of his record, and we declare unhesitatingly and before all the world, no matter how the bold declaration may injure us, no matter how the other party may misrepresent our frankness, that we believe in the golden rule, the Monroe Doctrine, the ten commandments, and government of the people, by the people and for the people:

Samuel Johnson, like every true Tory, was opposed to any improvement in spelling. He said:

Imlac in *Rasselas*, I spelt with a *c* at the end, because it is less like English, which should always have the Saxon *k* added to the *c*.

Boswell, also "a zealous Tory but not enough according to knowledge," adds the footnote:

I hope the authority of the great Master of our language will stop that curtailing innovation, by which we see *critic*, *public*, etc., frequently written instead of *critick*, *publick*, etc.

Fortunately for us "the authority of the great Master" was overruled by the common sense of the general, otherwise we should still be writing *arithmetick*, *pathetick*, *almanack*, and all the rest of them. Let us hope that the little masters of our day who are trying likewise to check human progress toward a genuine orthography may prove equally impotent.

But while I am glad that our forefathers had sense enough to see that both *c* and *k* were unnecessary and courage enough to drop one of them, I must say that I think they made the wrong choice. The *k* had the better right to existence, since it has but the single sound, while *c* merely substitutes for *s* or *k* and it is impossible to know which is meant until the next letter tells us. Besides *k* is an awkwardly shaped letter and therefore makes easily recognizable any word in which it appears, while *c* is commonly confounded with *e* in both script and type and might be dropped from the alphabet as superfluous. But since one or the other of them must go and such good progress has been made in the last hundred years in eliminating the *k*, I suppose we had best say good-bye to it and *cic* it out.

When some scientific Creasy comes to write a book on the really "decisive battles of the world" he will count among them that recorded in the private papers of Napoleon as:

This day the emperor granted two thousand livres from his private purse to investigate the possibility of making sugar from the beet root. Thus France may escape the heavy tribute she is yearly forced to pay to foreigners.

That act did more than any of his other efforts to accomplish his dearest dream, the overthrow of the sea-power of England. It did not weaken that sea-power but it rendered it partially powerless. What did it matter that Britannia ruled the waves if France could grow her sugar on her own soil? What did it matter that in the battle fought in the strait between Dominica and Guadeloupe on April 12, 1782, Rodney beat De Grasse? Napoleon's little flier in applied chemistry robbed the British

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victory of its sweetness. The French lost the West Indies but the West Indies lost their value. Plantations went back to the bush, and fine old colonial mansions sank into decay. The islands became visibly blacker year by year as the percentage of sugar in the beet increased.

Starting with what seemed a hopeless handicap, a bare six per cent of sugar to the cane's twelve, the beet gained steadily upon its tropical rival. Within fifty years the sugar beet had caught up with the cane; then it forged ahead, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen per cent, and by the end of the century had scored a record of twenty, all thru its rigorous course of eugenics.

What Napoleon called a "heavy tribute" for France was nothing to what England was then "forced to pay to foreigners." By 1914 she was sending \$185,000,000 a year out of the country to pay for sugar, and most of it went to Germany, where it helped to build up the German navy which was preparing to challenge her supremacy of the seas. And now, when the Germans can no longer sell their surplus sugar to England, they turn it into alcohol and use it for running armored autos and manufacturing high explosives.

All because the chemists of Napoleon had taught the continental powers how to stand on their own feet. Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" ends with the paradox: "The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone." I wonder if that is true of nations.

In this page of February 28, 1916. I ventured to hint that it was a good thing that the Ten Commandments went into effect before the referendum was adopted, for if put to vote now not one of them would be likely to pass. *The Bulletin* of Sydney, Australia, followed up the suggestion by offering a guinea for the best set of ten commandments suited to Australian conditions and temperament. Now the first commandment for the Australian is evidently; Thou shalt not say "Thou shalt not" to him, because then he will go and do it out of a spirit of independence. So *The Bulletin* awards first prize to the following as written in Australese and in a form most likely to be effective:

1. Yer might as well stick for Orstralia.
2. Yet might as well stop borrowin'.
3. Yer might as well keep from usin' too many blanky swear-words.
4. Yer might as well send yer kids ter Sunday school—it won't 'urt 'em.
5. Yer might as well 'ave a bit of learnin'.
6. Yer might as well give yer boss a fair deal—yer might be boss yerself some day.
7. Yer might as well stick to yer own old woman (they're owl alike).
8. Yer might as well make yer own tools and duds.
9. Yer might as well pay yer debts.
10. Yer'll blanky well 'ave ter be a better stousher than the next bloke.

Ethel Pawley.

It seems that the motive of King Ferdinand in making war against Austria-Hungary was to put more room in Rumania and to put the Hun out of Hungary.



## WHY PROGRESSIVES WANT HUGHES

(Continued from page 14)

physical and economic environment change, and their ideas and sentiments grow and expand; it is necessary, therefore, that governmental institutions and laws should be modified to accommodate themselves to these advances. Governor Hughes animated his party with this spirit of progress and secured thru its agency great measures of progressive legislation. Among them may be mentioned the laws establishing the Public Service Commissions, providing for the better regulation of the insurance companies, creating the commission to inquire into the social aspects of occupational injury and disease, and initiating the policy of workmen's compensation.

I suppose that a governor's attitude toward labor problems is the chief practical test of his progressivism. What was Governor Hughes's record? Here it is from the *Legislative Labor News* of New York, October 10, 1910:

Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged, without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the Legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the Legislature.

Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes's term of three years and nine months.

In much of this legislation Governor Hughes was blazing a new path. Notably was he a pioneer in constructive legislation for the establishment of a fair and adequate system of compensation for workmen's injuries. As far back as 1909, two years before the enactment of the Wisconsin workmen's compensation law, Governor Hughes recommended to the Legislature of New York the making of provision "for special and expert inquiry into the question relating to employers' liability and compensation for workmen's injuries." He declared that existing condition were "so unjust that there should be remedial action." And he had the satisfaction of approving as governor a promising workmen's compensation bill.

Governor Hughes went on the Supreme Court bench the following year. His work as a member of that court was performed in the course of judicial duty; it is therefore absolutely removed from politics. But the American people will be interested in learning that the progressive spirit which animated Mr. Hughes as Governor of New York breathes thru the judicial opinions he subsequently prepared as a Justice. These opinions have all been brought together in Judge Ran-

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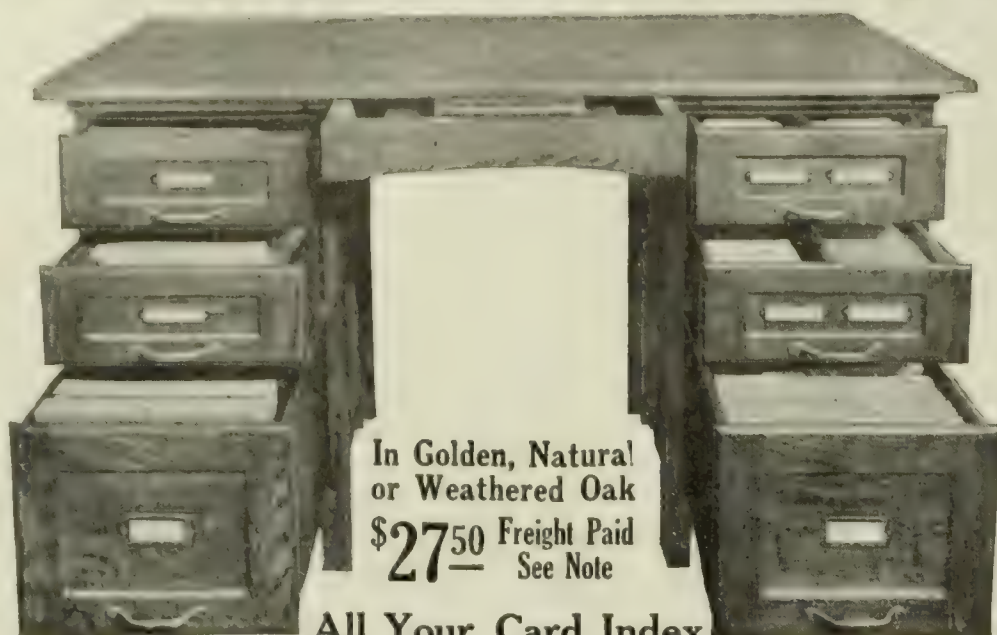
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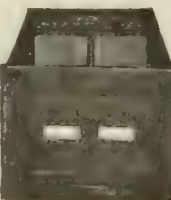
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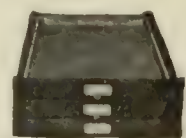
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som's volume on "The Statesman as Shown in the Opinions of the Jurist." In these interpretations and applications of the law and the Constitution, Mr. Hughes unconsciously reveals his outlook upon public questions and the way in which his mind and heart work when he is brought to face vital issues of national policy. And Judge Ransom, himself an ardent Progressive, sums up the result in the declaration that these judicial opinions of Mr. Hughes "reveal a man who is looking at actualities and is facing forward."

Judge Ransom holds that the most memorable service rendered by Mr. Hughes as a Justice of the Supreme Court was his Nationalist response to the challenge made upon our federal system by the complexity of modern transportation and industrial problems. In respect to matters of national scope Mr. Hughes vigorously and consistently asserted the primacy of national over local interests.

In those judicial opinions Mr. Hughes showed little patience with legalistic and technical obstruction to legislation enacted in the interest of social justice or for the promotion of social welfare. "Freedom of contract" has been the great engine of the reactionary obstructionists. But Mr. Hughes agreed with his colleagues that "there is no such thing as absolute freedom of contract" and that the power of government is so extensive that it may forbid or regulate "every contract which is reasonably calculated to injuriously affect the public interests." The converse of this proposition he stated and applied admirably in the Illinois child-labor case:

Where, as here, such legislation has a reasonable relation to a purpose which the state was entitled to effect, it is not open to constitutional objection as a deprivation of liberty or property without due process of law.

Another case coming before the Court was the eight-hour work-day for women in California. The legislation was sustained in an opinion written by Mr. Hughes, in which it was held that while a limitation of the hours of women "might be pushed to a wholly indefensible extreme" there was no reason for the conclusion "that the limit of the reasonable exertion of protective authority has been overstepped" in the statute. And in the B. and O. R. R. case, where a limitation of the hours of labor of railroad employees was under attack, Mr. Hughes said, for a unanimous Court, that

in its power suitably to provide for the safety of employees and travelers, Congress was . . . competent to consider, and to endeavor to reduce, the dangers incident to the strain of excessive hours of duty on the part of engineers, conductors, train dispatchers, telegraphers, and other persons embraced within the class defined by the act; and in imposing restrictions having reasonable relation to this end there is no interference with liberty of contract as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Progressivism is part of the spirit of Charles E. Hughes. It expresses itself alike in his judicial opinions, his legislative recommendations, and his executive actions.

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MR. WILSON'S LEADERSHIP  
(Continued from page 15)

sible. It is easy to forget what he avoided; to forget the horrors of what Mr. Hughes in his hindsight thinks he would have chosen in place of a settlement. Perhaps the mothers who feared their babies might die for lack of milk will not forget. The *Railway Age-Gazette*, on September 1, said: "The United States is confronted with what may prove to be the greatest disaster in its history since the Civil War." That disaster the President avoided.

Mr. Hughes is doing his best to make the settlement of the Mexican problem impossible. Why did he not make the strike settlement impossible by speaking before 70 out of 124 Republicans voting in the House of Representatives had cast their ballots in favor of the eight-hour day?

The fact that Mr. Hughes has become so truly excited about the eight-hour law is an admirable index to his type of mind. It is just the sort of thing that would excite him. It has excited the property classes in general. Mr. Hughes is absolutely honest; no corporation could force him to go against his conscience; but on the other hand he is normally thinking practically all of the time the way the big corporations think; the way respectable society thinks; the way money in general thinks. The farmer and the laboring men do not exist for him. The fact that a great calamity was avoided for the country; the fact that the Adamson law enables us to secure a large amount of definite information about the results of an eight-hour system on railroads, thus preparing the way for the whole legislative program settling the railroad question; these facts mean very little to Mr. Hughes. He gives no sign that he appreciates the value of the six months actual experiment. Like most honest, able and respectable conservatives, he seizes upon some point of principle that gives him a good excuse for working on the property side. The fact that he does this honestly and enthusiastically makes him not less, but more dangerous, as a leader of reaction. Big money, when it is clever, realizes that a Hughes is worth much more to it than a Penrose, a Barnes or even a Smoot. Honest and independent blindness to human need, honest and independent devotion to established privilege, is a far more powerful instrument than small dishonesty can ever be. This election is going to be a contest between dishonest privilege and honest, well meaning, blind, conservatism, working together as allies, on the one hand, against enlightened, modern, able and constructive progressiveness on the other hand. Mr. Hughes is too intelligent to fight on such matters as the Federal Reserve Act or the Rural Credits Act or the Child Labor Act. He is intelligent enough to choose issues that are harder to see in their clear essence, such as the Mexican policy and the Adamson Act. But underneath it is all the same thing, whatever the pretext may be.



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The contention that the eight-hour day is impossible on railroads is old stuff. It is always cropping up, at every new move. Cotton mills cannot be run without child labor. Minimum wage laws will drive industries from the state. The Seaman's Act will destroy shipping, etc., etc. It is the everlasting wail against betterment; the stereotyped phrases of privilege. The eight-hour day can be applied to railroads, and will be applied, unless it is prevented by the roads themselves. One whine is that engineers prefer to work longer hours. We heard the same story when sixteen hours began to seem too long in steel mills. There are always some men whom economic pressure makes ready to work too long: what if there are? Does Mr. Hughes think that is sufficient reason that the whole lot of labor never should be lifted?

Perhaps he knows how definitely the United States Government is committed to the eight-hour principle. If not, let him read the Act of Congress of August 1, 1892, amended by C. 106; Acts 1912-13; Sec. 3738; and C. 174, Act 1911-12; as well as the notable series of eight-hour acts put thru since Wilson became President.

Also he might look at the laws of the states, taking only legislation affecting railroad employees, and including only eight-hour laws, not nine and ten-hour laws; for example:

ARKANSAS—Acts 1907, Art. No. 282, Sec. 1.

CONNECTICUT—Acts 1909, C. 242, Sec. 1. MARYLAND—Pub. Gen. L. 1911, Art. XXIII, Sec. 323.

NEVADA—Act 1913, C. 283, Sec. 2. NEW YORK—Consol. L. 1909, Sec. 8; amended C. 466, Acts 1913.

TEXAS—Rev. Civ. Stat. 1911, Art. 6586, Rev. Crim. Stat. 1911, Art. 1555.

WEST VIRGINIA—Acts 1907, C. 59. WISCONSIN—Stat. 1911, Sec. 1816m.

One subject of importance has not received sufficient attention. It was brought up in *Harper's Weekly* while I was editing that publication, and has been mentioned occasionally in the daily press since then; but it deserves the most careful reflection.

Since Mr. Hughes thinks he wants to talk about efficiency let him give a little picture, as he sees it, of the work of a Republican Senate under him. These will be heads of most important committees: let him tell us what he thinks he can do with them:

*Appropriations*, Warren of Wyoming.

*The greatest shepherd since Abraham.* *Banking and Currency*, Nelson of Minnesota, Chairman of the Ballinger committee and leader of the pro-Ballinger forces.

*Military Affairs*, Henry A. du Pont, of powder fame.

*Finance*, Penrose of Pennsylvania, who needs no description.

*Judiciary*, Clark of Wyoming, copper king.

*Naval Affairs*, William Alden Smith of Michigan, made forever famous by the "Titanic."

*Public Buildings and Grounds*, Sutherland, one of the ablest and most persistent of the Old Guard leaders.

*Public Lands*, Smoot of Utah, perhaps the most powerful leader of reaction in the whole Senate.

*President Pro Tem of Senate and Chairman of Committee on Rules*, Gallinger of New Hampshire, dean of the Stand Pat

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## EVERYMAN'S OFFICE

In the Office Efficiency Number of The Independent for November 20, Edward Earle Purinton will discuss the business executive's problems as to conservation of his own time, relations with his managers and workers, methods for saving labor costs, speeding up work and applying scientific principles to the day's work in the office, no matter what may be the nature of the work for which his office exists. A Test Chart for determining the Efficiency of "Everyman" in his office will accompany this article.

Office Efficiency Number  
November 20th



ters, who is said never to have been right on any question in his long life.

What the Old Guard Republicans plan for an agitation in favor of a most extensive tariff was told by Gallinger recently and quoted in my last article in The Independent. Gallinger's speech, therein referred to, should be read by every serious voter, especially as Mr. Hughes shares fully the Old Guard worship of a tariff made by the agents of the big trusts.

A great thinker and doer, of deep knowledge and sweeping accomplishment, not addicted to vague enthusiasms, recently visited the President. He talked with him of the strike, Mexico, the Supreme Court. Coming away he said: "Wilson was unusually fitted for the job when he went in. He is many times as well fitted now. His power to learn is startling. Today his mastery, clearness, courage and sense of direction are amazing. If there ever was a situation in which a people should trust its leader, that situation is here and now. Of course, there have been mistakes. It could not have been otherwise. But how trivial they are; how noble and big the record. The man who will not stand by his leader, in such a crisis, after such steadiness, growth, and rightness, is not the kind of citizen this country needs." I cannot use the man's name, but he represents the ablest and best informed thought of the country; and I believe the words I have quoted are the voice that will be decisive next November.

### PEBBLES

If the paper famine gets much worse, it's even possible that Mexican money may assume some actual value.—*Philadelphia North American*.

A peculiar thing about this war is that while some of the belligerents never lose a trench, yet they recapture quite a number. —*St. Louis Star*.

"Am I good enough for you?" sighed the fond lover.

"No," said the girl, candidly, "you're not, but you are too good for any other girl." —*New York Times*.

"Maria, you'll never be able to drive that nail with a flatiron. For heaven's sake, use your head," admonished Mr. Stubbins. And then he wondered why she would not speak to him the rest of the day. —*Puck*.

An American lady at Stratford-on-Avon looked even more than the usual American fervor. When she reached the railway station she remarked to a friend, "To think that it was from this very platform the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!" —*Sacred Heart Review*.

Little Harold having climbed to the pinnacle of the roof of a very steep shed, lost his footing and began to slide with terrifying swiftness toward that point where the roof swept gracefully off into space.

"O Lord, save me!" he prayed. "O Lord, save me! O Lord!" Never mind. I've caught on a nail! —*Harper's Magazine*.

The grammar school principal went from room to room explaining what to do in case of fire. The pupils listened with respectful attention until he came to his final instructions, then grates and giggles disturbed the principal's serenity.

"Above all things," he said, "if your clothing catches fire, remain cool!" —*New York Times*.



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# MARKET PLACE TALKS

## BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

### FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE interest of a large number of American investors has been focused upon investment possibilities in bonds of foreign governments, either those engaged in the war or those indirectly affected. Since the outbreak of the war approximately \$1,500,000,000 in foreign government bonds or credits have been placed in the United States and indications point to more issues. Aside from the new loans, Americans have purchased at bargain prices upward of \$100,000,000 in various old issues.

There are many investors who purchase European government bonds from purely patriotic motives, because they wish to give financial support either to the Allied Powers or the Central Powers. There are others who feel that now they have an opportunity to acquire choice government securities at the prices of American corporation bonds, or even on a more favorable basis. Some of our readers will remember that just one year ago we mentioned the fact that if the Allies were to come to us for another loan, there would be a question as to whether we could, or would, grant one on the same terms; that the chances were that European government bonds would sell at lower prices than our own corporation issues. Events have justified the prediction.

The Anglo-French five per cent loan was placed after considerable negotiating and an elaborate newspaper campaign of education. The bonds declined in price, but it could hardly have been expected that the American public could digest in a few months an issue of such magnitude when the normal financing of one month in ordinary times was but \$100,000,000. Only the continued, tho wholly unexpected, prosperity that spread over the whole land due to the enormous war orders placed this country in a position to extend such large credits.

There had been considerable speculation as to how loans following the Anglo-French issue would be secured. Both English and French bankers and government officials were so exalted on the question of national dignity that they felt the credit of either country was good enough without the necessity for collateral back of any loans. But the American public had become rather wearied of a war that seemed to have no end and even the bankers forgot the proverbial strength of England and France; so recent loans have been secured by ample collateral instead of promises to pay.

In August, France placed thru American bankers a loan of \$94,500,000. This was effected thru the issuance of that amount of American Foreign Securities Company three year 5 per cent.

notes at 98. The notes are secured by collateral pledged with the Bankers Trust Company of New York having an approximate value of \$113,449,000 and consisting, in the main, of Canadian, South American and European government issues. The company holds the obligation of the French Government pledging itself to repay the principal of the notes in three years, as well as maturing interest. The bonds are now selling at 98, yielding 5.70 per cent, and appear attractive apart from the obligation of the French Government.

The British two-year 5 per cent loan of \$250,000,000 placed the first of last month at 99 is secured by collateral having a value of \$300,000,000 pledged with the Farmers Loan & Trust Company of New York. It was provided that if the securities so pledged suffered a decline in market value, additional collateral was to be added to assure a deposit of securities valued at 120 per cent of the principal amount of the issue. These notes are selling at 99, yielding 5.50 per cent, and are attractive.

Large purchases of Russian, German, Italian, French and Argentine internal issues have been made abroad at low prices for the account of American investors. Due to the low rates of exchange on those countries, it has been possible to purchase standard government issues at abnormally low prices. The interest in many instances is payable only in London, Paris, and other financial centers, and can be collected in some cases only at current rates of exchange. For this reason buyers are either holding their coupons until exchange goes back to near normal or figuring that the loss in collecting interest will be more than made up by

the gain in market value of the bonds. Among the issues in demand are Russian Internal 5½s due 1926. Normally Russian roubles are worth 51.45 cents, but they are now about 32.40. Due to this condition it is possible to purchase a 1000 rouble bond for about \$313, normal parity \$514.50. As Russian exchange advances toward parity there is a possibility of profit in these bonds, and if the war should end without disastrous financial results to Russia it would not be surprising for these bonds to sell near par before maturity in 1926. However, while Russia has enormous undeveloped resources and is a ripe field for American capital and enterprise, the stability of the government does not compare with that of England, France or Germany and for that reason the bonds are considered speculative.

Both Germany and Austria have made large issues of bonds for war purposes, but due to the difficulties encountered in shipping bonds to the United States, and possibly to the feeling against the Teuton powers that generally exists, only a rather small market has been made for these issues. There have been large purchases of Italian 6 per cent notes, Argentina 5s of 1909, and many miscellaneous issues that are not actively traded in as yet.

It is not possible to forecast the result of the war or the effect of a victory of the Allied Powers upon German or Austrian securities, for instance. While a purchaser of any unsecured government bonds is to an extent gambling upon the outcome of the war, it is almost inconceivable that any of the strong European nations will default upon their obligations.

The chances seem to indicate that any new issues will bear about the same interest rate as recent loans. However, as time passes the various loans will probably have some feature that will make them more attractive than previous loans, either by virtue of collateral deposited or terms of conversion into subsequent loans. One beneficial effect of the issuance of secured loans has been the lessening of liquidation of American securities.

Until a more definite foreign policy is apparent, it is not wise for small investors to consider foreign government bonds, excepting those secured by collateral deposited in the United States, or bonds of large municipalities either in the Allied countries or the Central Powers. We are favorably disposed toward good South American government issues, particularly those of Argentina. Large investors, meaning those who invest from \$10,000 upward each year, can afford to take what risks there may be in purchasing such new war loans as may be offered here.

*This week we introduce by name the Investment Editor of The Independent who for the last seven months has conducted our Investor's Service and has written the monthly talks to investors now called "Market Place Talks." Mr. Criscuolo is the statistician of one of the most prominent banking houses in this country. His personal attention, in this department, is given to the desires of our subscribers for information with regard to investments of all kinds. Readers who seek such advice will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, a business or a professional man, woman or minor. All information thus received will be held in strict confidence.*



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L. E. H., Milmine, Ill.—Replying to your questions in connection with my position on the amount of capital invested in the stock of a life insurance company, and, second, the custom in vogue by some companies of issuing both participating and non-participating policies: First, a going company having all its machinery in full operation needs no capital. Admitting that it was needed at the start, it is but fair that those who invested it should be protected and receive a reasonable reward in dividends on the amount invested. But the amount of capital should not be excessive; nor once the company is in successful operation should it be largely increased. This observation applies only to such companies as are selling participating insurance. Non-participating companies are excepted because their policyholders get insurance at a lower premium rate than do those in participating companies, the former receiving no dividends, the latter depending on dividends to reduce the gross cost. A large amount of capital is a drain on participating policyholders and the service they receive for it is useless. Now as to the second question, participating and non-participating insurance are competitive lines, the profits from the former accruing to policyholders; those from the latter, to stockholders. The New York law prohibits a company doing both kinds—they must choose one or the other.

A. R. W., Rock Island, Ill.—It is impossible for me and, I fancy, difficult for the company in which you hold a deferred dividend policy even to approximate the amount of the dividend eight years in advance of its maturity. As a matter of opinion only, I will say that a dividend on a 20-year endowment equal to fifty per cent of its face is excessive. Your policy was in no way affected by the law which simply prohibited the issuance of such contracts in the future. I would advise you to carry the policy you have to maturity. You stand to lose too much by discontinuing it.

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## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$30,911,748.77
Advances of other banks discounted	242.00
	\$30,911,990.77
Overdrafts, unsecured	438.09
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	51,000.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded), or bills payable	99,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,053,157.73
Stock of Federal Reserve (50 per cent. of subscription)	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	700,000.00
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,300,655.33
Net amount due from banks and bankers	573,742.64
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,633,228.69
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	60,198.50
Outside checks and other cash items	113,200.53
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	7,545.00
Notes of other national banks	10,297.00
Coin and certificates	1,592,600.00
Legal-tender notes	1,451,820.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	38,550.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" by this bank based on imports and exports only. (See Sec. 13, Federal Reserve Act)	25,000.00
Total	\$41,881,224.28

## LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$ 1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,737,438.91
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	106,565.24
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	67,064.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued	8,854.73
Circulating notes outstanding	51,000.00
Net amount due banks and bankers	11,953,484.93
Dividends unpaid	4,549.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	17,677,386.71
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	2,124,000.00
Certified checks	216,331.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	547,703.45
State, county or other municipal deposits	69,298.61
Total demand deposits	\$20,634,719.95
State bank circulation outstanding	5,678.00
Acceptances based on imports and exports	25,000.00
Total	\$41,881,224.28

Total \$41,881,224.28  
State of New York, County of New York, SS.:  
I, E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September, 1916.

CHAS. E. MCCARTHY, Notary Public,  
No. 22, New York Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,  
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,  
CHAS. P. BASSETT, } Directors.

## A SWIMMING POOL THAT SCRUBS ITSELF

BY WILLIAM S. FRANKLIN

Former Professor of Physics at Lehigh University

THERE are two solutions of the problem of swimming pool sanitation: sterilization combined with occasional cleaning, and extremely frequent cleaning of the pool and changing of the water. Both solutions are of course greatly helped by the enforcement of rigid hygienic rules among the users of a pool.

The first solution is exemplified in the present day operation of every high-class pool, and the second solution is embodied in a pool which is now being built at the Bishopthorpe School for Girls in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the so-called Bethlehem Plan Pool.

The Bethlehem Plan makes it physically and commercially possible to do what is exactly equivalent to emptying, scrubbing and refilling a pool with drinkable water three times a day, and to circulate drinkable water thru the pool at a two-hour rate while the pool is in use.

The possibility of going to such an extreme depends upon three factors.

(a) The purification of badly polluted river water for city use costs less than half a cent per thousand gallons if we do not count the cost of lifting the water several hundred feet nor the cost of distributing the water thru an expensive and quickly rusting system of street mains. Therefore, water clean enough to drink can be obtained at the swimming pool at less than half a cent per thousand gallons by treating the used water in the pool instead of going several miles (partly horizontal and partly vertical miles) to get for treatment a supply of water a thousand times as filthy as the pool water ever could be! Of course the treatment of pool water on the scale involved in the Bethlehem Plan depends upon the utilization of all of the available space under platforms and dressing rooms for standard type sand filter beds. The small filters which are now almost universally employed are entirely inadequate.

(b) How inefficient it is to filter water and mix it at once with the used water in a pool! How much water would you, Mr. Fastidiousness, want to run thru an overflowing bath tub to eliminate to your satisfaction the leavings of Mr. Dirty's bath? An arrangement for preventing absolutely the inflowing clean water from mixing with the used water in a pool, and for automatically scrubbing the bottom and side walls of the pool is the most important feature of the Bethlehem Plan.

A lightly framed bulkhead stands across the pool like a water gate and rests with its entire weight on the bottom of the pool. An "inner" tube of rubber runs along the bottom and ends of the bulkhead, and this inner tube is inflated to about one pound per square inch so as to push a canvas "shoe" snugly against bottom and side walls of the pool. It is evident that this bulk-

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## DIVIDENDS

### PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

#### COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for twelve o'clock noon September 30, 1916, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 8) at the rate of \$1.25 per share upon the common capital stock of this company, payable on October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, September 30, 1916. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The transfer books will not close, and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the  
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.  
San Francisco, Cal., September 15, 1916.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable October 5th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1916.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

### D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record September 25, 1916. Checks will be mailed. WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

### THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION

61 Broadway, New York

September 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1.375%) on the Seven Per Cent. First Preferred stock of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1916, to stockholders of record, September 21, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

1850 THE 1916

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head would quite effectively scrub bottom and side walls by squeegee action if it were pushed along.

While the pool is in use the bulkhead stands idle at either end of the pool, looking not much more conspicuous than the end wall of the pool itself, and the continuous circulation of water thru the pool takes place without affecting the bulkhead, and of course with all the inefficiency of the mixing process as above described; but at noon, say, when there are few or no swimmers in the pool, the valves are set so that the pure water enters at one corner into the narrow space behind the bulkhead, flows across the end of the pool in the narrow space, and passes thru openings thru the bulkhead into the pool; and, of course, water flows out of the other end of the pool into the filter beds. At this stage the back face of the bulkhead and the end wall of the pool are swabbed by and the loosened sediment is carried out into the pool by the swift stream of pure water. Then the openings thru the bulkhead are closed and the inflowing pure water rises an inch or two in level in the region behind the bulkhead and begins pushing the bulkhead along. This action continues until two o'clock or two-thirty o'clock, by which time the bulkhead will have reached the other end of the pool; when every drop of used water will have been eliminated from the pool and every portion of the inner surface of the pool freshly scrubbed. The pool will be in the condition of a well cleaned glass of drinking water on a dinner table! And it can be brought again to this condition between six and eight p. m., and again before the hour of opening in the morning!

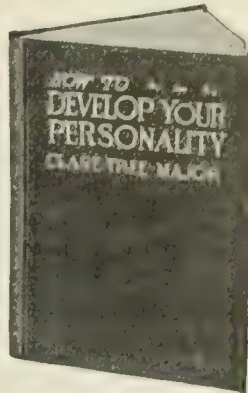
(c) The accumulation of sediment is obviated in the Bethlehem Plan as follows: The sediment gathers in front of the bulkhead as it squeezes the bottom of the pool. A strip is fastened to either side of the bulkhead near the bottom, and when the bulkhead comes against either end of the pool a bounded channel is formed under this strip; and the accumulated sediment is in this channel. This channel opens at its middle into a waste pipe, and by opening the waste valve the sediment is drawn out of the channel and discharged into the sewer.

Of course it is feasible, and in some cases it would be desirable, to use chloride of lime in the water in combination with the Bethlehem Plan. If this were done one emptying, scrubbing and refilling operation per day would no doubt be sufficient. Indeed, one such operation per day would be sufficient for a pool which is used only during the afternoon period. But the use of chloride of lime gives a faint odor of free chlorine and no doubt causes a slightly increased irritation to the sensitive membrane of the nose, eyes and throat. Daily application of the chloride is necessary and it takes more of it than is commonly supposed to insure sterility.

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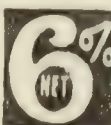
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# BOTH SIDES

# A DEBATE

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN



*RESOLVED, That the Republican national ticket should be elected in November.*

**T**HE most absorbing question now before the American public is whether or not the present Democratic administration deserves the indorsement of the electorate and should be returned to power for four years longer. The arguments for each side are to be found in the personalities of the candidates, their qualifications and records; in the issues as outlined in the party platforms and developed and explained in the speeches of party leaders, and in the record of the present administration as compared with Republican administrations. This brief was prepared by Preston W. Slosson.

### AFFIRMATIVE

I. Mr. Hughes is better fitted for the presidency than Mr. Wilson.

A. By personality.

1. Hughes has always been a practical reformer acquainted with the commercial and industrial life of the country; Wilson is a theorist and doctrinaire.

2. Hughes is a man of great executive capacity, consistency and resolution; Wilson has shown himself inconsistent, erratic and unwilling to listen to advice.

B. By training.

1. Hughes has been active in public life for many years; Wilson had no political experience except a brief term as governor of New Jersey before becoming President.

2. Hughes has the inestimable advantage of having served upon the Supreme Court.

C. By record.

1. Hughes was by common consent the ablest governor New York has had in many years. (a) He instituted the public service commission. (b) He fought and destroyed the party machine by an appeal to the people of the state on the question of the race-track gambling bill.

2. As a justice Hughes won the admiration of his colleagues on the Supreme Court and the respect of public men of all parties.

II. The Republican party deserves support for its stand on current issues.

A. The Republican party is committed to the protection of every American citizen who pursues his lawful business at home or abroad.

B. The Republican party is in favor of a more adequate army.

C. The Republican party opposes any interference in the internal affairs of Mexico except to secure American rights.

D. The Republican party adheres to the historic American doctrine of protection, which is now more necessary than ever to prevent the ruin of American industries by the "dumping" of cheap goods from Europe after the war.

E. The Republican party stands for nationalism against sectionalism.

1. Mr. Hughes has recognized the suffrage question as a national issue, which Mr. Wilson refused to do.

F. The Republican party and its candidate are committed to a rigid observance of the merit system in appointments to government positions, and to the establishment of a national budget, the greatest lack of our present government.

G. The Republican party stands for the fulfillment of our duty to assure the Philippines a stable and progressive government.

III. The present administration is condemned by its record.

A. The foreign policy of the Wilson administration has been discreditable.

1. The administration has failed to prevent the wholesale slaughter of American citizens by German submarines or the interruption of our legitimate commerce by the Allies.

2. The administration has failed to secure the safety of American citizens in Mexico or even to protect the integrity of the American border from raids.

3. The administration has unwisely taken sides with certain of the revolutionary factions in Mexico.

4. The administration has twice resorted to armed intervention in Mexico and yet has failed to accomplish the pacification of the country.

B. The administration has thwarted adequate preparedness.

1. Wilson opposed any increase in the army or navy long after the outbreak of the Great War had shown its necessity, and accepted as adequate an army appropriation bill which made a heavily subsidized state militia our main reliance in case of war.

C. The Democratic administration has been a carnival of extravagance.

1. The heaviest appropriations in our history have been made under it; much of it going for "pork" and such socialistic experiments as the Shipping Bill.

D. The Democratic tariff has been harmful to the country.

1. The country was on the verge of a panic until the Great War cut off the flood of imports from Europe. The sudden "war prosperity" cannot outlast the war.

2. The loss of revenue from tariff decreases made necessary the imposition of heavy direct taxes by the federal government, unprecedented in time of peace.

E. The Democratic administration has supported the spoils system.

1. Competent men have been removed from office for political reasons.

2. The Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, shamelessly used the consular and diplomatic service of the country to reward "deserving Democrats."

F. The industrial policy of the administration has been bad.

1. It has aimed to destroy business combinations rather than to regulate them in the interest of the public.

G. The administration cannot claim the credit for its best legislation.

1. Republican votes helped carry the Federal Reserve Act, the Child Labor Bill and the useful features of the preparedness measures.

### NEGATIVE

1. Mr. Wilson is better fitted for the presidency than Mr. Hughes.

A. By personality.

1. Wilson has the broad vision of the scholar and statesman; Hughes has the conservatism of a lawyer.

2. Alike as president of Princeton, Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States, Wilson showed unusual executive ability.

B. By training.

1. Before he entered public life, Wilson was known as an authority on political science and American history.

2. Wilson has the advantage of the experience of one term as president.

C. By record.

1. Wilson's term of office as Governor

of New Jersey was at least as fruitful in useful legislation as that of Hughes in New York, while nothing in Mr. Hughes's career can be compared to Wilson's achievements as President.

2. The service of Mr. Hughes on the Supreme Court is a positive disqualification for it establishes a precedent which will tend to drag the Supreme Court into every political struggle.

II. The Democratic party deserves support for its stand on current issues.

A. The Democratic party stands for peace and friendship to all nations.

1. It opposes any war on behalf of capitalistic interests in Mexico.

2. It opposes any intervention in the war in Europe.

B. The Democratic party favors a tariff commission and legislation to prevent "dumping," but it opposes a return to the high protective system which the country repudiated in 1910 and 1912.

C. The Democratic party favors preparing the Philippine Islands thru self-government for the complete independence which they so strongly desire.

III. The present administration is justified by its record.

A. Wilson has more than once averted the danger of war from the nation.

B. Wilson has secured the rights of Americans to travel in safety on the high seas by diplomatic methods.

C. The recent army and navy appropriations mark the greatest advance toward complete preparedness that the country has ever made.

D. By lowering tariff duties and establishing the federal income tax, the administration has shifted the burden of taxation from consumption to wealth.

E. The financial policy of the administration has been beneficial.

1. The Federal Reserve Act was admittedly the greatest improvement ever made in our banking system.

2. The extension of rural credits has benefited the American farmer.

F. Wilson has been a friend of labor.

1. The Child Labor Bill was an achievement of the administration.

2. The Workmen's Compensation Act was also the work of the administration.

3. In the railway dispute Wilson championed the eight-hour day.

G. The Clayton Anti-Trust legislation for the first time explained and made enforceable the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

II. The Shipping Bill is the first effective step which has been taken to rebuild an American merchant marine.

I. The administration has strengthened the Monroe Doctrine.

1. It has restored peace and order to Hayti and Nicaragua.

2. It accepted the cooperation of the A B C powers in the Mexican question and has steadfastly sought to avoid a Mexican war which would injure our relations with other American republics.

3. It has negotiated for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

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Ransom, W. S., *Charles E. Hughes* (Putton).  
Articles in favor of Hughes by Jacob G. Schurman and in favor of Wilson by Norman Hapgood published in *The Independent* in alternate issues beginning August 7, 1915. For campaign literature write to the Republican National Committee, 331 Fifth Ave., New York, and to the Democratic National Committee, 39 East 43d St., New York.



The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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J U S T A W O R D

These days are not very favorable for war prophets, and even more unfriendly to other kinds, but the influence of the great thinkers of our present-day world is still to be reckoned with as an undercurrent in the life of the nations. Dr. Slosson, who has introduced Independent readers to most of the Twelve Major Prophets of Today, as he calls them, has studied the work of F. C. S. Schiller and Gilbert K. Chesterton in two illuminating articles which he entitles "A British Pragmatist" and "The Poet Chesterton." They will be published in the near future.

Mr. Purinton believes that the factory is a great undeveloped educational storehouse, and that factory problems offer considerable help in solving personal and home problems. In "Everyman's Workshop," which will be published in the October Efficiency number, he considers the factory-builder's and factory-manager's tasks from the efficiency viewpoint.

Then we have a helpful article about poetry—or at least about *vers libre*—from Professor John W. Cunliffe, Associate Director of the Columbia University School of Journalism. Whether you are on the fence about the "new poetry" or not—but who *can* keep his balance in discussing *vers libre*?—you will be interested in this even-handed discussion of a much-debated subject.

OLD WORLD FRAGMENTS

In the Military Academy, founded in Petrograd by the "Russian" Minister, and Field Marshal Burkhard von Muennich (1683-1767), the study of Russian history was completely eliminated from the program "as being superfluous."

Of the total annual production of about 20,000,000,000 hundredweight of coal, Germany's quota is 5,600,000,000. Two of her principal coalfields contain a reserve sufficient for eight centuries at the present rate of consumption.

Simon Moenby Bethmann (1768-1826), a Jewish ancestor of the German Chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, was one of the greatest bankers and philanthropists of Frankfurt on the Main. Emperor Francis I of Austria raised him to the ranks of nobility. When, October 31st, 1813, Napoleon occupied Bethmann's villa, its owner prevailed upon the French emperor to save his native city. When the Jews of Frankfurt founded the "Phihm

thropin" in 1804, Bethmann not only donated to this first Jewish industrial school a large sum, but made active propaganda for it among his rich and influential Christian acquaintances.

Our continent has, according to the *Literary Journal*, 18,000 libraries with a total of 75,000,000 volumes. Two thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine have more than 5000 volumes; 5453 own 1000 to 5000. The city richest in libraries is New York with 214 libraries, totaling seven and a half millions of volumes.

The well known German commercial agency of Schimmelpfeng, which was in receipt of a subvention from the German Chamber of Commerce, had the courage to establish one of its branches in the very heart of Paris, forwarding to Berlin every month tabulated information respecting the solvency, debts and assets of every firm in France.

Nothing better illuminates the progress of the women's emancipation movement than the fact that the Turkish Government, in spite of the war, has found the leisure and money (annual subvention of \$12,000) to establish at Pera (Constantinople) the first genuinely Turkish theater, admitting women to its matinees. Of course the regular evening performances are for gentlemen only.

Nobody will any longer have the right to reproach the German Government with ill treatment of its Russian prisoners. The general staff went so far as to authorize the publication of a new magazine in the Russian language (*Russkij Vjestnik*—Russian Messenger) in order to keep the Russian prisoners in Germany well informed about the current war news and the economic conditions of Poland and Russia.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

G. STANLEY HALL—Music makes the world tinglingly real.

THEODORE DREISER—A literary reign of terror is being attempted.

DAVID BELASCO—I do not believe in harrowing audiences unnecessarily.

THOMAS A. EDISON—This man Wilson has had a mighty hard time of it.

PETER NEWELL—Some of my best work has been done when I had a baby on my lap.

CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM—The common soldier is a human being as I am.

HAIR-JOU-KIA—Every Chinese statesman must be a poet or man of letters of some sort.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—One soon wearies of riding about for pleasure in private yachts and private cars.

SECRETARY DANIELS—It is the easiest thing in the world for an executive so to act as to plunge his country into war.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—Every man who succeeds in life has a wife who thinks he is the greatest man in the world.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE—England will not make peace until she has taken William prisoner and brought him to England.

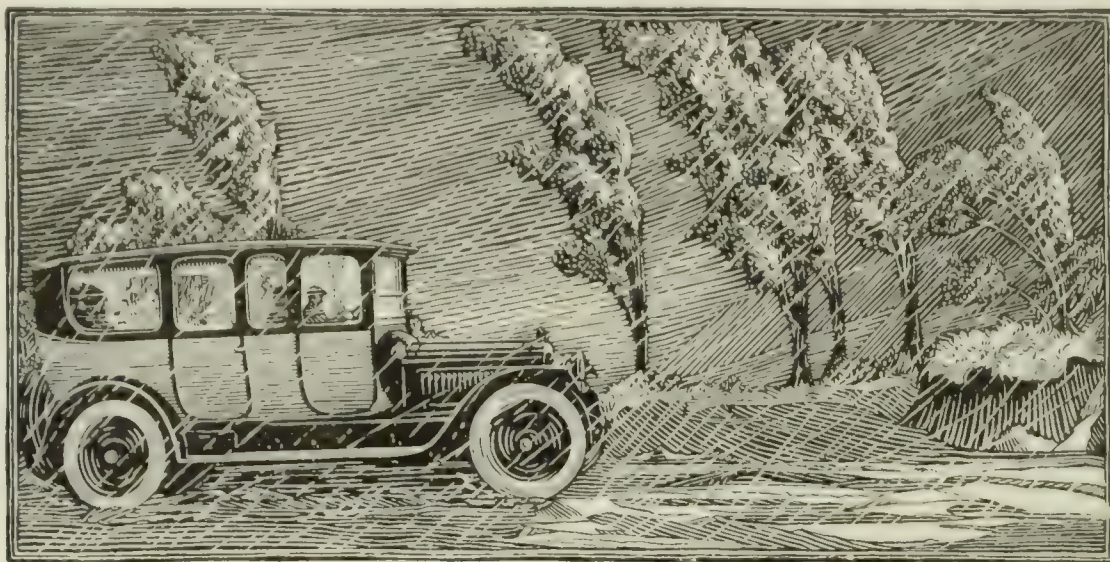
ADMIRAL DEWEY—Our ships are as good as any, our officers are as good as any and our enlisted men are the finest in the world.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE BENSON—What do you care if the national wealth has increased forty one billions since Mr. Wilson became President? Have you any of the billions?

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS—To be chosen as the candidate of the Republican party for the vice presidency is a distinction which any patriotic American may well covet.

COUNT HERMANN KEYSERLING—All the contending nations are playing with the same ideals, like tennis-players with the same set of balls, and all have in reality a scope altogether independent of the ideal; they just want to win.





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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## THE PARADOX OF GREECE

**T**HE world has never known whether to laugh or to weep over the Balkans. Consequently it has done both. The half dozen little mountain states with their petty politics and strange customs have served as the setting for comic operas and wild romances, for Merry Widows and Chocolate Soldiers, and the heroes of Zenda, Graustark and Ruritania. But, on the other hand, the world has been shocked at the atrocities arising from their fierce and racial religious feuds. These puppet principalities, which the Great Powers set up and intended to control by pulling the wires, proved to have a life and will of their own. The princes made themselves kings and the artificial states developed national pride of the intensest sort and conflicting ambitions that have brought many wars upon Europe, including this last and greatest.

The situation in Greece presents in their extreme form both the absurd and the tragical elements characteristic of Balkan embroglios. This is the crucial point of the Great War and the action of one or two men in Athens will determine, if not the issue, at least the shortening or the lengthening of the conflict, and consequently the fate of millions of human beings. But, disregarding for the moment its serious aspects, a more amusing mixup cannot be imagined. We see a king giving away to his worst enemies territory that he wrested from them by war three years ago, and an ex-prime minister organizing mutiny in the army in order to force his king to lead the army against a country with whose aid he had doubled the size of the kingdom. Greece is nominally neutral and theoretically at peace, yet the troops of a dozen nationalities are fighting and fortifying there. The powers that signed the treaty establishing the independence and integrity of Greece are now making themselves quite at home and running things to suit themselves. Three years ago Russia was trying hard to make Greece let Bulgaria have the port of Kavala. The King of Greece refused and went to war with Bulgaria in order to get Kavala. Two years ago Premier Venizelos was willing to cede Kavala to Bulgaria in exchange for territory in Asia Minor, but the King refused and dismissed Venizelos from office. Now the King has tacitly consented to the occupation of Kavala by the Bulgars without any compensation, and Venizelos is in rebellion because he wants the Greeks to fight for Kavala, and Russian troops have been sent to Greece to regain Kavala for the Greeks. The Greek gar-

rison of Kavala has been taken off into Germany; kidnapped, claims Venizelos, and he wants to send an army to their rescue. But from Germany we hear that the Greek troops were taken into the interior at their own request because they did not want to fight Germany, and that they were received at Göritz as honored guests with brass bands and flowers and a personal message from the Kaiser.

The island of Cyprus, which Turkey turned over to England in 1878 to induce England to prevent the Russians from getting Constantinople, was last year offered by England to Greece to induce her to aid in giving Constantinople to the Russians. Venizelos was anxious to take it, but King Constantine refused because he said the Gallipoli campaign was bound to be a failure. He was right, as it proved, from a military standpoint, but it might have been better for him to have joined in the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition, for he is likely to have to join the Allies after all, and will not get Cyprus as a reward. Meanwhile the Cypriotes are discontented, because they are as anxious to join Greece as were the Cretans, and they see less chance of it, now that they form part of the British Empire, than when they were nominally under Turkish sovereignty.

Last and strangest of all, we see Venizelos, the Cretan, slipping away by night to his native island to engage again in the business with which his career began, that is, insurgency. Four times he has started a rebellion in Crete and four times he has involved Greece in war, if we count the present war. The first war was fought in 1897 against Turkey for the acquisition of Crete. Constantine, then Crown Prince, made an ignominious failure as a military leader, and only the intervention of the powers saved Greece from conquest by the Turks. In the second war against Turkey in 1912 Constantine, with the aid of the Serbs, Montenegrins and Bulgars, conquered Macedonia, but the Balkan League—Venizelos's great diplomatic achievement—fell apart when it came to the division of the spoils, and in the ensuing war Greece, Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro fought against Bulgaria. In the present war, which Venizelos is determined Constantine shall enter, Bulgaria and Turkey are fighting together against Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. Italy, which in 1913 thwarted the ambition of Serbia for an Adriatic port and threatened Greece with war over Albania, has now sent an army to Salonica to force Greece, willy-nilly, to go to the rescue of Serbia.



Twenty years ago French and British troops were landed in Crete to overthrow Venizelos because he had declared for the King of the Greeks. Now Venizelos is back in Greece to overthrow the authority of the King of the Greeks in the interests of the French and British who are in possession of Greece. King Constantine is now said to be convinced of the necessity of yielding to the Allies and joining in the war against Germany, but Queen Sophia, being the sister of the Kaiser, is naturally unconvinced. But if the King should decide to declare war he must violate the constitution and act against parliament, for the Venizelist or pro-Ally party was defeated in the recent elections owing to a political trick of the King, who allowed Venizelos to mobilize the Greek army with a view of joining the Allies and then deposed Venizelos from the premiership and dismissed his parliament. The Venizelists, holding that it was illegal to hold an election during mobilization, refused to vote, and so the King got a parliament to suit him—tho apparently it does not suit him now.

But with Allied troops of a dozen nations occupying Macedonia and an Allied fleet threatening Athens, constitutional quibbles do not count. *Inter arma leges silent*. Mars rules and political scheming is of no avail. The kingdom of Greece goes, like Alexander's empire, "to the strongest."

### WHICH IS THE PARTY OF PROGRESS?

IN his second campaign speech, made like the first at Shadow Lawn, Mr. Wilson paid a fine tribute to the membership of the Progressive party. He was attacking the Republican party as the party of the special interests, and said:

You remember that four years ago there was a great body of spirited Republicans who said, "This thing is becoming a fraud and a sham. We have been taking care of some people, but we have not been taking care of the great body of the people. We have not thought about their morals, we have not thought about their health, we have not thought about their rights as human beings, and we insist that you put the policy of this party in our hands, or we will go off and form a party of our own," and thereupon the great Progressive party sprang up—great, not because it turned out to be more numerous than the party from which it had seceded, tho it did that, but because it had the real red blood of human sympathy in its veins and was ready to work for mankind and forget the interests of a narrow party. I want to pay my tribute of respect to the purposes and intentions of the men who formed that group in our politics.

There are wide differences of opinion as to the motives and the impulses which led to the creation of the Progressive party. But we believe that the candid historian of the future will find the central truth of its brief career in the fact, so well expressed by Mr. Wilson, that "it had the real red blood of human sympathy in its veins and was ready to work for mankind."

The Progressive party is no more. Where has its mantle fallen?

Mr. Wilson asserts that the heritor of its ideals and its human sympathies is the Democracy. On that ground he claims for his party the adherence of the young voters of the country, representatives of whom were his hearers at Shadow Lawn on September 30. He said of himself: "I am a progressive. I do not spell it with a capital P, but I think my pace is just as fast as those who do."

There is much in Mr. Wilson's record as Governor of

New Jersey and as President to justify this declaration. Under Mr. Wilson the Democratic party in his state and in the nation has made a splendid record of progressive legislation. But in both cases it seems to us clear that Mr. Wilson has been better than his party. He is a progressive; but we are not so sure that his party is anywhere near so progressive as he. The long-drawn-out contests at the Baltimore convention in 1912, which resulted in Mr. Wilson's first nomination, showed the power of the reactionary forces in the Democratic party, just as the reluctance of the Republican convention of 1916 to accept Mr. Hughes as its candidate revealed the strength of the similar elements in the Republican party. We do not believe that the leopard spots of reaction in either party have been much changed by the passage of time.

From the results of the election in Maine and of the primary election in New York it appears that more Progressives are going to the Republican party than to the Democratic. Whether this preponderance will hold good thruout the country only the coming election will show.

Mr. Hughes is progressive as well as Mr. Wilson. He was as fiercely fought by the bosses of New York as was ever Mr. Wilson by the bosses of New Jersey. The Republican "old guard" at Chicago was as reluctant to accept the one as was the Democratic "old guard" at Baltimore the other. Mr. Wilson is wide of the mark in assuming that the election of Mr. Hughes means the return to power at Washington of the kind of crass reactionism that created the progressive movement in the Republican party.

In other words, the choice of the voter on November 7 is not between a progressive administration and a reactionary administration. A government of special interests is as unthinkable under Mr. Hughes as under Mr. Wilson.

### PARTNERS IN DISCREDIT

THE collapsing strike on the New York traction lines reflects little credit on either side in the controversy. The attempt to bolster up the cause of the strikers by a sympathetic strike of all kinds of trades thruout the city was a fizzle. It failed for the precise reason that will make the traction strike fail in the end. The strikers' case is not strong enough to command popular support. It has at its heart the fatal weakness of a deliberately broken agreement.

When the first strike was settled in August, the employers and the workers on the two surface car systems—the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue—signed agreements to submit any future controversies to arbitration. Now the New York Railways is a part of the Interborough system, which also includes the subway and elevated lines. The union leaders undoubtedly had in mind the extension of their organization to the elevated and subway. But the Interborough managers forestalled them. They induced the subway and elevated employees in large numbers to join an independent union planned by the managers themselves, and to sign individual agreements with the company. The agreements provided for a wage increase and bound the workers not to strike for two years.

The Amalgamated Union, which had engineered the surface lines strike, contended that this action on the



part of the Interborough officials was, in fact, if not in appearance, a violation of the agreement of August 12. This contention the Interborough repudiated in the time-honored name of freedom of contract and individual liberty. The Amalgamated thereupon called a second strike on all the lines of the city.

This was a clear violation of the agreement of August 12. The workers on the New York Railways lines had a faint shadow of excuse, in that that company is identical in control and management with the subway and elevated lines. But the workers on the Third Avenue had none at all. The Third Avenue has no connection whatever with the Interborough.

So the action of the surface line workers in going out a second time was without justification. The agreement they voluntarily signed should have been kept in letter and in spirit. It is no wonder that they could not win popular approval for their action.

But the Interborough managers are far from blameless. In the conferences which led up to the signing of the agreement of August 12, the general manager of the New York Railways Company, who is also the operating manager of the subway and elevated lines, let it be distinctly inferred from what he said that the Interborough officials would treat the elevated and subway employees in the same way that the surface lines employees were to be treated under the agreement. Mr. Shonts, the president of the Interborough, subsequently repudiated the assurances given by Mr. Hedley, and declared that no one but the board of directors could bind the Interborough to such a procedure. This is undoubtedly technically true. But to have Mr. Hedley permit such an impression to persist in the minds of the representatives of the workers, and for his superiors to repudiate it cavalierly when it served their purpose looks a good deal like sharp practise.

In any case the whole attitude of Mr. Shonts and his associates thruout this controversy has been that characteristic of the dark ages of industrial relations. They have shown every indication of a purpose to treat the workers in their industry in the spirit of feudalism. Such conceptions as the partnership between capital and labor in industry, and industrial democracy, find no admittance to their minds.

So both sides in this drawn out controversy have little to congratulate themselves upon. The workers did their cause serious harm when they wantonly broke their agreement. The employers are attempting to impose upon their workers and the community the outworn oppressive methods of a bygone age.

## AS MUCH AS THE PEOPLE WANT—AND NO MORE

**A**N attempt to put a plank into the New York state Republican platform calling for the repeal of the direct primary law did not succeed. It would have been pure folly, if it had. The direct primary has come to stay. There is just one thing that ever prevents it working well—popular apathy. But there is no machinery under heaven that will give good popular government when the people do not care enough to use the machinery.

The true test of the direct primary comes when the people are aroused and eager to accomplish certain

things by the selection of certain men. Then with the direct primary neither bosses nor special interests can stop them, if they care enough. With the old caucus and convention system they could be stopped by the sheer inertia of the machine. The direct primary will give us as much better public officials as the people really want. But you cannot make machinery take the place of will power.

## THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

**T**HE trouble with the conference at New London is that the two sets of conferees are talking about different things.

Carranza wants the American troops out of Mexico. He is apparently interested in nothing else.

The United States wants American rights respected on the border and in Mexico. It sees no reason for disturbing the status quo until that is assured.

Carranza wants us to take our soldiers away because he *says* that he can keep order in the border states.

But Villa, by his spectacular and more or less successful raid on Chihuahua, gives him the lie direct.

All that we ask is that Carranza shall not only promise but perform.

Until he does so, his demand for the recall of the Pershing column is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance.

## MEXICO GIVES US A LEAD

**T**HE news comes from Mexico City that President Carranza has issued a decree abolishing the office of Vice-President in the republic of Mexico. The reason assigned for the constitutional change is that many Mexicans resort to intrigue or rebellion to obtain the coveted post. If this country should ever decide to abolish the vice-presidency it would certainly not be for that reason. The stability of our republic is not in the least endangered by sinister conspiracies of politicians anxious to win "the second highest office within the gift of the nation." Nor do our Vice-Presidents ever attempt to remove by open revolt or secret conspiracy the one man who stands between them and the highest goal of political ambition. Mr. Wilson has many worries, but Mr. Marshall is hardly one of them. In this respect, at any rate, we may be thankful that we are not as others are, even these Mexicans.

But for other and totally different reasons we may find Carranza's constitutional amendment worthy of our consideration. The American public is always too willing to take a chance that the President will survive his term, and is largely indifferent as to who is chosen Vice-President. And yet five Presidents have already died in office, and any insurance company would rate the occupation of President "extra-hazardous." The possibility is not slight that our President for a large part of the next four years will be Mr. Fairbanks or Mr. Marshall, and yet not one voter in a hundred will be influenced by the fact. The average Vice-President is a man of worthy character and respectable abilities, but one whom no convention would dream of nominating for President. What is worse, the candidate for Vice-President is usually selected from the opposite faction of the party from the candidate for President, with a view to party harmony. Therefore, the death of a President often means



as great a break in national policy as if a new party had come to power.

If there were no vice-presidency, and under the present constitution there is none after the President or Vice-President dies during his term of office, the Secretary of State would succeed the President. This would at least tend to ensure the continuance of the policy of the administration thruout the remainder of the presidential term, since the Secretary of State is the President's own appointee. The Secretary of State is, moreover, usually a man of distinction within his party; he is almost always a larger man than the Vice-President, frequently than the President himself. Among those who have held the portfolio of state in various cabinets are such leaders as John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, W. H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, James G. Blaine, Richard Olney, John Hay, Elihu Root, William J. Bryan, and others of equal distinction. We may be glad that some of these men did not succeed to the presidency, or even sorry that others on the list did, but we cannot deny that, taken as a whole, they form a more distinguished and memorable list of statesmen than the men who have been Vice-President. Why, then, should we not take a hint from Carranza and abolish the vice-presidency?

### THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG TURKEY

THE news that a body of German professors and engineers had been sent to Constantinople to establish schools of higher education is of especial interest to the United States, because hitherto the support of such enterprises has devolved upon Americans. But the Kaiser has long been anxious to share the burden, in fact to relieve us of it altogether. Some years ago, when the Porte was anxious for the development of scientific farming in the Ottoman Empire, an appeal was made to the American Government, since it maintains the most elaborate system of agricultural colleges in the world. Secretary of State Hay took up the matter and in coöperation with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson worked out a plan for such an institution in Constantinople, to be manned by American experts in agricultural training and research. But when the vigilant German Ambassador at Washington, Herr von Holleben, heard of it he promptly notified Berlin, and the German Ambassador at Constantinople informed the Sultan that if he wanted an agricultural college he must employ German professors, for Americans would not be allowed.

Such a spirit of intolerance is particularly misplaced in Turkey, where the field is large and the laborers few. Robert College and the Constantinople College for Girls are doing splendid work in their respective fields, yet there is much need for technological institutions such as the Germans know so well how to conduct. The advent of the Germans would then be welcomed, but for the fear that they aim to monopolize the educational field in case they retain control of Turkey.

The prospect is still more gloomy in case the Allies are victorious, for Russia has been promised Constantinople, and Russia is hostile, not only to foreign education, but to education of any sort except that which is subservient to state and church. Our missionaries in

Armenia have been privately informed that their schools will be closed when Russia takes over that territory, and those who are best acquainted with the situation fear that the American colleges in Constantinople will share the same fate in case that city is given over to Russia. Doubtless some effort would be made by England to have such institutions protected by treaty, but this would be of little avail unless Russia has changed her educational policy, and there is no sign of that so far.

### FROM THE SHOULDER

WOODROW WILSON does not lack the "fighting edge." His reply to the president of the American Truth Society, a Mr. O'Leary, is a masterpiece of rebuke.

Mr. O'Leary sent the President an offensive telegram charging him with Anglomania and pro-British partiality. Mr. Wilson's reply was curt:

Your telegram received. I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

We hope that it stung.

### USING THE METRIC SYSTEM

ONE incidental result of the war is that large numbers of manufacturers and workmen in England and the United States have for the first time become familiar with the metric system thru its use in making goods for the continental Allies. Now, after a man has been using the metric system it is as hard for him to go back to our awkward and irrational weights and measures as it is for one who is accustomed to the decimal coinage of other countries to use pounds, shillings and pence. The theoretical superiority of the metric system has always been well known and conceded in Anglo-Saxon countries, but so long as the people were unacquainted with its practical advantages thru personal employment of it, the movement for its general adoption made little progress. Now the general public is becoming familiar with it and the American or Englishman talks about "42-centimeter guns" and "203-meter hill" as easily as if he were a Frenchman or German.

The scientific and engineering societies of Great Britain are urging that the metric system be made compulsory and the question has already been brought up in Parliament as a necessary means of trade expansion. A country that insists upon its customers using its own local weights and measures instead of those of the rest of the world will be at a permanent disadvantage. The Pan-American conferences always talk about the desirability of a common system in the Americas and always recommend the metric, but the United States holds out like an obstinate juror against the other twenty republics. Recently, however, it seems that American prejudice is dying down. The National Wholesale Grocers' Association is awake to the need and has recommended that the metric equivalents of the weight of contents be printed upon all packages. Our schools have long included the metric system in their curriculum, but it has often been taught in a perfunctory and uninviting way. Now is the time for teachers to take it up in earnest and give their pupils a practical acquaintance with its advantages.





Paul Thompson

#### THE SHELL SCARRED BATTLEFIELD OF VERDUN

THE PHOTOGRAPH FROM AN AIRPLANE SHOWS IN SHARP RELIEF THE DEEPENED TRENCHES, THE REDDUBS (WHERE THE TRENCHES ARE LOGGED), AND THE OLD ZIGZAG OF DOUAI MONSIEUR, IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PHOTOGRAPH, WHERE THE SHELL CRATERS SEEM TO HAVE BATTERED EVERY SQUARE YARD OF THE SURFACE.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Campaign: Mr. Wilson Speaks Again

Mr. Wilson's second campaign speech was made on September 30 to a group of members of the Young Men's League of Democratic Clubs from the porch at Shadow Lawn. His speech was received by wild enthusiasm by his hearers. Mr. Wilson delivered an attack in force upon the Republican party. He reminded his hearers that the Democratic party was the only party in the United States that had survived since the beginning; and predicted that the death in turn of the Federalist and the Whig parties would be followed soon by the death of another. Mr. Wilson found the reason for the persistence of the Democratic party, and the passing successively of its opponents in the fact that "it is the only party all of whose life has been governed, or at any rate inspired, by a definite principle, an absolute belief in the control of the people, their right to control, their capacity to control their own affairs and shape them in the common interest." He declared that the Republican party as now constituted and led believes in government by the attorneys of special interests.

Mr. Wilson paid a warm tribute to the membership of the Progressive

party, which we comment upon editorially on another page. He contended that the Democratic party had taken advantage of its opportunity to do the things that the Progressives wanted to do and could not do because they were not put in power.

He asserted that the Republican party merely wants to get control of the government, and "a party that merely wants control does not have to have any principles."

He said that the Republican party would make radical changes in the foreign policy of the United States if it came into power and asked the question, "If they are going to change it, in what direction are they going to change it?" The question he answered for himself in this way: "There is only one choice as against peace and that is war. Some of the supporters of that party, a very great body of the supporters of that party, outspokenly declare that they want war, so that the certain prospect of the success of the Republican party is that we shall be drawn in one form or other into the embroilments of the European war."

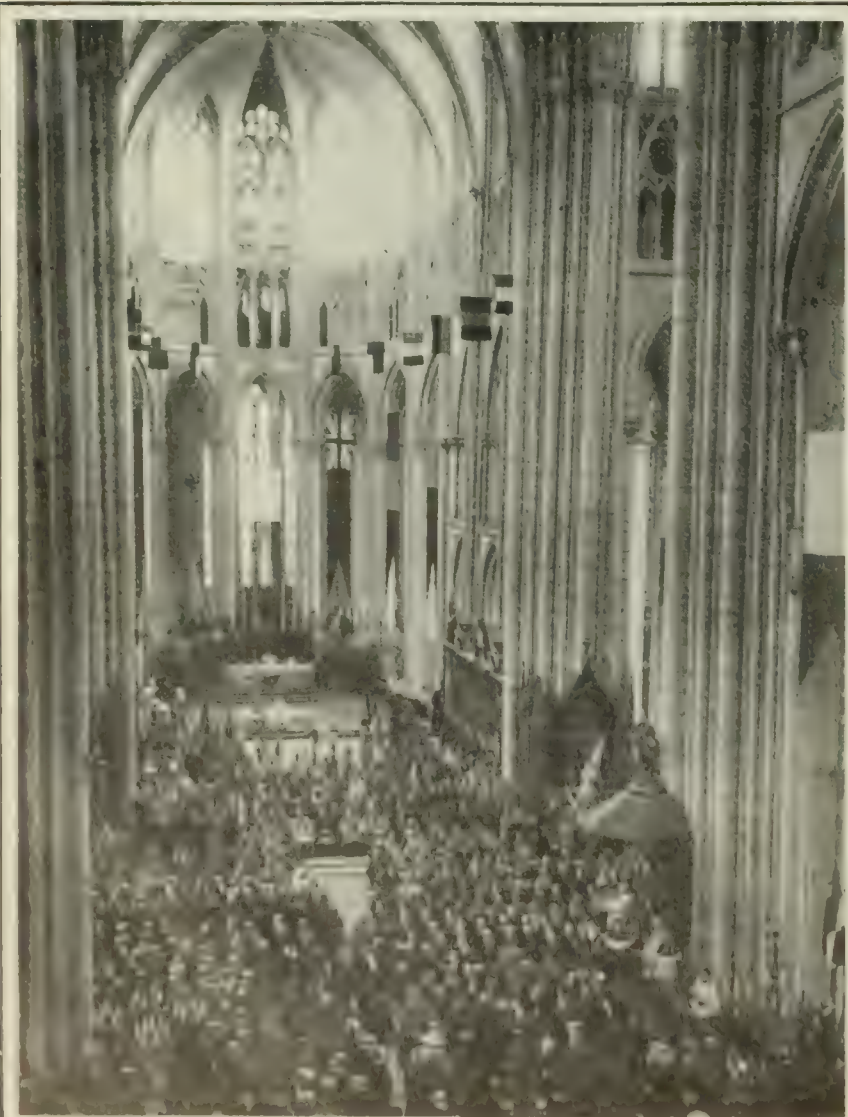
Mr. Wilson further asserted, in commenting upon the Federal Reserve act, that in the days of Republican dominance, Wall Street controlled the actions of the Treasury of the United

States. He declared that his opponents, and the special interests behind them, would be perfectly content with much of the important legislation passed by his party—such as the Federal Reserve act, the tariff board law, the rural credit law—provided they could have the opportunity of the members of the boards created by those acts.

In conclusion he intimated that the Republican desire and purpose was to "return to the good old days of Mark Hanna." He elaborated the point in this way:

But now you will notice we have returned to the good old days of Mark Hanna in the Republican party. Some of the very gentlemen who were prominent in that odious régime are now at the head of affairs in the management of the Republican campaign. The lieutenants of Mark Hanna have returned to authority, and the lieutenants of Mark Hanna represent the choices, the determinations and, so much as we can conjecture, the policy of the Republican party. What they want to do is to get control and then determine the policy in private conference. We are not going to be taken into their confidence.

It would not be wise for them to take us into their confidence. They want to control, possess. Those are the magic words for them. They do not think we have sense enough. They do not think we have coherence enough. They do not think a great body of free people know how to hang together in its own cause, and that a little body of men that always hangs together



Public Thanksgiving in the Cathedral of Meaux

A huge cross of living wood that marks part of the battlefield celebrating the second anniversary of the battle of the Marne





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#### OPENING THE SHADOW LAWN CAMPAIGN

President Wilson will make very few campaign speeches except those with which he will greet the various bands of Democratic pilgrims who journey to his summer home at Long Branch, New Jersey. This was a delegation of business men from Trenton

can in the long run manage the people, and it is up to us to show them that that is impossible. The people of the United States have frequently been fooled, but they are not often fooled several times in the same way, and this barefaced attempt to fool them in the same old way is, in my judgment, one of the most futile things that was ever attempted.

Take it for all in all, there was nothing of the apologetic in Mr. Wilson's speech, and much of fire and fight.

**The Campaign:** On the same day that Mr. Roosevelt Attacks Wilson was attacking the Republican party at Shadow Lawn, Mr. Roosevelt was making an assault upon the administration at Battle Creek. The main points at which the fire of Mr. Roosevelt's wrath was hurled were the same as before: the President's Mexican policy, the President's foreign policy and his action in connection with the eight-hour law. There was nothing especially new in what he had to say about Mexico and Germany, altho he did point out that the President's refusal to recognize Huerta because of the bloody way in which he had attained power, convicted him of fatal inconsistency. For at the same time that he was refusing recognition to Huerta he was according it to Colonel Benavides in Peru, who had obtained his power by the exact means which Mr. Wilson denounced in the case of Huerta. Mr. Roosevelt summed up his conclusions on this point thus:

It is absolutely impossible to accept Mr. Wilson's statement as a justification in the case of Huerta, unless we admit that that very statement irretrievably condemns him in the case of Benavides. The only other explanation is that Mr. Wilson's statement in the Huerta matter was not intended to correspond with the facts, but merely to appease well-meaning persons who were ignorant of the facts.

In connection with the eight-hour law, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out again with characteristic emphasis that it was not a question of hours of labor at all, but a question of wages. But he did more, he made a concrete statement of what in his opinion the President should have done:

There was but one course that could rightly have been taken, and that the perfectly simple course. The President had ample knowledge. He had many weeks in which to secure proper action by the par-

ties to the controversy; and if either would not agree to such action, he had ample time in which to get Congress to give him any power necessary in order to deal thoroly and without difficulty with the situation. If the regular board of mediation and conciliation was inadequate, he should have at once appointed a special commission, which would have included men thoroly acquainted with the situation from the wage workers' standpoint, possess of an understanding sympathy with the wage workers, and incapable of being bullied or of being influenced in any improper manner. The President should have insisted that every matter be laid before this committee of arbitration, and nothing withheld. The commission would have dealt in thoroging and satisfactory fashion with all the various questions involved—all of which are inter-related and interdependent. It would have dealt with the question of an eight-hour day, and with the complicated question of the amount of wages to be paid for that day and for overtime in the various positions. It would also have dealt with the question as to whether this necessarily meant a raise of rates. As an incident to this it would have had to take up the question of securing just remuneration to the property holders; and therefore it would have had to deal with any questions of recent over-capitalization; for altho I do not believe it would be wise to take up old cases of over-capitalization (where grave injustice to innocent people would be caused by any action), any recent instance of over-capitalization should be accepted as having been gone into after full notice and with full knowledge, and should be punished accordingly.

Pending the decisions of the commission,

it should have been made clear that the President would permit no interference with the traffic which is essential to the life of the commonwealth; that there should be no stoppage of the arteries of circulation in the body politic and social; and that rather than see such a stoppage the government would itself run the trains if necessary until such time as the commission could report. When the commission's report was made, it would have become the duty of the government to see that it was put into effect, and in case of any controversy itself to interpret and apply the rules. That was the course demanded by courage and honor; and that was the course demanded by every man to whom Americanism was a fact, and not an empty phrase.

The two speeches at Battle Creek and Shadow Lawn, strikingly parallel in their vigor and hard-hitting, made the last day of September easily the most interesting day of the campaign thus far.

**No Milk for New York** New York City faces a milk famine. The farmers have struck. The big distributors of milk in the city have contracts with the dairymen who produce the milk, and those contracts expired on September 30. The milk producers have organized a Dairy-men's League, which has about 15,000 farmers in its membership and controls about 300,000 of the 350,000 cows in New York State. The league has asked the distributors to pay an increased price for the milk during the next six months, rendered necessary, they contend, by the increased cost of production.

The statement issued by the league makes the following explanation:

The dairymen are not suggesting or dictating what the price to consumers should be, as the dealers are fully able to determine that for themselves, but the farmer can not longer continue to sell milk for less than the cost of production.

The dairymen have given the dealers every reasonable opportunity to have their milk, and if the public are inconvenienced by a shortage of milk they must place the responsibility on the dealer who is not willing to pay the farmer a fair price for the choice milk which the public demands.

The dairymen have found by experience that there is no other method of securing a fair or living price for their milk, as the dealers will not consider production costs or negotiate in any way with the farmers, as they have always paid up what they chose to and sold our milk at the prices which they also have set.

The dealers refuse to have anything

#### THE GREAT WAR

**September 25**—British take Morval and Lesbœufs. French take Raucourt. Rumanians regain Vulcan Pass.

**September 26**—British take Combles and Thiepval. Teuton troops attack Hermannstadt, Transylvania.

**September 27**—Venizelos starts revolution in Crete. Russians claim capture of 420,000 men, 600 cannon and 2500 machine guns in four months' offensive.

**September 28**—Serbs and Bulgars fighting over Mount Kaimakalan, Macedonia.

**September 29**—Rumanians defeated at Rotenturm Pass, Transylvania.

**September 30**—Germans hell Thiepval. British losses in July, August and September in battle of the Somme total 397,169.

**October 1**—Another Zeppelin brought down near London. Brudell renews drive on Lemberg.



to do with the league. The manager of one of the distributing companies makes this explanation of the refusal: "We will not make a settlement with the Dairywomen's League, for the simple reason that it has no legal standing and no facilities to enforce any agreement it might enter into."

The State Commissioner of Foods and Markets estimates that unless an agreement is reached between producers and distributors more than seventy-five per cent of the city's milk supply will be cut off.

As usual in such controversies, the public will "pay the freight." Its milk supply will not only be cut down, but the price of the milk it succeeds in getting is to be raised by the milk companies.

**No General Strike in New York** On Wednesday, September 27, New York union workers in many trades, numbering altogether anything up to 350,000, were to have struck in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which was still carrying on a losing strike against all the traction companies in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx.

But the general strike as announced by the Joint Labor Conference Committee failed to occur. Between twelve and thirteen thousand men did go out, in addition to a few thousand more who struck for reasons of their own. But after two days six thousand brewery workers who had joined the sympathy strike went back to their jobs, leaving only 4000 machinists and a handful of other workers. The United Hebrew Workers, who were celebrating

their New Year, were not at their machines, but they failed to ally themselves with the labor demonstration.

Meanwhile the service on the subway and elevated lines remained normal and the street cars made about 75 per cent of their usual daily runs, tho night service was not fully restored in Manhattan and not attempted in the other boroughs till the end of the week. There was practically no violence in New York, but some serious rioting took place in Westchester County, just north of the city.

**The Mexican Conference** The joint conference on Mexican affairs has moved to Atlantic City. The hotel in which it was meeting at New London has closed for the season. But the conference has made little other progress. The Mexican conferees want to discuss nothing but the withdrawal of the American troops; the American conferees want to discuss anything but that.

Meanwhile the resurgent Villa continues to stir up Northern Mexico. On the twenty-seventh a band of Villista bandits engaged in a violent fight with Carranza forces at Cusihiuriachic, an important mining center about fifty miles from Chihuahua City. The Carranza leader reports that a hundred of the bandits were killed, and that the government forces also suffered heavily.

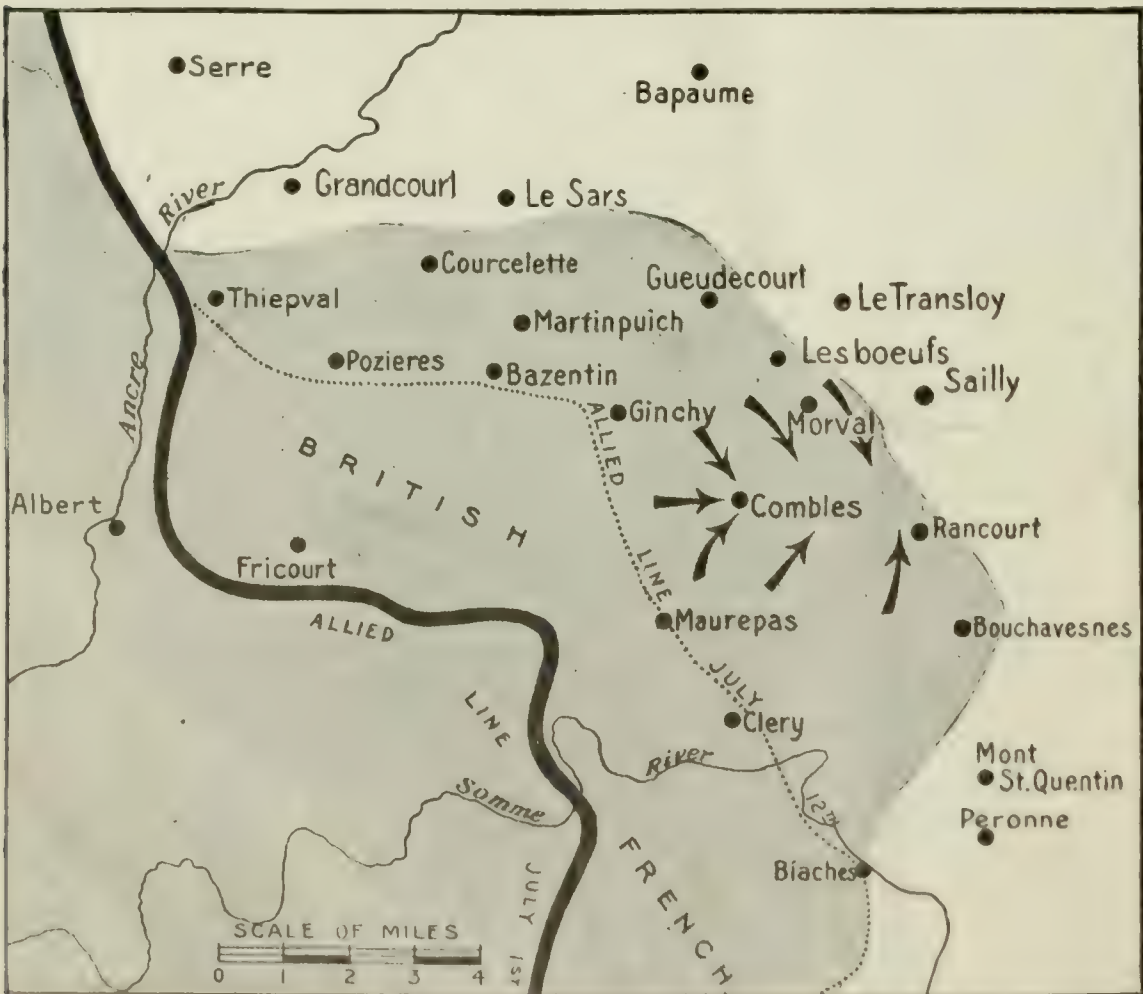
Ten thousand of the militia forces now on the border are to be relieved by troops from other states already mobilized. Units from Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Montana, New Jersey, Utah and the District of Columbia are to return home.

**The Capture of Combles** On Tuesday the Allies on the Somme made more important gains than in any week since the first. Two of the village fortresses that have been blocking their way, Combles on the east and Thiepval on the north, have been overthrown. The fall of these strongholds had been confidently anticipated, for they had both been pocketed and subject to attack on three sides for some time.

Combles is a village with formerly two thousand inhabitants on the railroad that runs from Péronne to Albert along the north side of the Somme River. Here the British and French lines meet, so the town was carried by the joint action of the two forces, working in perfect coördination. The British pushed forward north of Combles, taking the villages of Morval and Lesbœufs. The French, having the week before taken Bouchavesnes, which brought them more than two miles east of Combles, now turned north and took Rancourt. So Combles was caught between the jaws of the Allied nippers and a gap of less than a mile was left thru which the Germans might withdraw the beleaguered garrison. Most of the troops in Combles retreated in the night thru the gap between the French and British lines and the big guns had been taken away previously, but other munitions and supplies in great quantity fell into the hands of the Allies as they occupied Combles on the morning of the 26th.

In the fighting of Monday and Tuesday the British took nearly four thousand prisoners, mostly, a British correspondent reports, Rhenish Prussians, "strong and well built young men, very smart and soldierly and with very little of the dirt of war upon them." The British losses are estimated at less than eight thousand. The counter-attack of the Germans from Le Transloy after the British took Morval was more feebly delivered than formerly and the Prussians fled before the British barrage fire, throwing away their rifles and equipment. From this the British infer that the German *morale* is broken.

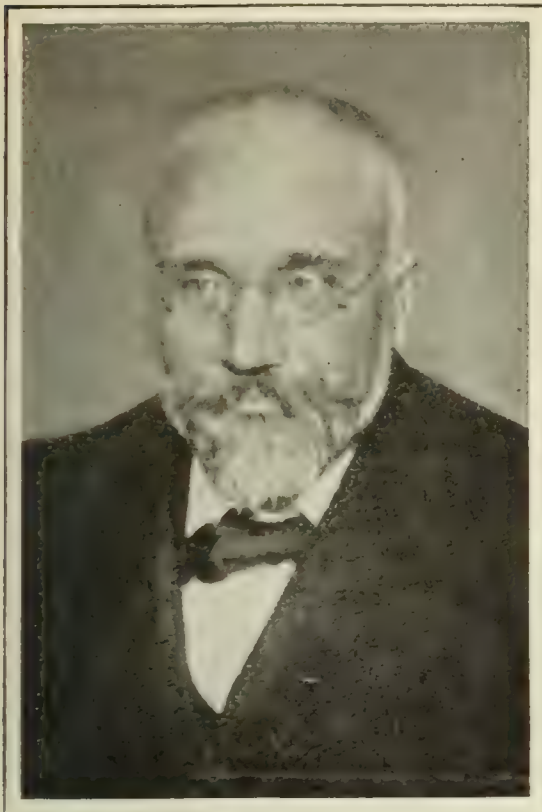
**Rumanian Defeat at Hermannstadt** The Rumanians began the war by seizing all the passes in the mountain barrier that separates them from Hungary and sending armies thru each of them. Little opposition was offered and soon they were in possession of the most important cities on the border, Kronstadt, Hermannstadt and Petroseny. But the retirement of the Austro-Hungarian forces seems to have really been what all backward movements are called, "a strategical retreat." For the defense of this region had been entrusted to General von Falkenhayn, whom Hindenburg recently displaced as Chief of the German Staff, and his plan, as it now appears, was to wait until the Rumanians were fifteen or twenty miles inside the boundary and then seize the passes behind them. Vulcan Pass, that leads to Petroseny, was first captured, and the Rumanians had to evacuate Petroseny and send strong forces to re-



THE CAPTURE OF COMBLES

The fortified village of Combles was evacuated by the Germans after it had been almost completely cut off by the French from the south and the British from the north. The British have also stormed the stronghold of Thiepval dominating the Ancre River and are now attacking Le Sars and Le Transloy. The shaded area is ground gained by the Allies.





Underwood &amp; Underwood

## THE GREAT MAN OF GREECE

Eleftherios Venizelos, the Cretan, is now master of Greece and is forcing the king into war against the Bulgars by raising an armed insurrection. This is the fourth war in which Greece has become involved thru his efforts

gain Vulcan Pass. Then Falkenhayn tried the same tactics on the Pass of the Red Tower (Rotenturm), that leads to Hermannstadt. A body of Bavarian troops under Lieutenant General Kraft von Delmensinger occupied this pass by a bold mountain march on the morning of September 26. At the same time the Rumanians at Hermannstadt were attacked by superior forces, and after three days of hard fighting were driven back in disorder. But here the retreating troops found their way thru the Red Tower Pass blocked by the Bavarians and had to make their way into Rumania as best they could.

While Falkenhayn is attacking Rumania from the mountain side on the north, Mackensen is attacking it from the sea side on the south. The Bulgar and Teuton troops, advancing thru the Dobrudja, between the Danube River and the Black Sea, captured Silistria, "the key to Bucharest," as the Rumanians call it, but before they had got much beyond this they were met by a combined Russian and Rumanian army. From September 16 to 20 two of the best divisions of Bulgarian troops, supported by heavy German artillery, tried to break thru, but the line held and both sides seem to have entrenched themselves at this point.

**The King's Dilemma** In spite of the daily rumors that King Constantine was about to declare war upon Bulgaria he has continued during the week in a state of apparent vacillation, taking counsel alternately with the pro-German and pro-Allied parties among the officers and statesmen. On September 18 the government of Premier Kalogeropoulos under his direction notified the Allies of the desire of Greece to join them

and asked that Greece be guaranteed her territorial integrity and campaign expenses. He also expressed a willingness to agree to all the demands of the Allies as to the reorganization of the Cabinet and the elimination of members unacceptable to the Allies. The Allied Powers, however, failed to receive this protestation of sympathy and proffer of support with the enthusiasm and confidence which the King expected and there seems to be some hitch in the negotiations.

General Moschopoulos, chief of staff, presented to his sovereign the petition of five hundred of the Greek officers demanding an immediate declaration of war against Bulgaria without waiting for the assistance of the Allies. Many of the Greek officers and soldiers, without waiting for such action, have already volunteered in the armies of the Allies.

But the King, even if he has become convinced of the necessity of joining the Allies, is embarrassed by the fact that a considerable proportion of his officers are pro-German and that the present parliament was elected, at his instigation, on an anti-war issue. The leader of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Gounaris, declares that the Greek Parliament will never consent to war.

**Rebellion in Crete** Ex-Premier Venizelos, despairing of persuading the King to take up arms against Bulgaria, has started an insurrection in his native land for the purpose of compelling such action. He embarked at night on the steamer "Hesperia" for Crete accompanied by Rear Admiral Paul Condouriotis, former Minister of Marine. On their arrival at Suda Bay, Crete, they were received with enthusiasm by citizens and soldiery, and taken in motors to the barracks at Canea, where Venizelos made a speech declaring the object of the insurrectionary movement. The essential points of their proclamation are as follows:

The application of the personal policy of the sovereign, a victim of bad counsel, has resulted in a rapprochement with Greece's hereditary enemies, the violation of the constitution, internal anarchy, and isolation and contempt for Greece, which

the Allies consider hostile because she refused the Serbs the facilities accorded the Bulgars.

The victorious army of 1912-1913 abandons the territory conquered by the nation's blood; the population is fleeing before the invaders; war material has been given to the Bulgars; Greek soldiers have been sent to Germany by way of Sofia, and patriots are regarded as traitors.

Today is not the moment to establish the responsibility. Our duty is to save what there is still time to save. To attain this it is essential to reestablish national unity by an immediate return to the policy dictated by the national conscience, namely, range our selves on the side of the Allies and Serbians to expel the invaders.

It would be a happy event if, at the eleventh hour, the King should decide to take the lead of the national forces. In a contrary event, it is our duty to do the needful to save the country from the threatening ruin. We are entering the struggle convinced that the nation, independently of the state, will accomplish the miracle and bring the country back to the status of eighteen months ago.

VENIZELOS,  
CONDOURIOTIS.

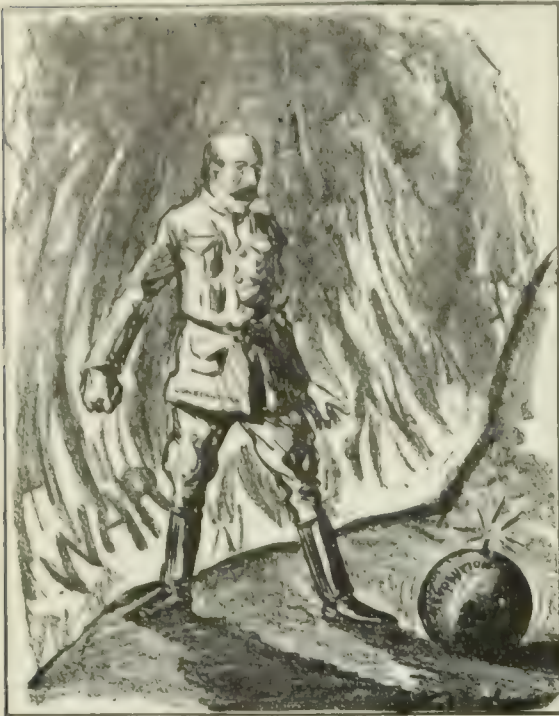
At the conclusion of the speech of Venizelos a resolution was adopted by the assemblage authorizing the formation of a Provisional Government to be composed of ex-Premier Venizelos, Admiral Condouriotis and General Danglis, former Minister of War, to organize the forces of the country for fighting in the cause of the Allies. Then a salvo of three thousand rifles was fired in honor of Serbia. Similar risings took place in Chios, Mitylene, Corfu and other islands and in parts of continental Greece. The soldiers generally mutinied or went over with their officers



THE THIEPVAL ENTRENCHMENTS

This map of the German fortifications about the village of Thiepval, prepared by the British Intelligence Service before the Allied offensive on the Somme was undertaken, shows clearly why the Germans were able to hold this position against persistent attacks for nearly three months. The black lines are the German trenches. The lighter line on the left is the British front on July 1 when the offensive started. The crosses indicate barbed wire entanglements.





Weed in Philadelphia Public Ledger

## THE DILEMMA

to the insurgents, but in some places groups of loyalist officers and troops put up a hard fight. Altogether Venizelos is said to have at his command some 25,000 armed adherents.

**The German View** The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg at the opening of the Reichstag on September 28 was received with especial interest, for the world was curious to see what he would say of the war situation. A large part of the address was devoted to the denunciation of Rumania for her violation of the treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary. The Chancellor stated that up to a few days before the Rumanian armies crossed the Transylvanian Alps into Hungary he had assurances from both the King and Premier Bratiano that Rumania was not going to take up arms on the side of the Allies.

After reviewing the several campaigns the German Chancellor summed up the situation as follows:

On the Somme front there have been isolated hostile successes which, however, do not change the general situation. Otherwise a successful defense has been made

against all hostile attacks, and thus the enemy attempts have been thwarted. In the Balkans the hostile plan failed. Thus the enormous war goes on.

The aims proclaimed by our enemies are becoming increasingly clear and admit of no misunderstanding. They are: Last of conquest and annihilation. I have spoken in this House repeatedly about them. It is proposed to give Constantinople to Russia, Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Trentino and Triest to Italy and Transylvania to Rumania.

What Great Britain wants to make of Germany is shown by the British without any possibility of doubt. They want to destroy our national life. The Germany which England wants to lay at her feet is a country without military defense, a country crushed economically, boycotted by the entire world and sentenced to lasting economic infirmity.

When this German competition shall have been eliminated, when France has lost all her blood, when all her allies of war must toil as England's slaves in the financial world, when the neutral world of Europe must follow each English command and submit to every British blacklist, then England will build on devastated Germany her dream of English world dominion.

A German statesman who would refrain from using against this enemy every proper means of warfare which is likely to shorten the war deserves to be hanged.

Germany will not be permitted to think of peace while her house is burning. She must first extinguish the fire.

The Chancellor's speech is regarded both in Germany and England as more moderate and pacifically inclined than his former utterances. From the omission of any reference to Belgium and other possible annexations it is inferred that the Chancellor sides with those who would be willing to make peace on the *status quo ante*. His strongly worded but vague allusion to the use of any weapons to shorten the war is thought by some to mean that he is likely to withdraw his opposition to the employment of submarines against commercial shipping.

## The British View

The interview given to the United Press by David Lloyd-George, Secretary of State for War, is of such importance that we must quote some paragraphs. It is commonly understood as a warning to the United States not to undertake any negotiations with a view of bringing the war to an end.

Germany elected to make it a finish fight with England. The British soldier was ridiculed, held in contempt. Now we intend to see that Germany has her way. The fight must be to the finish—to a knockout.

The whole world, including neutrals of the highest purposes and humanitarians with the best motives, must know that



Plutchke in Louisville Times

## THE PRAYER OF THE NEUTRALS

there can be no outside interference at this stage. Britain asked no intervention when she was not prepared to fight. She will tolerate none now that she is prepared until Prussian military despotism is broken beyond repair.

There were no tears by German sympathizers when the few thousand British citizens who never expected to be soldiers, whose military education started only a few months previously, went out to be battered, bombed, and gassed, to receive ten shells for every one they could fire—went out, fought, and died like sportsmen without even a grumble. I repeat that there was no whimpering then, and the people who are now moved to tears at the thought of what is to come watched the early rounds of the unequal contest dry eyed. None of the carnage and suffering which is to come can be worse than the sufferings of those allied dead who stood the full shock of the Prussian war machine before it began to falter.

But in the British determination to carry the fight to a decisive finish there is something more than the natural demand for vengeance. The inhumanity, the pitilessness of the fighting that must come before a lasting peace is possible is not comparable with the cruelty that would be involved in stopping the war while there remains a possibility of civilization again being menaced from the same quarter. Peace now or at any time before the final and complete elimination of this menace is unthinkable. No man and no nation with the slightest understanding of the temper of this citizen army of Britons, which took its terrible hammering without a whine or grumble, will attempt to call a halt now.



London Evening News

MANAGER: I WANT YOU TO PLAY THE PART OF NAPOLEON. HUSBAND: WHAT, IN THIS!



La Victoire, Paris

BEFORE VERDUN—ALWAYS SEVEN KILOMETERS... THE LINE OF DEAD DOES NOT STRETCH VERY RAPIDLY



Patria, Barcelona

THE FEAR OF ALL THE BULGARIANS THAT LOOKS LIKE A STORM COMING. I WONDER WHETHER IT WILL INTERFERE WITH MY CONQUEST OF RUSSIA!

TEUTONIC TROUBLES ON MANY BATTLE FRONTS



# FROM STATE TO STATE

**ALABAMA:** The second annual short course for the canning club girls of Alabama, recently held at the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute at Montevallo, was attended by a large number of girls from twenty-seven counties. Interest in this work is growing rapidly thruout the state, and home canning is becoming one of the important industries. Not the least of the benefits derived from the short course was the interchange of experiences among the girls themselves. Many of them, with small gardens and skill in canning the products, have been able to contribute largely to the family expenses, several putting up more than 1500 cans each in a single season. Some of these canned goods brought as high as 50 cents a quart. Two little sisters in St. Clair County last year sold more than 2000 cans, making money enough to support the family while their father held his cotton for an advanced price.

**ARIZONA:** One of the largest rubber companies in the United States has bought 9200 acres of land near Hackett, in this state, and will at once begin preparations there for manufacturing rubber from the guayule plant, with which it has been experimenting for a number of years. The plans of the company provide for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on the factory and homes for employees. The guayule is a desert plant, requiring a minimum of water. By offering a good market for it the company is encouraging farmers of the state to cultivate it on lands unsuited to crops requiring irrigation.

**CONNECTICUT:** A committee appointed some time ago to investigate the general condition and requirements of the county jail at Hartford has gone so deeply into the subject that it is believed its report will start a state movement for revising the entire system of handling prisoners. The committee is said to favor employing prisoners on farm, laundry, repair and other work for furnishing supplies to public institutions. It also will report on the treatment of debtors, urging that instead of being sent repeatedly to jail for a few days they should be sentenced for periods long enough to make reform possible.

**KENTUCKY:** The authorities of this state have decided upon a vigorous policy of forest conservation. State Forester Burton is taking steps to acquire small tracts of cheap cut-over land in various parts of the state for demonstration purposes. He believes that the awakening of farmers to the value of wood-lands is of first importance. At the state nurseries seedlings are being raised from tree seeds collected in Kentucky. These are to be had by land owners at the cost of production. Federal authorities and the large mining interests of this and neighboring states are giving aid in the work. It is hoped that the next legislature

will pass stringent measures to prevent wasteful cutting and reckless burning of timber.

**LOUISIANA:** As for romance, the people of Louisiana say there is nothing in imaginative literature to compare with the story of the sulphur beds in Calcasieu Parish, of their own state. As early as 1865 sulphur was discovered there, but it was found to lie under a bed of quicksand 500 feet thick, and attempts to mine it were abandoned. Some thirty years later Herman Frasch conceived the ridiculously simple idea of pouring hot water down a driven pipe perforated at its bottom, dissolving the sulphur and pumping it out, so pure that it needed no refining. Many such pipes are now in operation there, two firemen and one water tender taking care of the battery of boilers at each well. Stock to the amount of \$200,000 is held by the Frasch family and three others, and it is said this earns not less, probably much more, than \$2,400,000 annually.

**MICHIGAN:** A school to prepare boys and girls for club leadership has been instituted at the Michigan Agricultural College, under the direction of E. C. Lindemann, state leader in club work. It is said to be the first school of its kind organized in the United States. There are 374 boys' and girls' clubs in the rural districts of Michigan, with an enrollment of more than 6000; and their number is increasing so rapidly it has become necessary that club leaders be developed in order to obtain the best results. At the new school instruction in the technique of club work is given. College observers say that this work has been very effective in the redirection of country life in the state.

**MINNESOTA:** Charles E. Vasaly, of the State Board of Parole, reports that the "adviser" plan of the Prisoners' Aid Society is accomplishing much good, not only for paroled prisoners, but for the men who are acting as their advisers. Nearly every paroled man in Minnesota, he says, has some reputable business man to whom he turns for counsel and aid in establishing himself as a useful member of society. While these advisers are not expected to give either money or work to their charges, it is said that in many cases the "brothering" has led to warm friendships and mutual advantages.

**MONTANA:** President Wilson has restored to entry 1,892,468 acres of land in northern and northeastern Montana, heretofore included in coal withdrawal. A large part of this land has been entered under the homestead and other non-mineral land laws, but whatever of such entries have been patented since the withdrawals in 1910, reversion has been made to the United States of all underlying coal. The entire restored area has been recently classified by the Geological Survey,

and non-mineral entrymen on parcels classified as non-coal land will now receive full or unlimited patent. Areas classified as coal land are opened to absolute sale and entry under the coal land laws.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Early in the summer Prof. W. C. O'Kane, of New Hampshire College, was hopeful that the gypsy moth had been at last conquered in this state. He then estimated that there were not one-fifth as many of these pests as there had been five years before. Now, however, they have appeared in such numbers in the southern part of the state that the forests in many sections have been utterly defoliated and the bush crops, especially blueberries, ruined. Parasites, which have been heretofore successfully used in arresting the progress of the moths, seem to have no efficacy.

**NEW YORK:** The State College of Forestry at Syracuse has taken definite steps toward the planting of forest trees along the rural highways of the state. A preliminary survey, just completed, shows that nine-tenths of these highways are devoid of shade trees. A detailed study of the most important roads is to be made at once, the information so gained to be used as a basis for an educational movement thruout the state. Results of observations are to be issued in a publication to organizations, such as automobile clubs, women's clubs, commercial associations, and to individuals interested in the landscape treatment of rural roadsides of the state. It is the hope of the college eventually to make New York State, with its varied scenery, a vast system of beautiful parks and shaded parkways.

**OKLAHOMA:** Attorney-General Freeling, of this state, has filed complaint against every refining company and oil corporation offering gasoline for sale in Oklahoma. He believes that the advance in price from 17 cents a gallon last March to 25 cents at the present time is in accordance with an "understanding," and therefore a violation of the Federal law. That here, at the center of the most extensive oil fields, the price is higher than in many distant states, and that the increases are simultaneously made by all companies seems to him a sufficient reason for assuming that there is unlawful combination.

**OREGON:** More new school houses are now being built in Oregon than ever before in the history of the state; and most of them are designed for the Portland system of teaching. This system is based on a belief that there is no average child, and that individual instruction is better than mass education. In the Portland schools there are eighteen ungraded rooms for pupils who work either too slowly or too rapidly for the regular grades. Fifteen pupils is the limit for each of these rooms, and progress is individual. There

are also rooms for pupils who are too slow even for the ungraded rooms. Another feature of the Portland system is that teachers are promoted with pupils, so that one instructor carries the same children thru several grades. The National Education Association has recommended the Portland plan as a model.

**TENNESSEE:** The new "Harahan" bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at Memphis, said to be the largest structure on the river, is now open for traffic. Including the approaches, it is three miles long, the bridge proper being 2600 feet. Its cost was approximately \$5,000,000. Construction was begun in 1913.

**TEXAS:** The rough and ready way in which many county boards in this state used to judge road material has almost wholly given way to the more scientific and less expensive method offered by the laboratory maintained at the University of Texas for testing such materials. The road materials of this state include shell, sand, clay, gravel and stone, varying greatly in value and in lasting quality under traffic. The university laboratory makes free tests of all these materials and recommends the one most economical for the particular locality or traffic which it is to serve. A bulletin on "The Road Materials of Texas," now being freely distributed, gives the results of much original research and is of great value to road builders.

**VERMONT:** On the 125th anniversary of her admission to the Union, Vermont began a "big drive" for the civic and commercial development of the state. At the invitation of the Greater Vermont Association more than 1000 leading citizens from all parts of the state, men of national prominence, former citizens of Vermont and governors of neighboring states met to devise ways and means of making the best uses of the state's resources. Many excellent suggestions were made, which the association promises to carry out to the best of its ability. The tidying up of the state, especially in the farming districts, the improvement of roads and the parking and boulevarding of the mountain sections are among the things to be undertaken at once.

**WASHINGTON:** Since the war began Great Britain and France have spent more than a million dollars for spruce timber from Washington and Oregon to be used in the manufacture of aeroplanes. It is said that no other district furnishes spruce as long, wide and clear as these states do, and that European nations have been so eager to get it that when ships could not be obtained on the Pacific coast they have sent the lumber across the country by rail. At the beginning of the war the price for spruce was \$15 a thousand, but since then it has advanced considerably.



# SHALL FORCE OR REASON RULE?

BY CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

CANDIDATE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

**I**N every presidential campaign there are many issues that separate the parties. In my speeches thruout the country I have devoted attention from time to time to every question upon which it seemed to me important that the American people should pass judgment as between the two great parties and the two candidates for the Presidency. But there is one fundamental issue that has such far-reaching significance for the future of the American people, one occasion on which the present administration, by its surrender of a vital principle, has so gravely threatened the soundness of our national government, that I am glad to emphasize it again for the readers of *The Independent*.

The just interests of labor are the concern of all. We must have the sense of fellow-workmanship if we are to make progress. I desire to see safe conditions of work, wholesome conditions of work, adequate opportunities for education and recreation, reasonable hours of work, proper wages. This is not to promote efficiency for its own sake, but to realize our ideals in betterment of the conditions of human living.

The Adamson bill is a force bill. It was legislation without inquiry, without knowledge. The demand by the administration for such legislation as the price of peace was a hu-

miliating spectacle. It was not only a serious misuse of official power, but a deplorable abdication of moral authority.

The excuses presented are futile. I am not opposed to the principle of an eight-hour workday. The Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight-hour workday. It does not fix hours at all. It regulates wages. Its provisions do not require any employer to employ any set of men for only eight hours a day. Eight-hour day laws are to avoid fatigue and overstrain by prohibiting employment in excess of the requirement. There is nothing of that sort in this bill.

What it does is to provide by law for an increase in wages for certain men. They may work just as long as before. They may work ten hours or more. They are simply to get more pay. The act provides that eight hours shall, in contracts for labor and service, be deemed a day's work, and the measure or standard of a day's work. For what purpose? For the purpose of reckoning the compensation for the services of all employees of the sort described.

It is provided that "pending the report of the commission to be appointed, and for thirty days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for standard eight-hour workday shall not be reduced below the present standard day's wage, and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour work day." Then follows the penalty for violating any provision of this act.

In plain English the men affected are not required to work fewer hours, but are to have ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, and additional pay for additional hours. The act applies a wage scale for a greater number of hours, to a less number of hours, without changing

at all the actual time of service. We have words which may seem to mean one thing and in fact mean another. The phrase "eight-hour day" is apparently used to tickle the public ear in order to establish something quite different. If it was proposed to fix an eight-hour work day why were not work for longer hours and all contracts for longer service prohibited under penalty, save where emergencies exist?

It is said for this bill that it will have a tendency to procure an eight-hour day. This is extremely doubtful, but we are dealing with what the bill actually enacts, not with inconclusive suggestions of tendencies toward something else which is not enacted.

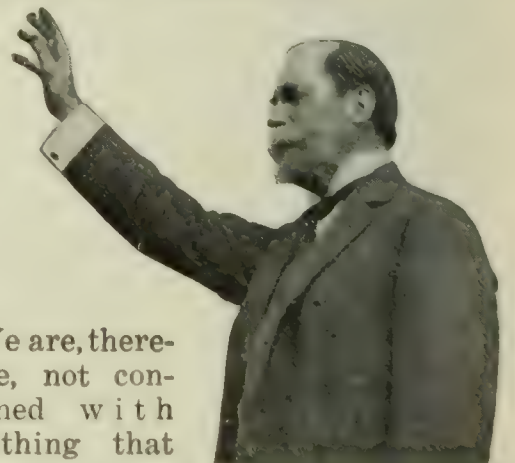
This bill must be judged by what it provides, not by what it does not provide. It is nothing more than a measure to fix wages and as a measure to fix wages it must be judged. If as such a measure its passage was justified, it needs no further excuse. If not, its passage is not to be condoned by reference to another eight-hour work day which it does not establish. Such reference can only be regarded as a subterfuge.

We are, therefore, not concerned with anything that is said of the judgment of society with respect to an eight-hour work day. There is plainly no judgment of society upon the increase of wages this bill requires.

If the asserted judgment of society inspired it why does the act apply only to a limited number of railroad men, relatively few? Why are certain railroads less than one hundred miles in length excepted? Why are electric street railroads and electric inter-urban railroads excepted? Is there a failure of the judgment of society upon the eight-hour day in these cases? The obvious fact is that there was a demand for an increase of wages as to certain men and the administration in advance of investi-



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gation surrendered to this demand. That the subject was one requiring investigation is apparent. The bill itself concedes this in its provision for a commission. If there is anything that demands careful inquiry it is a proposition affecting readjustment either of rates or of expenses of carriers. The entire community depends on their efficiency, upon fair action by them, and fair action toward them.

What is fair and right must be done, but what is fair and right must first be ascertained. When railroads are required to expend additional millions this burden must ultimately fall on the public. If expenses are necessarily increased beyond what existing rates will stand, the rates must be increased.

It was proposed in substance by the administration that increased rates should be charged to shippers so far as required to pay this increase of wages. Assurance was given that "no obstacle of law" would be suffered to stand in the way of railroads in increasing their revenues to meet resulting increased expenses so far as development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequate to meet them.

We may pause to ask what is the significance of this reference to "obstacle of law." The law provides for "reasonable rates," and an appropriate proceeding for fixing of reasonable rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Were these proceedings and the provisions of law the "obstacles of law" to which reference was made? Were they to be overcome, if necessary, to accomplish the desired increase?

It must be understood that the burden of increased rates is passed on to the public. It necessarily affects a host of activities, agricultural and industrial.

Increase of wages for selected classes of men on railroads might result in restrictions on a great number of other workingmen, not only those employed by railroads, but upon those employed in industries throughout the country if the latter be required to operate under increased transportation charges.

Again, what becomes of present adjustments and business agreements

relating to the men whose services are involved in this bill if wages are fixed by law in this manner?

Manifestly we have here an extremely intricate question of rates and outlays. What was the manifest duty of the executive? Plainly to insist that investigation should precede action, and that nothing should be yielded to force. It was stated by the executive in his address to Congress that "the matter" had been agitated for more than a year. Why, then, was it not investigated? Could not the administration command all necessary machinery for fair and thoro inquiry? Not only did the administration fail to take proper action on its own initiative, but the business men of the country appealed in vain to the administration for investigation. Their request won no favorable action.

Time was allowed to run, and then came the surrender that shocked the people throughout the land. Was the "crisis" unforeseen? Why was it

permitted to arise, when the administration was forewarned?

I stand for the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes. Labor, least of all, can afford to have that principle surrendered. It is a civilized method, as opposed to the injurious contests of force, which impoverish labor and imperil the social order. The essence of the matter is a fair and reasonable hearing of all parties concerned and a just determination according to the facts.

It is no answer to say that the awards of arbitration are not always just. The effort should be to improve reasonable methods, not to subvert them. Railroad companies refusing arbitration have been condemned at the bar of public opinion, and great progress has been made in the direction of the peaceful and reasonable settlement of labor disputes.

The public judgment will not tolerate any reactionary course either by powerful groups of workingmen or by powerful groups of employers. The peace,

good order, and progress of society are too important to be sacrificed in this way. To say that fair and prompt arbitration could not have



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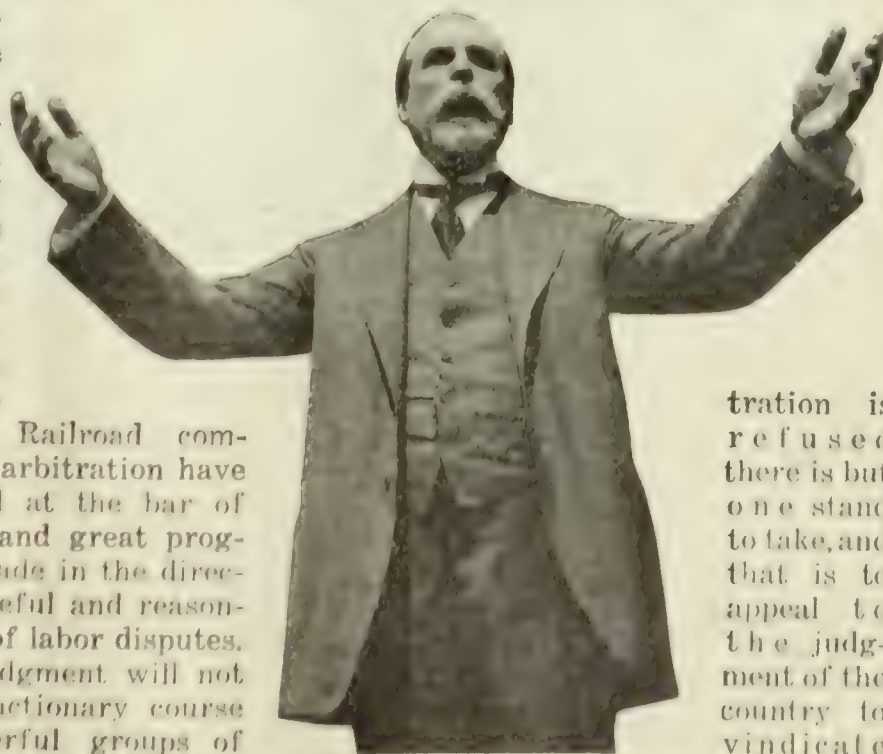
been had in this case is to indict both the administration and the American people.

It is said that we were suddenly caught. I find no foundation for this excuse. I see nothing sudden about the matter, but sudden or otherwise, there was no justification for the yielding of principle.

Why not try the efficacy of standing for principle instead of giving it up in fear? Of those who seek to excuse the administration's surrender on the ground of exigency I ask how far do you propose to yield to force? Where will you make a stand? Do you cherish the vain hope that by surrender you will accumulate courage or ability to withstand pressure?

Let me also say that force can unmake as well as make, that it can reject courts as well as arbitration, that it can dispense with any part of the orderly procedure of government which it may oppose.

When force is proposed and arbi-



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tration is refused there is but one stand to take, and that is to appeal to the judgment of the country to vindicate the processes of



reason. Had the executive, when arbitration was declined, at once directed the entire force of public opinion, as he easily could, to the demand for the recognition of the principle of arbitration, I have no doubt he would have won and the nation would have been his debtor.

Had the executive gone at once to Congress for immediate authority to secure prompt and thoro investigation of the stated grievance in advance of action, and had he thus made instant provision for an inquiry so entirely competent as to command the respect of the country, I am satisfied there could have been no strike. We are still ruled by public opinion, and no administration need fear results if it stands firmly for essential principle.

I do not speak of the propriety or advisability of fixing wages by law. That is a separate matter. I am now dealing with a more fundamental question—legislation according to the facts, as opposed to legislation under pressure in the absence of inquiry. We have undoubtedly too much legislation without adequate consideration, but there are usually the forms and presumptions of legislative consideration on the merits of proposals. Here even those were absent.

Within a few hours, on demand of the administration, Congress provided a mandatory increase of wages, involving millions of dollars, without any idea whether the increase was or was not justified. And this action was taken in connection with the essential instrumentality of commerce, the arteries of our commercial life.

Mr. Adamson said of his

bill, "It is hasty legislation, I admit, to meet an emergency?" What emergency? The emergency of force to which the administration had capitulated. Mr. Underwood said, "We have no information on which to legislate and to fix rates of wages which we are going to do and are attempting to do."

Contrast the action of this administration with what Grover Cleveland, in 1886, said with respect to labor legislation:

All legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partizan advantage.

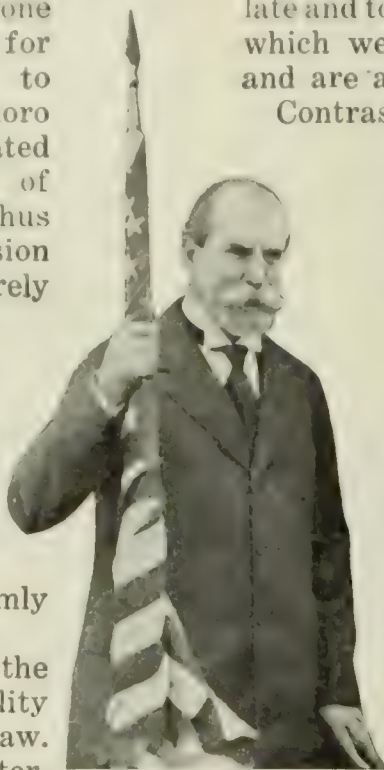
It is idle to excuse the action taken by the Adamson bill by a request for additional legislation with respect to the future. That legislation was not obtained.

One of the foremost friends of labor writes me the truth as follows:

Those of us who know the labor struggle, and have helped in the fight for standardizing in our industrial life well know that in the end laborers gain nothing by violence, unjust or arbitrary action of any kind, or the exercise of anti-social power of any description.



Adamson made no attempt to meet an emergency. He had no information on which to legislate and to fix rates of wages which we are going to do and are attempting to do." © International Film



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However, some groups may be advanced in economic power by illegitimate means; the common interests of the great group of toilers can never be. Such gains are always at the cost of public opinion and support, are temporary and evanescent in character and operate to lessen the coöperation of that just public sentiment for the well-being of the workers of the world so essential to their improvement of the conditions of labor.

We have an unjustifiable attempt to use public sentiment with re-

spect to another eight-hour work day in order to justify a bill which does not provide another eight-hour work day, but relates solely to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice of what seemed to be the easier way, which escaped the necessity of a determined stand for principles. We have seen what has appeared to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare.

The issue thus presented is fundamental. The multiplying activities of the government would be intolerable if we did not proceed in accordance with judgment based on an examination of the facts. These processes of reason are the only alternative to tyranny. We are an alert and intelligent people, with every opportunity for ascertaining the facts of any situation. Our problems in the future are likely to be in the main economic problems and they will severely test our capacity, but we shall find solutions if we are open-minded and thoro in our investigations.

We can stand mistakes in policies if we are sound in method, but we cannot yield reason to force. That is the path of sure disaster. I should not take the first step in that path.

## FIVE MORE CAMPAIGN NUMBERS

On October 16 Mr. Hapgood and President Schurman will continue their vigorous debate on the issues presented by the candidates of the two great parties

On October 23 President Wilson sums up the case for the Democrats

On October 30 Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, and J. Frank Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, will set forth the claims of the minority parties

On November 6 President Schurman and Mr. Hapgood will bring their debate to a close

And the Election Number, dated November 13, will tell the end of the story—and paint the moral



# COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR THE GERMAN WOMAN

BY CHARLOTTE TELLER

THERE is an army of women working inside of Germany today. Its remarkable efficiency and energy have been recognized by every one. The men of Germany have nothing but praise for the women. The women are full of criticism of themselves. They know with what difficulty some of their results have been achieved. And they attribute this difficulty to lack of training.

For this reason the heads of the army of women are now demanding what the heads of the army of men demanded after the Franco-Prussian war—the institution of a year of compulsory service and training for every able-bodied girl between seventeen and twenty.

"The war has made women aware that, over and above their domestic and professional duties, the state has a claim on them for direct help in the performance of the national task. Out of this awareness the idea of compulsory service has sprung."

So says Helena Lange, one of the most radical feminists in Germany. Besides being an author and teacher, she has for years been a pamphleteer on behalf of the higher education of women, and has organized the Prussian women school teachers into a dignified and effective labor union. Associated with her in the demand for compulsory service are Lydia Stöcker, who is also prominent in the women's educational movement; Gertrude Bauemer, the orator of the German feminist movement; Hedwig Heyl, who is chief of the great general staff of German women during the war, and Henrietta Goldschmidt, the first woman to make this demand—years ago.

These leaders agree, in the first place, that military training shall not be included in the year of drill. Stories of women fighting in the ranks, of which one hears in the other belligerent countries, are never told in Germany. The German women are too obedient to try to evade the law in this fashion; they are too practical to attempt by such methods to refute "the last argument against woman suffrage"; and, above all, they are too practical, and too thoroly permeated with the Teutonic faith in specialization, to attempt to do what the men can do better.

During this war, the women have found their field in all the civilian duties ordinarily fulfilled by men. Their year of compulsory service is to make them more efficient soldiers in the

*During her recent visit to Germany Charlotte Teller—who is otherwise Mrs. Gilbert Hirsch—studied particularly the problems that the war has brought to women. In The Independent for August 7 she wrote of Hedwig Heyl, "the woman who would not let Germany starve." Here she describes the organization of Germany's army of women "whose battlefields are the factories, workshops and fields." Mrs. Hirsch is the author of many stories and articles and of a play, "Higginbotham." — THE EDITOR.*

armies whose battlefields are the factories, workshops and fields.

In German, the word for political and domestic economy is the same—*Hauswirtschaft*. And there is a growing consciousness that the tasks are the same. For this reason the majority of women demanding this year of service wish to make domestic economy the basis of all the drill.

"Every woman," says Helena Lange, "must first be master of her individual household duties."

This mastery extends to a mastery of the science of foods, their chemistry and preparation; of nursing and sanitation; of social welfare work for children.

The compulsory service idea has its opponents. Many are unable to see how the caste system can be laid aside by women—the traditional upholders of conservatism—to permit of all girls learning together. The war has, to an extent, fused all the women of Germany into a homogeneous mass. But it is feared that when the stress of emotion dies down, class jealousy and snobbishness will again come to the fore. The answer usually made to this objection is that the service will be a state institution; and that, when the state commands, every German, man or woman, is accustomed to obey without question.

Then there is the question of expense. The number of girls who each year reach the age prescribed for training would average about 400,000. A certain percentage would, for one or another reason, not serve. In the case of the men, it is 10% and it is assumed that the percentage for women would be about the same. But this leaves 360,000 girls to be trained by the state each year. The expense would be tremendous.

But it has been suggested that this difficulty—as well as the threatened danger to the caste system—can be met by offering inducements to the

girls of the "upper classes" to pay their own expenses. This idea is borrowed from that provision in the men's compulsory service law, which permits a man to serve only one year, instead of the usual two or three, if he pays his own expenses.

Since all the girls are to serve only one year, the inducement to be held out to those who pay their own way will not be a shortening of the period of their service, but greater freedom in the choice of a specialty. If they can show that they are already efficient as housekeepers, they will be allowed during this year to take up other branches of social service.

But the women who have made social and charitable work their profession object to this. They fear the competition of these "amateurs." They have no reason to fear. In Germany the specialist rules, and the amateur takes orders. A further systematizing of all social welfare work has been planned. The leadership will be given to these women who have made it their profession.

Another outcry has come from the women doctors, women lawyers, women teachers, who fear that this course would interrupt their special training. This is being answered by a proposal to reorganize the entire system of education for girls and women, in such a way as to include the year of drill in household economy and social service as an integral part of the intermediate schooling. It will be the more easy to do this, as all the schools in Germany, public and private, are under state supervision.

It is interesting that the opponents of compulsory service are to be found in greater numbers among the extremely radical than among the reactionary circles. The militant feminists—and Germany has quite a few of these—maintain that it is an attempt to deprive the German woman of the fruits of that struggle for higher and unrestricted education which she has been waging for the past twenty-five years. They declare that this whole movement is simply a "sublimation" of the old *Kinder, Küche und Kirche* ("Children, kitchen, and church") philosophy. They insist that the emphasis on "economy," whether political, national or domestic, lowers the standard, making it merely utilitarian.

But the war is an effective answer to all this. Those women who have been of the greatest help have been the ones trained in domestic economy.

Englewood, New Jersey



# WHAT CANADA HAS DONE

BY W. R. GIVENS

PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF THE KINGSTON DAILY STANDARD"

**T**WO years ago, on August 4, 1914, when Canada entered the war by the side of Great Britain and her Allies of her own volition—"Daughter in her Mother's house, Mistress in her own"—her public net debt stood at \$314,301,625. At the present she is spending on the war alone, on her troops at home and overseas, a total of \$1,000,000 daily; or, in the year, more than her entire national debt of two years ago. And yet, except from a few whimperers and professional or political agitators, one hears no complaints or grumblings—no protests at or railings against the expenditures. The rather—and it but emphasizes the fact that the British bulldog spirit has found lodgment in Canada—the people, having given of their best blood and brawn at Ypres, at Festubert, at Langemarcke, at Givenchy, at Verdun (for our total in killed, wounded and missing is now 30,000) are practically solidly behind the government in its forward work and are prepared, as General Grant was in his time, to fight the issue out "if it takes all summer."

This, then, is an outstanding feature in Canada today after two years of war, that her people and her government alike are more determined than ever to do their bit for the cause of Empire. They have seen their per capita debt increased to over \$50; they have had additional taxes placed upon them; they have seen one home after another put in mourning, and the will of the people remains inflexible that Canada and her sons shall stay in the fight to the finish until the war-mad Huns shall be finally and fully overcome, and liberty and light be again assured to the world.

But tho this be an outstanding feature there is one other that must appeal to the thoughtful people of the world as yet more significant: that in these two terrible years there has been no governmental scandal or graft, no governmental corruption or dishonesty. Mistakes of judgment there undoubtedly have been, but they have been in minor and inconsequential matters and accepted as such by the people. True, there were charges against Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, and the Shell Committee—the latter an Imperial organization for which the Canadian Government was in no wise responsible—but after these charges had been exhaustively investigated by a non-partizan commission of judges Sir Sam and the Committee

were completely exonerated and the charges almost contemptuously dismissed. Beyond this, there has been not even a breath of suspicion against the government, presided over by Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, who has grown amazingly in statesmanlike stature and political sagacity in this time of national stress.

Here, then, is where we find Canada after two years of war—undaunted in her spirit, unshaken in her purpose, and with a clean and honorable record of work well done. As to what that work has been, let the figures themselves, briefly put, tell the story.

Thirty-three thousand men armed, equipped and sent overseas within six weeks after the declaration of war—the greatest number of armed men ever to embark upon the seas at one time, up to then—and this tho at the outbreak of the war Canada had only four permanent military units of less than 2500 men.

Three hundred and fifty-thousand six hundred and fifty-five men all told recruited up to date out of 500,000 to be raised, this total coming from available male recruits in all Canada estimated at 1,250,000.

The sending of 250,000 men overseas without the loss of a single life while in transport.

A total of \$400,000,000 already raised for war purposes, with another domestic loan of probably \$100,000,000 to be called for at once, the advertisements for this loan now being out; savings banks deposits increasing, nevertheless, from \$699,399,000 in August, 1914, to \$738,169,000 on March 31, 1916.

The manufacture for the Allies of munitions to the amount of \$30,000,000 per month and the creation of over 400 factories for this purpose.

The establishment of numerous training camps, including the huge Borden Camp in Western Ontario, where at least 30,000 men can be accommodated.

The passing of a generous pension bill for Canadian soldiers, who, by the way, are the best paid soldiers in the world today.

The establishment of separation allowances for wives and children of soldiers on active duty.

Private donations to the amount of \$30,000,000 to the Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund, the Red Cross Fund, etc., etc.

The raising of \$50,000,000 per year in new taxes—and this without increasing by one dollar the cost of living or the necessities of life, these

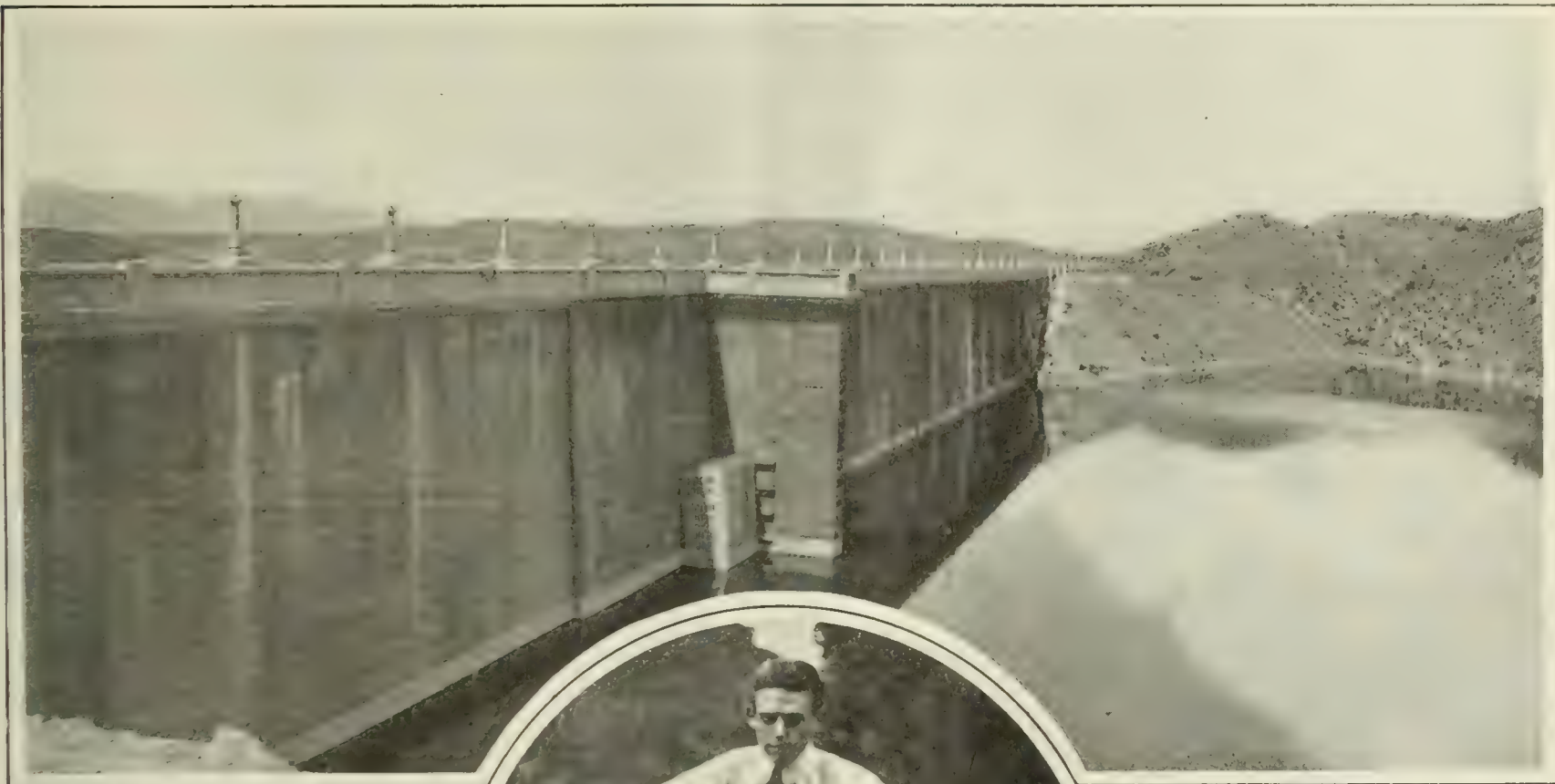
taxes being on note circulation of banks, on gross incomes of trust companies, on checks, on telegraph messages, on sleeping car tickets, on perfumery, on wines, on bills of exchange, on letters (which now require an additional cent stamp), on excess war profits, on business profits beyond seven per cent in the case of companies capitalized at \$50,000, and beyond ten per cent in certain other cases, etc., etc. The taxes, in short, as in England, have been levied against those best able to bear them, and it is a tribute not alone to the wisdom of Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, but to the people themselves that they are accepting their added burdens without complaint.

Other features of the work have been the establishment of hospitals overseas, and various direct gifts to the Imperial Government—as, for example, a donation from Canada, two days after the outbreak of war, of one million bags of flour, supplemented by various provincial gifts, led by the premier province, Ontario, which has done a magnificent work thruout this period. It is only Quebec, the province of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Premier, who, as is well known, has never been an Imperialist, that has failed to live up to its own best traditions. Tho with nearly one-third the population of all Canada, this French Canadian province has given but a handful of men to date, 36,890, of whom nearly 10,000 came from the English-speaking residents of the province; while its contributions in other directions have been pitifully small and disappointing. That Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not been able to do more with his own people has been a sorry and grievous disappointment. The fact is, however, that he has apparently not tried to do it, having made only seven public speeches in his own province in the last two years. Naturally, the rest of Canada—English-speaking—bitterly resents this, that Quebec should shirk while all the rest of Canada fights, and when the war is over it will not surprise if there shall be a day of reckoning for that province, some of whose leaders, it is an open secret, have for years dreamed a dream of an independent French republic on the shores of the St. Lawrence. At the moment Canada—outside of Quebec—is too busy to give much heed to this ambitious plan. That time will come later.

Kingston, Ontario



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*International Film*

*Elephant Butte Dam, which turns the Rio Grande into a great irrigation and power plant at a point in New Mexico 120 miles north of El Paso. President Wilson dedicates it this*

*week. It will supply water and power to Texas and New Mexico.*

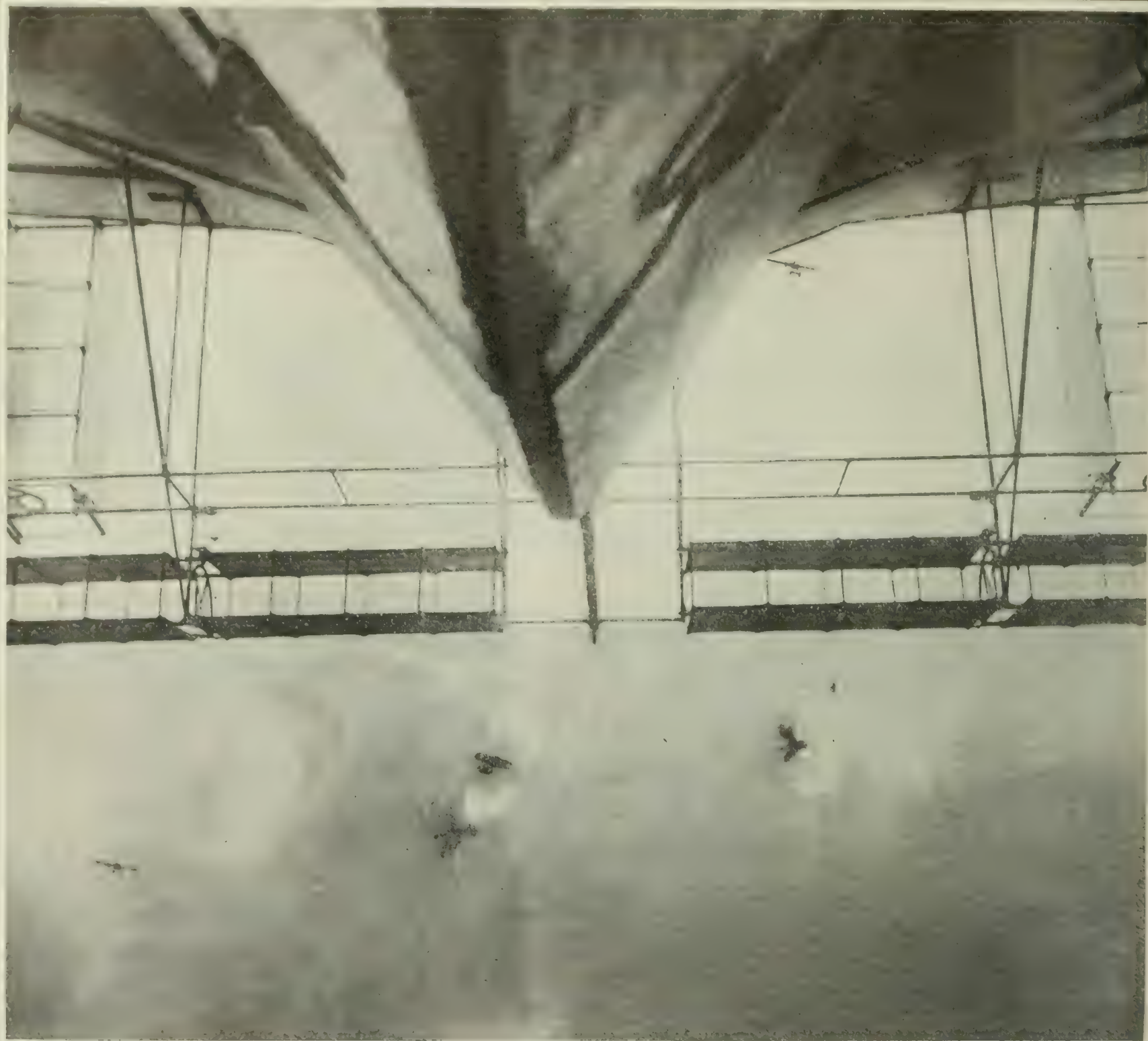
*Remade legs can do surprising things—here is a war veteran who ought to carry a crutch and instead leaps like a schoolboy.*



*© American Press*

*Present hands and handkerchiefs—the morning inspection for cleanliness' sake in a New York public school, just reopened.*





*Universal & Undenied*

*Death astern! Pursuing British aeroplanes photographed from a Zeppelin raider. The white puffs are exploding bombs.*



*Paul Thompson*

*Here is a sequel to "La dernière classe"—Alsatian school children in Thann celebrating because they are once more French.*



King Constantine of Greece held out for his Teutonic relatives almost as stubbornly as the German lines have held in France, but finally dynastic interests had to yield to national interests. At the left is one of the reasons for his decision to join the Allies: one of the warships which made a "demonstration" off Piraeus, the port of Athens. To the right is the King himself, dressed just as bravely as if he still ruled Greece himself, instead of being forced to bow before an overwhelming public opinion marshaled by the shrewdest and strongest diplomat of the Balkans, Venizelos.

© American Press

Press Illustrating



Where the Greek revolution came to a head— the harbor and city of Salonica photographed from an Allied aeroplane.



# Two Poems by ROBERT FROST

## THE TELEPHONE

**W**HEN I was just as far as I could walk  
From here today,  
There was an hour  
All still  
When leaning with my head against a flower  
I heard you talk.  
Don't say I didn't, for I heard you say—  
You spoke from that flower on the window sill—  
Do you remember what it was you said?

*First tell me what it was you thought you heard.*

*Having found the flower and driven a bee away  
I leaned my head,  
And holding by the stalk,  
I listened and I thought I caught the word—  
What was it? Did you call me by my name?  
Or did you say—  
Some one said "Come"—I heard it as I bowed.*

*I may have thought as much, but not aloud.*

*Well, so I came.*

## THE GUM-GATHERER

**T**HERE overtook me and drew me in  
To his down-hill, early-morning stride,  
And he set me five miles on my road  
Better than if he had had me ride,  
A man with a swinging bag for load  
And half the bag wound round his hand.  
We talked like barking above the din  
Of water we walked along beside.  
And for my telling him where I'd been  
And where I lived in mountain land  
To be coming home the way I was,  
He told me a little about himself.  
He came from higher up in the pass  
Where the grist of the new-beginning brooks  
Is blocks split off the mountain mass—  
And hopeless grist enough it looks  
Ever to grind to soil for grass.  
(The way it is will do for moss.)  
There he had built his stolen shack.  
It had to be a stolen shack

*Because of the fears of fire and loss  
That trouble the sleep of lumber folk—  
Visions of half the world burned black  
And the sun shrunken yellow in smoke.  
We know who when they come to town  
Bring berries under the wagon seat,  
Or a basket of eggs between their feet;  
What this man brought in a cotton sack  
Was gum, the gum of the mountain spruce.  
He showed me lumps of the scented stuff  
Like uncut jewels, dull and rough,  
It comes to market golden brown;  
But turns to pink between the teeth.*

*I told him this is a pleasant life  
To set your breast to the bark of trees,  
That all your days are dim beneath,  
And reaching up with a little knife,  
To loose the resin and take it down  
And bring it to market when you please.*

# SCHOOLMASTER TO HALF A MILLION

WHAT SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL, OF NEW YORK, THINKS OF AMERICAN SCHOOLS

BY CHARLES PHILLIPS COOPER

**F**OR the first time in nearly thirty-five years the Old Lion of the great public school system of New York City is forced to take rest. It was in 1882 that William Henry Maxwell became assistant superintendent of the schools of Brooklyn, and from that day he has been a force in the educational affairs first of the city and later of the nation. In due course he became the head of the schools of Brooklyn, and in 1898, when after consolidation Greater New York wished to revise its cumbersome old system and join the modern educational movement, it selected Doctor Maxwell as its first superintendent of schools. He has held the office ever since.

Recently the Board of Education granted Doctor Maxwell a leave of absence at full pay of \$10,000 a year.

This leave of absence was voted after the board, by a vote of 31 out of a possible 40, had reelected Doctor Maxwell to the superintendency for a full term of six years.

It is a big job. On every school day of this year of 1916 more than 600,000 children of all ages storm the schoolhouses that Father Knickerbocker supplies. This school army would make six cities of the size of Albany; would almost duplicate Boston; would make four cities of the size of Omaha, and two of the population of Minneapolis. In it lies the future of the greatest city of America.

A glance at the material side for a moment will show something of the magnitude of the problem that the school authorities of New York City puzzle over. The budget appropria-

tion of the department of education for 1915 was \$39,840,349, of which \$32,609,695 constituted the general school fund for teachers' salaries. For 1916 the appropriation is \$36,865,981.

I asked Doctor Maxwell what in his long career made him most proud.

"I believe I can claim the credit," he said, "of taking the appointment of teachers out of the hands of politicians. I believe that is the best thing I have ever done, and I am prouder of it than of any other one achievement. You remember how it was in the old days, when every grade teacher had a politician behind her. It was bad for the teacher and very bad for the schools. I originated the legislation which demanded certain training in the case of all the



teachers of our common schools, fixed standards, and, in fact, put the teachers under civil service regulations. The teacher is appointed on her merits, and at the same time she is assured of her employment, so that she can give her undiverted attention to her work.

"That is the only satisfactory system in a large city. In a smaller place I would give the superintendent the power of appointment. That plan works most successfully in Yonkers. In the great metropolitan community, however, appointment under the New York City system of examinations is the only safe way. As I look back over the last thirty-five years crowded with work, while our present great machine was evolving, I think that has been the one greatest development—the elimination of politics in the appointment of teachers.

"Some years ago I was regarded as the 'herald' of the new education. Yet not very long ago I was called the 'great conservative.' I think that the educational system has progressed and is progressing all the time. I recall that when I first went into the Brooklyn schools one of the old principals, a man well along in years, said to a friend of mine that they had not hitched their wagon to any star—it was hanging to a comet. I was for progress then as I am today."

"There has been progress all along the line from the day of the three R's. I should say that the adoption of the kindergarten idea has influenced education along all lines and has been the one great reforming influence. Next in importance I would place the development of the manual training idea. I always have been an enthusiastic advocate of manual training. In the early days in Brooklyn I fought for it when only one man was with me. I call the development of manual training, cooking and sewing classes, real progress.

"A few years ago we discovered by chance that thousands of children of the New York schools were coming to school in the morning hungry. Their poverty was appalling. Think of it! Children starting in to learn their lessons when their stomachs were empty. Thru friends I raised a fund of \$18,000 and with it bought food supplies, and the girls in the cooking classes prepared it for those

hungry children under the direction of their teachers of cooking. The spirit of the teachers and the girls was wonderful. There was educational value in the work those girls did. It was education in the very highest sense.

"Today we take a wider view of things than we did twenty-five years ago. In our schools we have collateral reading along with our American history, reading bearing on European history. We try to teach the children that history did not begin with 1492.

"Do you know that when I went into the Brooklyn schools they learned their American history by rote? They spent six years on the textbook learning two or three paragraphs a day. That 'learn it by heart' method was in use quite generally. It is not today. Have we not progressed? I do believe in some memory work. I think that parts of masterpieces of literature should be committed to memory—but no more of that crudity of the older day.

"Then we try to teach civics today in a practical way. We want the pupils to know what a policeman represents in our municipal government; how to call the fire department; and we want to show them that they owe a duty to the city and the state. We

try to abolish rowdiness, making the boy feel that he owes something to the community; by informing him that his father, as a taxpayer, is a part owner of all public property, and that it is to his interest to protect it. We owe the safe and sane Fourth of July to the feeling that has grown up thru the teaching in the public schools.

"We have our summer schools and our vacation playgrounds and our Public School Athletic League. All these are developments of the last decade. I think that they indicate real progress.

"If we ever are to have universal military training in this country we shall find the best foundation in the Public School Athletic League. The league has been one of the great achievements of the system in New York City. The ethical results have been wonderful."

Dr. Maxwell, who has been attacked many times because he introduced "fads and frills" into elementary education, asserts nevertheless that above other things he is a warm advocate of cultural training pure and simple. "Yet," he said, "we cannot be blind to economic conditions here. Many of these children must go to work as soon as possible. I do not favor mixing cultural and industrial training. Let it be one thing at a time. If a child is in an industrial school then he should not be bothered with cultural training. Let it be one thing at a time. That is one secret of the great efficiency of Germany—intense application to the matter in hand."

Superintendent Maxwell believes, in brief, that, despite the opinions of the radicals, the educational system of the United States as expressed in the common schools has kept pace with development in more material lines, and that those who peer into the future lugubriously are not supported by the facts; that out of the discussion as to the proper way to train young children, having in mind the kindergarten and the Montessori systems, there will be evolved a system that will combine the best features of both; that in public school athletics will be laid the best foundation of universal military training, if in the future the nation ever adopts that policy.

*New York City*



W. Boston Photo

SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL



# THE NEW BOOKS

## TOMMY ATKINS

For a concrete example of the difference between an organized society recognizing mutual obligations, and individualism lacking all ties of ethical cohesion, read *Kitchener's Mob*, by James Norman Hall. Mr. Hall is a young American, who was in London when the war storm burst, and joined a newly formed battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. Tho the majority of his comrades owned London as their birthplace, the battalion was drawn from all parts of Great Britain and from all classes, and may be taken as a sample of the English people. The impulse which moved many of them was simply the prospect of three square meals a day together with weekly pocket money. Others regarded the war as a sporting adventure. They appeared unconscious of the wrongs of Belgium, and displayed little indignation against "Fritzie," the enemy. On the other hand they did possess a deep-seated, unspoken patriotism concealed beneath a light exterior. As a body they were precisely a mob, so distasteful to an old soldier, who had re-enlisted among them, that he deserted at the first opportunity.

Some months of hard training and discipline wrought a remarkable change. They lost individuality at first, "to regain it in a new aspect, a collective individuality." Then they went forth not only to fight "Fritzie," but to acquire a respect for him. Finally they plunged into the last possible war horror. Drenched with streams of red blood, nauseated with every form of ferocious might, they bravely held on as their only manly course, but they grew sick of war. They envied the wounded. They failed to see a high moral purpose anywhere in that appalling slaughter. Once an English skylark rose and sang above the No-Man's-Land between the opposing forces. It went straight to the hearts of the British soldiers. "Ain't 'e a plucky little chap," said one of them, "singin' right in front of Fritzie's trenches fer us English blokes?" This single touch is worth a dozen books unenlightened by that bond of comradeship glowingly emphasized by Private Hall.

*The Great Push*, by Patrick Macgill, the first book by a recognized author who has actually experienced trench warfare and taken part in a major engagement is a significant psychological exposé of what the Brit-

ish soldier really is. Take the chapter, Before the Charge, for example. Gathered in a little cottage at Loos is a group of soldiers waiting thru the night of suspense for the daybreak of slaughter. Here, if ever, human beings shrank in natural revolt from the task, not of their choosing, which must be done. "Of the enemy," he writes, "I knew very little, except that he suffered as we did in an insane combat."

Interesting and well done as is *Adventures of a Despatch Rider*, by Captain W. H. L. Watson, the retreat from Mons seems history. But here is what Captain Watson has to say about modern war: "Oh the waste, the utter damnable waste of everything out here—men, horses, buildings, cars, everything. Those who talk about war being a salutary discipline are those who remain at home. In a modern war there is little room for picturesque gallantry or picture-book heroism. We are all either animals or machines, with little gained except our emotions dulled and brutalized by nightmare scenes which cannot be written about because they are unbelievable. I wonder what difference you will find in us when we come home?"

Again, take *Battery Flashes*, by "Wagger," a collection of letters by an artillery sergeant. From his compara-

tively secure position in rear of the fighting lines, he is less appalled, less benumbed into utter loss of individuality than the trench fighters; yet when the official report states: "There is nothing doing on the Western Front," he describes choking fumes from the gas shells, dodging of shrapnel splinters, water more than knee deep in the trenches, tho none to wash with and little to drink.

*Kitchener's Mob*, by J. N. Hall, Houghton Mifflin. \$1.25. *The Great Push*, by Patrick Macgill, Doran. \$1.25. *Adventures of a Despatch Rider*, by W. H. L. Watson, Dodd, Mead. \$1.25. *Battery Flashes*, by "Wagger," Dutton. \$1.

## STATESMEN AND GENERALS

One hundred and seven years after the birth of Lincoln the flow of biographies still continues. The three books here brought together will serve very different groups. H. B. Rankin's *Recollections* combine first-hand material with expression of a desire to correct misapprehensions created by Herndon and others. A chapter on Ann Rutledge, headed by Edgar Lee Masters's free verse tribute, shows clearly the part Lincoln's love for her played in his development. Less convincing but of value is the treatment of Mrs. Lincoln and her influence. The pictures of life in the law office are delightful, especially those having to do with such events as the first reading of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," and very valuable is the chapter on Lincoln's religion.

The analysis of Lincoln's actual cases, made to aid in determining his rank as a lawyer, is effectively done in J. T. Richards's *Abraham Lincoln, the Lawyer-Statesman*. The section on his oratory is less adequate, and those concerned with proving him a conservative with reference to negro suffrage and the independence of the judiciary fail to consider the changes in interpretation that come to a man with new developments in a situation. Lincoln had certainly a liberal and constructive mind, whatever may have been his views on a particular subject at a given time.

*Abraham Lincoln*, by D. E. Wheeler, in the True Stories of Great Americans Series for young folks is like its companion dealing with *Ulysses S. Grant*, by Lovell Coombs. Both bring out the high lights of the two careers and appeal to hero worship.

Mr. Oleott had access to unusual sources for his



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## TOMMY ATKINS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT

"When I eat fat, I have the hiccoughs. Do you know what will cure them, Jim?" "Yes, Tommy, tell somebody to frighten you."

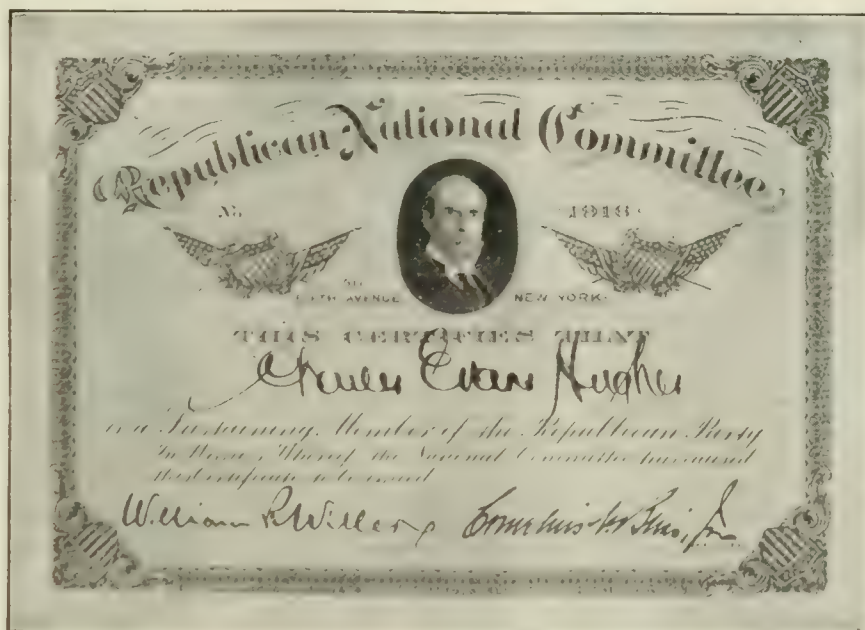


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*Life of William McKinley*, especially in the material collected by the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. The history of the nation's advances in international responsibilities during the period makes good reading, but possibly the author's best service is in his depicting the strata of American society represented by McKinley and those nearest him.

Mr. Bradford's *Union Portraits*, like those he made of Confederate leaders, are an unusual and successful effort to combine clear pictures with intelligent evaluation. The studies of Hooker and McClellan have been most challenged since first they were printed in the *Atlantic*. The former sketch has been modified by further investigation, but not the latter. In addition to these Meade, Thomas, Sherman, Stanton, Seward, Sumner and Bowle are included in the series.

*Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln*, by Henry B. Rankin. Putnam. \$2. *Abraham Lincoln, the Lawyer-Statesman*, by John T. Richards. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.50. *Abraham Lincoln*, by Daniel E. Wheeler; *Ulysses S. Grant*, by Lovell Coombs. Macmillan. 50 cents each. *The Life of William McKinley*, by Charles S. Olcott. Houghton Mifflin. 2 vols. \$5. *Union Portraits*, by Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.50.

### POEMS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

It is with a painful sense of tragic background one reads the slender volume of *Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood*. Thomas MacDonagh, P. H. Pearse, Joseph Mary Plunkett and Sir Roger Casement have paid the last reckoning for their heroic but futile uprising, and, in the words of Padraic Colum, whose admirable introduction preludes their poems, they "have passed away from our sight . . . to become part of the memory of Ireland." Mr. Colum does not attempt to appraise the poetic value of the verses he and Edward J. O'Brien have here edited, nor need we. To many the book will be a reliquary in which precious memorials of the dead are kept apart, and which criticism at this hour would only violate. The lyrics are somber, elegiac, high in their moods, shot thru with faith and hope, but looking to another world for their joys and triumphs.

*Poems of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood*. Boston, Small, Maynard. 50 cents.

### THE TRAGEDY OF POLAND

The recent devastation of Poland by the battling armies of Russia and Germany has renewed our interest in the tragic history of that repeatedly stricken country. W. Alison Phillips' volume on *Poland* in the Home University Library gives just the information desired about the origin, expansion, decline and partition of the Polish state.

The trials of the people during the last hundred years, the relations they have sustained to Russia, Prussia and Austria are ably discussed. It is worthy of note that this distinguished historian, in analyzing the causes that led to the downfall of Poland, finds that "the chief of them was the spirit of conquest and domination by which the Polish state was from first to last informed." The state itself succumbed



not because of external attack and aggression, but from internal dissension, weakness and political oppression. The author believes the "Polish question" can only be solved by Russia herself, enlightened and redeemed, restoring to the Polish people a free and wholesome life. Professor Phillips holds that the triumph of the Allies will lead toward this desired end.

Quite different is Monica Gardner's *Poland, a Study in National Idealism*. She writes for English readers and opens with a short impassioned record of the last hundred years. This is followed by sympathetic studies of Polish poets, leaders of national thought, and translations from their writings, powerful and strange, all aglow with a fiery and mystical devotion to their native land.

*Poland*, by W. Alison Phillips. Holt. 50 cents.  
*Poland*, by Monica Gardner. Scribner. \$1.25.

### MEN AND WOMEN

The value of timeliness characterizes the appreciative biography of *Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker*, by Helen Knox, as its gracious subject retires from the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and her able and most successful leadership of two million women. (Revell, \$1.)

*The Journals of Lady Knightly of Fawley*, edited by Julia Cartwright. Agreeable but rather too numerous extracts from the journals and letters of a woman who had unusual opportunities for meeting English royalty and celebrities during the later half of the nineteenth century. (Dutton, \$4.25.)

The life of *Samuel W. McCall*, present Governor of Massachusetts, is written by his friend and admirer, Lawrence B. Evans. The book consists largely of citations from the speeches of Mr. McCall when a member of the House of Representatives, and thus affords a tolerably complete survey of his political philosophy. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.25.)

Such a work as Thackeray would have loved is *Lord Granville Leveson Gower, Private Correspondence, 1781-1821*. Almost entirely with the Countess of Bessborough, it touches amazingly little on public affairs. But one does get pictures of society in Russia, England and Ireland with now and then touches of politics. (Dutton, 2 vols., \$10.)

A vivid picture of the impression R. L. S. made on an enthusiastic observer opens Charlotte Eaton's *Last Memory of Robert Louis Stevenson*. But what a day, with conversation so classically erudite as to require footnotes! And why return to "a scrapbook in a Duluth attic" for one of Stevenson's best known poems? (Crowell, 50 cents.)

### MATTERS OF BUSINESS

In *Capital Today*, Herman Cahn, a business man as well as an economist, considers the complex foundations of financial security, both theoretically and practically, beginning with the Marxian theory of value, and closing with a study of the unlooked for developments caused by the present war. (Putnam, \$1.50.)

*The Port of Boston*, by Prof. Edwin J. Clapp, is an account of the natural and commercial advantages of that outlet, not only for the commerce of New England, but also for a considerable area north and west, and of the various commercial handicaps which have permitted so much of that trade to seek other ports. It is illustrated by numerous maps and plans. (Yale Univ. Press, \$2.50.)

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formation. But it must be read with care. "Generally," "usually," "the court may" are danger signals, for trouble comes with the specific, not the usual. For example, we have had to pay income tax on coupons: Mr. Heft says the corporation does it. (Dutton, \$2.)

*The Federal Reserve* is a full and much needed account of the new banking system, containing much allied information on our banks. The author, Henry Parker Wells, the secretary of the Federal Reserve Board and the author of "American Banking," is an authority. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.)

*Economics*, by Henry Clay, is a convenient manual for the general reader who wishes a clear and well-rounded introduction to the subject, tho written primarily for an English public with illustrative data drawn mostly from English conditions. The relationship of economics to the allied sciences of politics and ethics is consistently emphasized. (Macmillan, \$1.10.)

## MOSTLY ADVENTURES

*The Light of Parnell*, by John W. Appel, is an interesting story of the underground railway, John Brown's raid and the Civil War, tho told in a curiously stilted and amateurish manner. The setting is Meersburg and southern Pennsylvania. (Philadelphia: Heidelberg Press.)

A hill-farm in Georgia is the scene of Mr. Harben's new novel, *Second Choice*, a homespun story of genuine people. A touch of humor relieves the gloom of the hero's persistent hard luck, which lifts when he has the good sense to make a wise "second choice" of a wife. (Harper, \$1.35.)

An entertaining tale, exciting and amusing and just a little tragic, is *The Heritage of the Sioux*, by B. M. Bowen. It tells some of the adventures of the Flying U Feature Film Company in New Mexico, cinema adventures and real ones, too. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.35.)

*Clover and Blue Grass*, by Eliza Calvert Hall. Pleasant, homely tales of women in a little Kentucky town. Tho not extraordinary in any way, they are written with a humor and a sound knowledge of human nature which makes them very agreeable reading. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.25.)

All Western stories are cut on much the same pattern, but *When a Man's a Man* is just a little different, and Harold Bell Wright knows the life he writes of. He knows, too, how to tell a story, tho this one is somewhat overful of "mates" and "woman hearts." (Chicago: Bk. Supply Co., \$1.35.)

*The Cross of Heart's Desire*, by Gertrude Pahlow, is the sort of book which is written about New York and about life by a person who does not know either New York or life very well. There is idea and plot, but the characters are too obviously drawn from imagination rather than observation. (Duffield, \$1.30.)

*The Girl at Big Loon Post* is a good story. To be sure there are quite a number of miraculous escapes and convenient coincidences and the villain is very villainous indeed, but George Van Schaick writes delightfully of the Canadian wilderness where men trap and trade for the Hudson Bay Company. (Small, Maynard, \$1.35.)

An historical tale which is interesting both for topic and story is Emerson Hough's *The Magnificent Adventure*. The adventure is the Lewis and Clark expedition. The principal characters, all well drawn, are Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr and his daughter, Theodosia. (Appleton, \$1.50.)

Following her own successful example in "The Story of Julia Page," Kathleen Norris has written a similar and equally entertaining novel, *The Heart of Rachel*. Its setting is ultrafashionable and its characters concern themselves chiefly with social festivities and marital crises. Most of its readers will be women. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.50.)

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## PEBBLES

"Wanted—a young butcher to drive a Ford car."—*Hudson Observer*.

Can't German scientists invent a substitute for Austria?—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Hughes Finds Wilson Wanting." What makes it worse is that Hughes is wanting the same thing.—*The Masses*.

One must approve the strategy of the Bulgarians. Before occupying Drama they grabbed a lot of passes.—*Boston Herald*.

Much of the fugitive verse that is cluttering up magazine-columns these days apparently is fugitive from justice.—*Newark News*.

In the Republican preserves there is more joy over one Progressive that repenteth than over ninety and nine regulars who never strayed off the ranch.—*Chicago Daily News*.

Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker man,  
Bake me a loaf as light as you can.  
Label it plainly "Twelve Ounces," and then  
Sell it to me, tho it only weighs ten.  
*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

The Man Who Names Pullman Cars sprang at The Man Who Names Collars.  
"Wshdgcvtfhgdf," he hissed.  
"Gbevdfrseujk," was the withering reply.  
"Come, come, boys," expostulated the gentle-voiced keeper, "you were not to talk shop, you know."—*Puck*.

As you may have read with considerable emotion, President Wilson signed the eight-hour law with four pens, which he presented to the four Brotherhood chiefs. A gentleman called us on the telephone to inquire whether the dear peepul will get the blotter.—*Rocky Mountain News*.

Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this, Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded:  
"Ain't been home yet."—*Harper's Magazine*.

A downtown city restaurant has made its reputation upon one waiter who has never yet been found wanting in translating an order into a language of his own, and he and the cook understand each other absolutely.

"One order of pea soup," one customer will say.

"Splash of split peas," cries the waiter.

"Couple of doughnuts and a cup of coffee without cream," another will order.

"Two submarines and a mug of muck—no cow!" orders the waiter.

"An order of ham and eggs," says a customer.

"Reast two on a slice of squeal!" the waiter shouts into the tube.

"Red stew and a cup of tea for me," a new arrival says.

"Boog in a bowl—boiled leaves on the side," sings the waiter.

"A dozen raw oysters," orders a busy business man.

"Twelve alive in the shell!" shouts the waiter.

"Where's my eggs on toast?" complains a man who has been waiting.

"Hush the babies on a raft!" cries the waiter.

"I want a rump steak rare," orders another man.

"Rub of nose, let him chew it!" the waiter calls.

"I want a bowl of tomato soup," ordered one man, a plate of beans, bread and butter, a piece of apple pie and a glass of water.

The waiter seemed puzzled for an instant, then he shouted into the tube:

"One splash of red nose, platter of Saturday night dough balls gone with cut to cake, five with the lid on and a chaser of Adams' ale!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

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We have recently contracted with the Imperial Russian Government through its Department of Agriculture to act as its sole agents in the United States for the sale of all articles of Koustar (Russian peasant) manufacture on Linen, and we now have pleasure in announcing the arrival of a considerable shipment of this work by steamer Mogileff from Archangel.

This work comes from districts as widely separated as Courland, Novgorod and Kiev. Much of it is from the Schools which are under the Royal patronage of the Princess Golitzin and Princess Lvov.

All of the goods are made on hand-woven Crash, ranging in weight from a sheer, filmy fabric to the heavy and firm grades familiarly known to art needleworkers as Russia Crash. Much of the work is done in White, but there are many wonderful specimens in color, in which the softness of tone and artistic blending of color are very remarkable.

But not only is the Russian peasant a skilful needleworker and an artist in the blending of color; he is also a designer of no mean ability. The needlework, the color blending, and the designs in these goods are a characteristic expression of Russian Art, which we believe will be a surprise to many people.

Another feature of this work which is not least in importance is its very moderate price. Among the various articles shown are Table Covers and Scarfs of many different sizes, Doilies, Luncheon and Tea Cloths, etc.

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## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the **BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU**, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to **INFORMATION**, The Independent, New York.

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## MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

327. Mrs. R. M. P., Kansas. "Where can I obtain the literature of some reliable nutrition specialists? I will be grateful for this information."

Most food specialists are honest, but one-sided in their views. If by "reliable" you mean infallible, we cannot refer you to any such experts, and believe there are none. A specialist becomes dangerous when he assumes to think for you. Get his facts, but do not necessarily follow his opinions.

A number of food experts have done fine work, and present conclusions worthy of your study and trial. Among these are Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Dr. H. Lindlahr, Professor Chittenden, Horace Fletcher, Bernarr Macfadden, Eugene Christian, Prof. L. B. Allyn, Dr. E. H. Dewey, Prof. A. Lewanzin, Dr. Benedict Lust, Alfred W. McCann. Obtain particulars from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

328. Miss M. H. S., New York. "(a) Will you kindly suggest work for a college graduate needing an outdoor life? What of the possibilities of summer camp work with girls? What of religious educational work? (b) How much time usually elapses before the answer to a Question Box query is printed?"

(a) Write Camp Fire Girls of America, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York; also Woodcraft League, Greenwich, Connecticut; also look up girls' schools and camps offering summer features—advertised in educational numbers of The Independent, The Literary Digest, and other periodicals. As for religious educational work, obtain from your pastor details of the summer conferences held at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; at Lake Mohonk, New York; at Northfield, Massachusetts; at Chautauqua, New York; and other outdoor places—then plan how to get a position such as you desire.

(b) No fixed time possible, but several weeks usually. Among the hundreds of letters we receive continually, the importance of query and priority of date will determine sequence of answer in Question Box.

329. Mr. T. L. R., Texas. "I desire to master paragraph structure by home study. How can I obtain assistance by mail? I have new text books in rhetoric, but not one analyzes or summarizes paragraphs to the extent of making the matter intelligible."

A course in business English, or public speaking, or commercial correspondence, or modern advertising, should teach you how to understand, create and use the forceful paragraph. Books on these subjects would be helpful—obtain list from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

Study the work of the strongest newspaper writers; excellent paragraphing methods are shown by Dr. Frank Crane in the New York Globe. But your message is the real thing—not your style. Fuse your heart and brain at a white heat, and your paragraphs will drive home.

330. Mr. N. D. S., New Jersey. "I am twenty-nine years old, graduate of Pierce Business School in bookkeeping and shorthand, have been assistant to the president of a large concern. Was compelled to leave on account of health. I like farming, am the son of a farmer, but lack the capital to proceed. (a) Is it possible to get connected with the movement for farm cooperation; if so, how? (b) Would the study of law at home accomplish anything? (c) Can you suggest some other course probably more beneficial?"

(a) Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington; also the College of Agriculture of nearby state universities, beginning with your own; also the editors of farm journals, with which you are doubtless familiar; also Prof. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, New York; also the farm efficiency bureaus in New York, Farm Efficiency Bureau, 30 Fifth Avenue, Frances' Bureau, 150 Nassau Street; Farm Service Bureau, 503 Fifth Avenue. You might become editor or manager of an agricultural journal—and your



wife could help, as you say she is a college graduate. Or you might become a "farm manager" or trained farm operator, or farm efficiency expert. Or you might work with a college of agriculture as an extension specialist or a country agricultural agent, or as a teacher and demonstrator.

(b) Very little.

(c) Better devote your spare time and money to getting a position where your business knowledge will support you while you train for larger work.

331. Miss E. L., Kansas. "Will you kindly tell me of a reliable concern which handles the sale of manuscripts?"

We do not guarantee the reliability of any concern. Write several agencies, and place your manuscript with one that gives well known people as references. Among the popular concerns are these: United Literary Press, 123 Fifth Avenue, New York; The Labberton Service, 569 West 150th Street, New York; American Literary Bureau, Leonia, New Jersey; Writcrafters, Lowell, Massachusetts; Literary Bureau, Hannibal, Missouri. Investigate also *Cosmos Magazine*, Stewart Building, Washington, D. C., and *The Editor*, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

332. Mr. L. W. E., Minnesota. "As I view the matter all true efficiency rests upon concentration; and joy and efficiency walk hand in hand. Would like to know what you think of my *Definition of an Artist*, copy of which I enclose. *An Artist is one who knows how to do one thing well, takes a life-giving interest in his or her work, and is capable of renewal.*"

We like your definition. We like it especially because you must be in the poultry business, as you say in print your "hens are all artists";—and a chicken fancier who is also a philosopher combines a trade and a temperament in a very happy manner.

However, the artist must do his one thing not simply "well," but better and better; he must take a life-giving interest in the work and destiny of his neighbors also; and he must be capable of expansion, humility, drudgery, sacrifice, grit, poise, faith, and other great qualities, along with his "renewal." An artist is a man so lost in his work that all you see is the work.

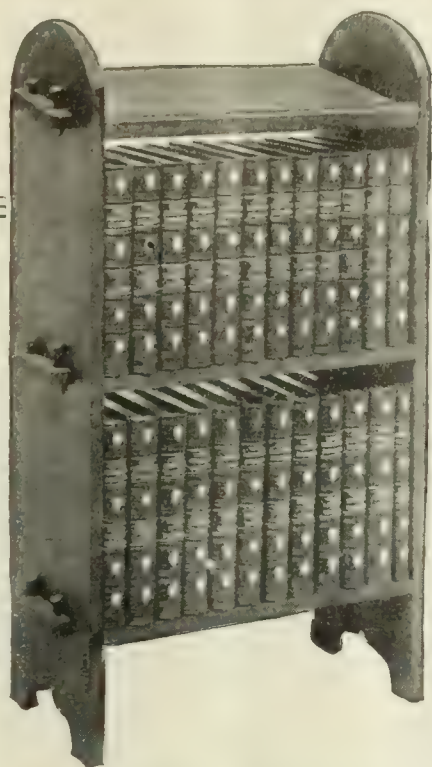
333. Mr. J. B. M., Missouri. "Will you kindly suggest to me some effective ways of building up a copious vocabulary?"

Take a correspondence course in public speaking. Buy and study several books on business English—write Funk & Wagnalls, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York; also A. W. Shaw Company, Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, Chicago, for lists of such books. Read *Correct English* magazine, Evanston, Illinois. Form a debating club. Get Pennam's "Word Book," and rewrite a short editorial in *The Independent* each week, using synonyms or equivalent expression; ask some literary friend to criticize your effort. Study a foreign language at home by the photographic method, now taught by several schools of language. Learn to write forceful letters; get a book on commercial correspondence, and compare with your own epistles. Read thoughtfully and continually the masters of modern prose—such as Emerson, Carlyle, Stevenson, Hawthorne, Eliot.

334. Mr. C. E. F., New York. "I am a young man of twenty-four, German-French, alone here in America, earning \$11 a week as bookbinder. I dislike this work, have paid over \$140 for art instruction, am eager to attend an art institute, if I can only save enough. All my dream and ambition is to be an illustrator. Portraits which I painted have received my teacher's praise, and I hope to win a scholarship next year. Please advise me."

You are of the stuff that great men are made of. Stick to your present line of work and study, and you will realize your dream.

Look up Question Box answer 264 in *The Independent* for June 19, 1916. Obtain copy of *Student-Illustrator*, Schwartz Building, Washington, D. C., and try for some of the prizes offered. Learn possibilities in show-card and sign painting, for quick money making; write Wendinger School of Lettering, Toledo, Ohio, also Detroit School of Lettering, Detroit, Michigan, for details of this chance. Obtain books of drawings by Gibson, Coney, Cox, Remington, other famous artists, and improve your technique. Investigate work of Art Alliance of America, 45 East Forty-second Street; Art Students League of New York, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street; Art Contracting Company, 218 East Twenty-ninth Street; Art Drawing Works, 314 East Twenty-fourth Street, all of New York.



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ADOLPHUS VAN NORDEN



ware & Hudson, shows, as a result of his latest inquiry, that in the one and one-half years between February 1, 1915, and August 1, 1916, American railroad securities owned abroad and having a par value of nearly \$1,300,000,000 were sold, leaving a remainder of \$1,415,000,000. These totals do not include industrials. When the British Government used \$100,000,000 of its American securities as part of the collateral for the recent loan of \$250,000,000, there were some indications that the continuous and somewhat depressing liquidation had been checked. It was understood that other similar securities would be held for use hereafter in the same way. Many believe that the selling has been stopped. Their belief affects our market, whose movements tend to support it.

### GREAT EXPORTS

Reports for August show a new high record for exports. These in February last exceeded \$400,000,000 for the first time, and in May they rose to \$473,500,000. There was a slight decline in the two months immediately following, and it was generally expected that the shipments of May would not be surpassed. But now we see for August the extraordinary total of \$510,000,000. At the same time the excess of exports over imports, or the balance in favor of the United States, \$310,752,000, was much larger than ever before. At this rate, the excess for a year would be \$3,729,000,000. In the fiscal year that ended with June it was \$2,135,775,000. How great the change has been is shown by the fact that in August, two years ago, there was an excess of \$19,000,000 on the other side of the account. There has been a marked decline of imports since June.

Our receipts of gold are growing steadily. In August the net gain of gold was \$29,000,000, and for the calendar year thus far it has been \$410,000,000. Last year's net gain was \$146,000,000, and the change is shown again by the record for the preceding year, when there was a net loss. More than \$300,000,000 has come in by way of Canada since the first week of May, on British account. Exports of commodities are so large, of course, mainly because we are selling to the Allies great quantities of munitions, metals, other war supplies, and foodstuffs. Payment is made in part by the gold we receive.

### THE LOAN TO PARIS

A loan of an exceptional character has been added to the long list which now shows a total of about \$1,700,000,000 borrowed here by foreign nations or cities since the beginning of the war. The great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has loaned \$50,000,000 to the City of Paris. The term is five years, and the bonds to be sold here will bear interest at 6 per cent. Principal and interest are payable in gold. This is the first external loan ever negotiated by that city. Heretofore it has obtained at home what it needed. It is the second European municipal loan made here since the na-



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You cataracts and hurricanes, spout . . . . ."*

Thus King Lear, in Shakespeare's tragedy, defies the elements. But man, even today, cannot challenge nature with impunity.

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tions began to fight. The first, recently negotiated, was one of \$6,400,000 to the Metropolitan Water Board of London. But several Canadian cities have borrowed here.

Owing to the attitude of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. toward loans for war purposes, their announcement concerning the ways in which this money is to be used has been read with interest. "This loan," the bankers say, "is made to reimburse the city of Paris for very heavy expenditures made by it for the alleviation of suffering caused by the war, and to provide for additional similar expenditures, and for other municipal purposes." A part of it may be expended in the construction of hospitals and in general relief work. The banking firm was consulted, of course, in the course of the negotiations for the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 and other similar undertakings, but it declined to participate in any of them. It desires that investors shall know that the money loaned to Paris will not be used for the purchase of arms or munitions, but will be devoted exclusively to the amelioration of human suffering.

### LARGE ORDER FOR COPPER

Negotiations for the largest single order for copper ever known were closed a few days ago, and contracts were signed on the 23d ult. The British, French, Italian and Russian Governments have bought here 200,000 tons, or 448,000,000 pounds of the metal. While the price has not been officially disclosed, it is in the neighborhood of 27 cents a pound, and the sum to be paid is about \$125,000,000. The same purchasers took nearly 150,000,000 pounds in one order last April. On one side in the recent transaction was J. P. Morgan & Co., and the sellers were the Anaconda and the American Smelting and Refining Companies, each of them representing several producing corporations. There will be shipments of 75,000,000 pounds a month, beginning in January.

The quantity purchased is about one-fifth of a year's output, which the demand for munitions has recently increased. Refining capacity is now 2,225,000,000 pounds for a year; twelve months ago it was 1,600,000,000. In value this order exceeds that of our entire exports of copper in any year before the war, except 1913. If this copper had been bought a year and a half ago the sum paid would have been less by \$50,000,000. In 1915 the average price was about 17½ cents; buyers are now paying 28 cents. It is plain that the mining companies' profits must be large, for the reported cost of production in recent years has been from 6½ to 10 cents. In the last few months many extra dividends have been declared. There has been a strong demand for the metal at home, from brassmakers and others engaged in the manufacture of ammunition. It is said that domestic orders for 200,000,000 pounds have been placed in the last three weeks. And American consumers must pay a high price for anything made of copper or brass.



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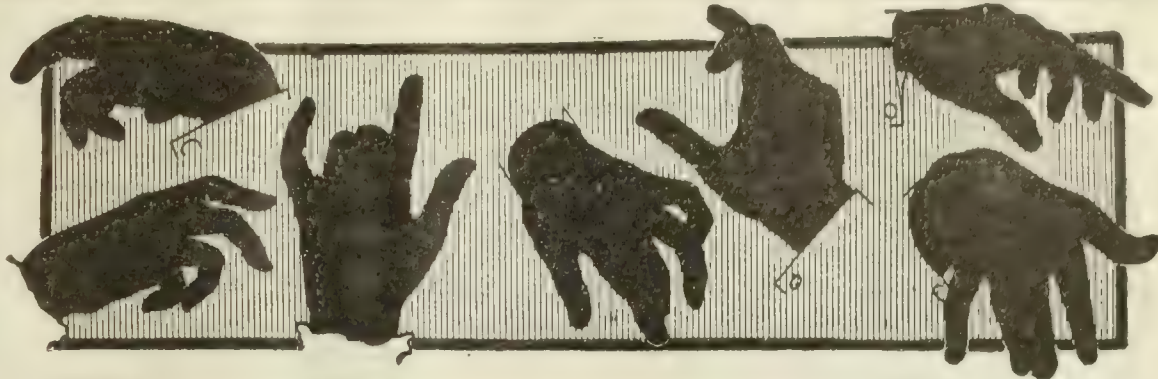
There are so many worthy people who are members of the Royal Arcanum, and they have been so loyal to it thru all its varying fortunes, that I am disinclined to express any opinion respecting its future which would run counter to their hopes; but it is difficult with the evidence before us to place the same degree of confidence in it as a permanent and stable insuring institution that they do.

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It will be observed that the advances are very heavy on the older ages, and yet expert testimony is to the effect that they are still inadequate. For many years the losses on ages above 60 have been largely in excess of the premiums yielded by them, a deficit which has been met by using the receipts from members younger than 50.

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# JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Presents THE GENIAL PHILOSOPHER



O O D morning, Brother Sinnick," said the Genial Philosopher, beaming down upon the recumbent figure of the Cynical Sciolist sprawled on an inviting divan. "I hope the world is sufficiently discombobulated to satisfy your thirst for gloom this glorious morning?"

"It's discombobulated, all right," growled the Cynical Sciolist. "War in Europe, chaos in Mexico, strikes in the air, whole universe standing on its head and gyrating wildly into the bargain! Glad you came in. Just been having a hot talk on this Eight-Hour Day business, and like all hot talks it has landed us in the happy Land of Nowhere. What do you think about it, Smiley?"

"Well," demurred the Genial Philosopher, "it's a large question to be answered offhand, but on the whole I think I approve of it, only I believe that as a sword it should be two-edged. When the law says that a man shall not be required to work *more* than eight hours a day I think it ought to go further and say that he shall be required to work *not less* than eight hours a day as well; and in order to obviate any suspicion that it is class legislation it should be made to apply to every grade of human society in the country. Moreover, since it is alleged that the movement is solely for the social, spiritual, and physical regeneration of the race, and has no sordid considerations in the way of a squalid wage-scale mixed up in it, and the principle fully stated is *eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep*, I believe that in addition to making people work eight hours per diem it ought also to make 'em sleep and play eight hours a day. When we go in for remedial legislation we ought to see to it that everybody gets the benefit of its compulsory features as well as of its indulgences. It ought to be mandatory, and not permissive. The Ten Commandments were every one of them mandatory, and held not the slightest taint of class legislation. It was *thou shalt* and *thou shalt not* all the way thru, and I think any Eight-Hour Law we put on our statute-books should be similarly phrased. Like this, for example:

Eight hours shalt thou labor, and do all that thou hast to do; and eight hours shalt thou play for the delight of thy soul and the relaxation of thy spirit; and that thou mayest give to the world the best that is in thee, eight hours shalt thou sleep for the refreshment of thy body, the restoration of thy strength, and the reinvigoration of thy right arm.

"It listens well," said the Cynical Sciolist.

"It does, indeed," said the Genial Philosopher. "And it would work well.

It's the kind of a three-ply eight hour day I'd like to see for the general jacking-up of our people. Let it hit everybody, irrespective of race, creed, color, or previous condition of social servitude. By Jove, Brother Sinnick, when I think of the possibilities of a triplicated eight-hour day like that it rejoices my soul. Take its effect upon that group of alleged clever Alexanders that we call the Smart Set, for instance. Glory hallelujah, but it would work wonders with Willie, and Reggie, and Suzanne, and Jeannette! It would turn Palm Beach, and Newport, and other centers of idleness into Industrial Communities, bee-hives of effort, instead of merely the gathering places of the lazy fair—or is it *laissez faire*? Anyhow, whichever it is, it would do great things for them, greater than they will ever be able to do for themselves. We'd all become producers under such a system of compulsory work, compulsory play, compulsory sleep.

"Ha!" jeered the Cynical Sciolist, with his arctic laugh. "What on earth could you get in the line of useful work out of these deckel-edged Porch-Sitters and Beach-Combers? There's enough jerry work in the world without watering the stock of Industrial Incompetence with a wave of Social Boobery."

"It would work rather slowly at first, I grant you," returned the Genial Philosopher. "But if we were to compel our various Smart Sets to go thru a sort of Montessori System of Training for a while they'd ultimately pull thru into the beginnings anyhow of a life of usefulness. You can teach any kind of a creature almost anything you want him to learn. Hagenbeck has proved this. I once saw an educated pig at the circus who could drink beer and play poker with all the frigid imperturbability of a university graduate. I have also seen a troupe of highly finished Fleas, each one a star-performer, drawing a miniature cab, driven by another accomplished Flea, and occupied by a sister Flea of aristocratic bearing, who sat back on the cushioned seat with all the lofty hauteur of a squillionaire dowager on her way to Court. Now surely if by patience and perseverance you can teach a pig and a whole family of fleas to do these things, you need not despair of these scions of American leisure. I know a lot of them personally, and I am everlastingly sorry for them. They are not happy in their idleness. Superficially they appear frivolous, and useless. Underneath they are good stuff, but unlike the children of the pavement, *they have never had a chance*. Their fathers and mothers have been too busy with business and bridge to give them anything but money. But a compulsory eight hours of daily work applicable to these unfortunates, as well as to the others—ah, my friend,

what problems would it not solve! These poor, denied, little and big children of the rich would at last have their chance.

"And then at the other end we should encounter a similar, tho a reversed, difficulty. Just as we have had to teach the leisurely to work, so shall we have to *teach the toiler how to play*, for alas, Brother Sinnick, *he does not now know how!* Next to the ignorance of the Joy of Effort among the leisurely the saddest sight I know of, socially speaking, is the ignorance of the poor in the matter of play. Their present diversions are for the most part what we call *rough stuff*. Their idea of fun is a survival of a period when the fundamental principle of humor was hostility and malice, involving the suffering of another. Somebody has to be the *butt* of their jokes, and when they themselves become that butt bad blood is bred, and anger is their portion. In all the games they play they are boastful winners, and bad losers. I am not indicting them for it. I am stating a fact, and that fact is that the *toiler knows no more about real play than the social idler knows about real work.*"

"And how about those of us in between who do know something of both?" queried the Cynical Sciolist. "Are we too to become victims of your arbitrary statute?"

"Not victims, Brother—beneficiaries," returned the Genial Philosopher. "We need the intervention as clearly as any of the others. We consider ourselves normal human beings, but are we, really? We think we know how to work, and we think we know how to play, but as a matter of fact *not one man in a hundred knows how to preserve the just proportions between the two in his daily living*. Most of us work too much or too little. Many of us play too much or too little. Some of us don't play at all, and dull jacks we are! And that lack of a sense of proportion has strewn the world with failures and filled graveyards full before their time.

"And then that sleep proposition! My Lord—what a blessing that would be in a land lacking in efficient sleepers! We are too wide-awake for our own good, Brother Sinnick. Take it from me, we don't get enough sleep in this country these days. Some of us get so little that we're not more than half awake when we are awake, and are only *half asleep* while we sleep. So I say—let's have it. Hereafter my slogan is to be—

Eight hours work, eight hours play,  
Eight hours sleep, each passing day.

Eh? What?"

But the only answer was a snore. The Cynical Sciolist was evidently in strict accord with the Genial Philosopher's views on sleep, and what is more he was proving himself an efficient master of the art.



# The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## J U S T A W O R D

Did you ever stop to think how seldom publishers of magazines talked about the poetry they were going to print? Somehow verse falls too easily into the category of "filler" and doesn't get into the headlines. But we have ready for publication a long poem from a man whose work expresses so vividly this generation's poetical instincts that it interests us especially, as it has already interested our readers on several occasions when we have been fortunate enough to print some of it. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson writes with great vigor and no little psychological insight of periods of emotional stress. The poem we shall soon publish is entitled "The Shaft."

Joyce Kilmer, whose quiet, genial verse and whose sympathetic criticism are both familiar to Independent readers, has written a little article on "The Most American of Poets." Of course we shall not say now who the poet is, but Mr. Kilmer's judgments are based on wide reading, and what he has to say will be worth watching for.

## T H E N E W P L A Y S

"It just perfectly is jolly," as "the Flapper" would say. Every part well acted, lots of funny situations and really clever lines. *His Majesty Bunker Bean* preaches success and practises it. (Astor.)

*Under Sentence*, by Roi Cooper and Irvin S. Cobb, begins in high tragedy and ends in farce. Well done serio-comic play of high finance, prison horrors and Tom Osborne regeneration. (Harris.)

*Miss Springtime* has two singable tunes, which is a high average for musical comedy. The costumes, what little there is of them, are beautiful and the stage settings attractive. (New Amsterdam.)

"Hush," said mid Victorians if you dared mention a baby before it was born. So that's the title of a delicious, artistic, keen satire on both mawkish prudery and blatant pseudo-frankness. (Little Theater.)

*Firing Sister*, comedy of high New York life. William Hodge as the good brother "Tom Kansas City" saves sister and sweetheart from the clutches of bogus English lord. Capital play capitably acted. (Maxine Elliott's.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

ED. HOWE—Paris is one thing and Potato Hill another.

GOVERNOR MCCALL—The hen is the bulwark of our civilization.

SENATOR SHERMAN—The present tariff law is a mongrel pup.

CHAMP CLARK—Perhaps President Wilson has made some mistakes.

THOMAS A. EDISON—You can't get 100 per cent efficiency in a democracy.

EDNA K. FORBES—Glasses usually add from three to ten years to a woman's age.

WINSTON CHURCHILL—Look after the war and "after the war" will look after itself.

WOODROW WILSON—Self-government is not a thing that can be "given" to any people.

DAVID BELASCO—I try not to dictate too much in the matter of dresses to my actresses.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—I am more susceptible to manners than to anything else in the world.

H. G. WELLS—In November the Germans will begin to squeal, and in seven months the end will come.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—I can conceive of no greater madness than to put the navy in the power of a naval group.

LUKE MCLUKE—A man might wear a wig and get by with it. But a woman never fools anybody when she paints her face.

ALFRED NOYES—The sinking of unarmed fishing boats was one of the favorite amusements of Fritz in the earlier stages of the war.

SECRETARY BAKER—The entire army of the United States from the commanding general to the last private does not desire war.

WALTER PRICHARD EATON—Petticoated privilege entrenched behind its calling cards, is prepared to defend its frontier to the last tea-cup.

HENRY FORD—It is revolting to observe the leadership of a once great party contending that everything that the President has done is poorly done and wrongly done.

REV. W. H. VAN ALLEN—There was a day when Boston was the art and literary center of America. Today the régime of Charlie Chaplin and the ten cent magazine has come in.

S. S. McCLURE—In two years the Zepelins have killed in Great Britain just about the same number of people as are killed by accident every two months in New York City.

JOHN COWPER POWYS—Down in the depth of my being lurks, like a physical craving for air, a longing for vast, uninhabited, untraversed regions, where even God never comes.

FRANK HARRIS—King Edward was loved by the English because he had all the aristocrats' vices; whereas King George is despised by them because he has all the middle class virtues.

CHARLES W. ELIOT—The fate of idolized men like Fremont, Blaine, Bryan and Roosevelt suggests that with American voters "personal magnetism" is not so engaging as has been supposed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—The administration has displayed no more feeling of responsibility for American women who have been raped and for American men, women and children who have been killed in Mexico than a farmer shows for rats killed by his dogs when the hay is taken from the barn.

CONGRESSMAN ASWELL OF LOUISIANA—Compare such an insincere, trimming, minnow class, cheap politician as the Republican candidate proves by his own words himself to be, with the scholarly, brilliant, courageous, non-partizan, frank, purposeful, consecrated world citizen, Woodrow Wilson, the candidate of the Democratic party.



# When the Whistle Blows

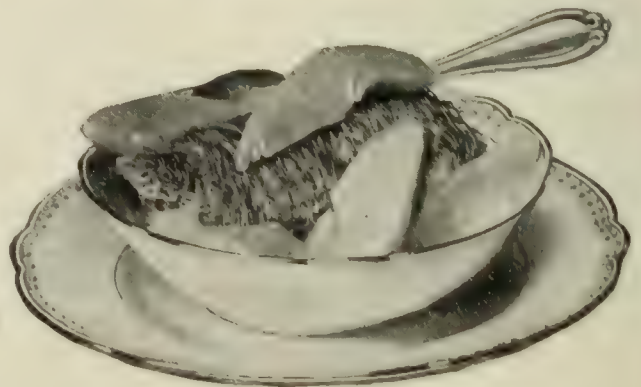


The healthy toiler who is properly nourished is not trying to see how little he can do for his wages. He drops his work when the whistle blows with the satisfaction and pride of having put in a full day's work. Health for the toiler with hand or brain comes from an easily digested food that is rich in muscle-building, brain-making material.

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# The Independent

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*A Journal of Civilization*

## THE INDEPENDENT HAS ACQUIRED THE COUNTRYSIDE MAGAZINE

**T**HE INDEPENDENT takes great pleasure in announcing that it has purchased, from the Suburban Press, *The Countryside Magazine*, one of the best known publications of its kind in the country. Less than six months ago *The Independent* absorbed *Harper's Weekly*, which had been in existence fifty-nine years. Two years earlier *The Chautauquan*, with a record of forty years of influential educational activity, was absorbed by *The Independent*, which then became the periodical feature of the famous Chautauqua Reading Course.

*The Countryside Magazine* was founded twelve years ago, and has had an interesting and notable career. Among those who have been intimately associated with the magazine, either in an editorial capacity or as contributors and counselors, may be mentioned Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, Dean of the Agricultural Department of Cornell University; Mr. J. Horace McFarland, President of the American Civic Association; Mr. Enos A. Mills, explorer of the Rockies, and Ernest Harold Baynes, naturalist and lecturer.

Until two years ago *The Countryside Magazine* was known as *Suburban Life*, a phrase that then became a sub-title to the present designation. Mr. Frank A. Arnold, who has been President and General Manager of the Suburban Press for many years, now severs his connection with the magazine in order to take up other important work.

*The Countryside*, under its new ownership, will continue the spirit of service to country and suburban dwellers that has so definitely characterized the magazine from the beginning. Broad plans will shortly be announced for editorial and business development. The Christmas number will be the first to be issued under the new control.

That the Independent Corporation should acquire *The Countryside Magazine* is peculiarly appropriate in view of the active interest which its President has taken for many years in journalism affecting the life of suburban and country people. As the founder of the *Outing Magazine*, a generation ago, he showed his interest in the kindred field of outdoor recreation.

In its editorial and business policy the magazine will be controlled by the Board of Directors of the Independent Corporation. Mr. Karl V. S. Howland, the publisher of *The Independent*, will, in addition, devote his attention to the active management of *The Countryside Magazine*, with Mr. Geddes Smith as Managing Editor.

*The Countryside* will be published from the offices of *The Independent*, and the printing will continue, as for many years, at the well known establishment of J. Horace McFarland at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.



## THE GREAT WAR COMES TO OUR SHORES

SIX ships have been torpedoed by German submarines almost within sight of the American shore. The gun that warned one of them is indeed said to have been heard by the people of Nantucket. Fortunately no lives were lost, but one of the ships—the “Stephano”—had many American passengers, including women and children, who were compelled to embark in small boats to secure such safety as was possible.

This event brings grave apprehension that the whole submarine issue with the German Government will have to be reopened. The proximity of the newest operations of the German submarines to our own shores does not make them technically any more our business than if they were being carried on anywhere else on the high seas. But it does make much more vivid for the people of

the United States the actuality of their continuance.

The occurrence raises such important questions as these:

Is the United States ready to admit—as it would not admit in the “Frye” case—that putting passengers into open boats out of sight of land is ensuring their safety as required by international law?

Will the United States be willing to permit the main traveled waters about its coasts to be made the scene of warfare carried on under exceedingly doubtful methods of procedure, with all the possibilities for mistakes and accident that that involves?

Shall the United States endeavor to prevent these mistakes and accidents before they occur, or defer action in the hope that they will not happen?

## CLASS PSYCHOLOGY IN AMERICA

IN the reactions of public opinion to the railroad eight-hour legislation, the fact that stands forth conspicuously is the strength of class feeling. Incidentally it throws light upon the essential characteristics of American class psychology, which is different in various ways from class psychology in Europe.

For the enlightenment of readers who believe that “class psychology” is a phrase to which no reality attaches, we may remark that they, and not those who use the term, are overfond of generalization. It is true that the human mind is very much the same the world over, and in all generations, and especially is it much the same thruout each race and nationality. It behaves differently, however, in different circumstances. The Protestant Episcopal bishop of a New England state said that when he went afoot he felt a deep sense of the original sin of automobilists, but that when he rode in a car himself his conscience did not bother him. Men and women who work for wages get into the habit of looking at life in a certain way. Men and women who have plenty of money, a good many luxuries and all sorts of comforts, and who employ wage-earners, get into the habit of looking at life in another way. These mental habits are very real facts, and they have become big facts in America. It is nonsensical to deny that we have developed here a class psychology, or to ignore the part that it plays in our politics.

In America, however, as elsewhere, class psychology takes on a specific color or quality, which is no essential part of it, but which does affect its political functioning. In England, the class psychology of the well-to-do gets its distinctive quality from aristocratic institutions and traditions. Inherited lands and titles, the close association of county family life with the respectabilities of the Church of England, are no part of the essentials of English class psychology, but they are inseparable coefficients of it. These coefficients were cut out of American social organization more than a hundred years ago; and it is because they were that many Americans deny the existence here of any true social classes at all.

They are wrong. They have strangely failed to observe the most significant social fact that American history has contributed to our knowledge of social evolution. It is, that class feeling and ideas may organize themselves about natural ability as readily as about

rank or name. Heredity is quite as effective an agent of social differentiation as hereditament is.

It is not every kind of ability, however, about which class psychology organizes itself in America. It does not organize itself about scientific, or professional, or artistic ability, as, to a certain extent, it does in France, where intellect is supremely admired. Class psychology in America organizes itself about business ability, and in America the coefficients which correspond to land, title, and church in England are wealth in any form, financial responsibility in any form, and the creed of protectionism, which is the nearest American equivalent to an established religion elsewhere. Any man or woman in America who has recognized business ability, who has property, who occupies a position of financial responsibility or trusteeship, and who never doubts the miraculous efficacy of the tariff, is a member of the “respectable” class. The “masses,” by contrast, are miscellaneously made up. They include the wage-earners, the ne’er-do-wells, the failures, the bohemians, and all sorts of economic infidels and sceptics.

These distinctions must be grasped by any one who wants to understand the play of political forces in the United States.

No one party in our history has consistently represented either class or mass, any more than either of the great parties has consistently represented extreme solidaristic tendencies on the one hand, or extreme individualistic tendencies on the other hand. At the beginning of our national life, the Federalists, led by Hamilton, on the whole represented class and solidarity, while the Republicans, led by Jefferson, on the whole represented mass and individualism. That there were inherent contradictions in these segregations was demonstrated in practise and they are clearly apparent to logical analysis. Similar contradictions developed in the growth of the Democratic party before the Civil War, with its controlling slave and plantation owning aristocracy of the South and its relatively poor immigrant adherents in the cities of the North. The Republican party, since the Civil War, has on the whole represented class and solidarity much as the Federalists did a hundred years ago, but its Mugwump and Progressive elements have often attacked privilege and championed mass interests.



In like manner, no one industrial or business group in the population has consistently adhered to any program or tendency. The wage-earners have wavered back and forth between a socialistic solidarism and endlessly varied anarchisms, among which the I. W. W. movement has been a recent example. They have split, too, between adherence to the protectionism of the Republicans and the mass sympathies of the Democrats. The farmers, also, have divided, but in a different way. A majority of them has swung at one time toward the Republican party, at another time toward populists or the Democrats, and this movement has been in a rough way correlated with the ups and downs of prosperity. Apparently, the prosperous, property accumulating farmer tends to ally himself to the Republicans, the unsuccessful and heavily mortgaged farmer to ally himself to the Democrats.

It is these manifold contradictions, complications and shiftings that often hide the general drift of political tendency in the United States and obscure the play of forces that are inherent in our class psychology. Nevertheless these general tendencies are real, and in the long run they dominate. The probabilities are that the November election will again reveal them, and that the voting when analyzed, will afford convincing evidence that class feeling and ideas, as we have here described them, have been decisive.

### PROSPERITY

SINCE the war began our exports have vastly increased to all the Allies except Rumania and to all the neutrals except Holland. They have decreased to the Central Powers almost to the vanishing point. The total increases are over \$2,075,000,000 and the decreases are nearly \$450,000,000. The difference, or net increase of American exports, is exactly \$1,626,419,876.

The greatest material problem affecting the American people is whether this increase is to continue or not after the war. If we were Germany we would have a government commission on the job to forecast and make suggestions which would be adopted as to what course of action to pursue. But being the United States we shall probably leave all these matters to the college professors to theorize about and Wall Street to "practicalize" about.

### VISCOUNT BRYCE'S PLEA

NO more significant statement has come out of Europe since the Great War began than Viscount Bryce's plea, published last week in the special American number of the *Manchester Guardian*, that the United States aid Europe after the war is over in bringing about a durable peace. But the author of the "American Commonwealth" goes farther. He says Europe cannot succeed without us, and he urges as the program to be adopted, the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president and which has now been endorsed by President Wilson, Mr. Hughes and many other leaders of thought and action in America.

We have long known that Viscount Bryce was the leading spirit of a group of distinguished Englishmen close to Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey engaged in working out the specifications of a plan of

world organization to be established at the conclusion of the war. The fact that he has now discussed the project in the open undoubtedly means that the British Government thinks the time is ripe for public opinion to concern itself with other than the military aspects of the war.

The idea of the League to Enforce Peace, first given to mankind at the meeting in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915, is now spreading around the world. It is the one constructive idea born out of the war's universal destruction.

We rejoice that The Independent was the first American journal to suggest the basis of a League of Nations and the first to espouse the cause of the League to Enforce Peace.

### FOR AN ORIENTAL COMMISSION

AFTER three years of backing and filling, of war and the threat of war, the United States and Mexico are now trying to compose their differences by the appeal to reason. The Joint Commission whose labors began a few weeks ago in New London and are now being continued in Atlantic City, is so sensible and statesmanlike a method of dealing with international disputes that one wonders that it is not invariably tried when difficulties first arise.

The Japanese problem has been a thorn in the flesh of three administrations, and like all other real problems of human rights it will not be settled until settled right. Apparently our diplomacy has failed, for the United States has not made any reply to Japan's last note presented to our State Department over three years ago. Fortunately Japan has not pressed for an answer, and it is understood she will not while the Great War lasts.

But the Oriental problem still persists. Why not, then, appeal it, too, to reason? This, we rejoice to see, is the suggestion made by a group of returned missionaries from China and Japan who joined with mission board secretaries and some distinguished laymen in a conference in New York last week to discuss Oriental problems.

The decision reached was to urge the President and Congress to establish a commission to take up Oriental problems before they become acute. It was suggested that the Governments of both Japan and China shall be invited to appoint similar commissions and that the American commission shall go both to Japan and to China to meet those commissions in their respective lands, study the problems separately in the atmosphere of each country and then report suggestions for action by our government and people.

The conference also urged legislation by Congress which would give the Federal authorities power to carry out our treaty pledges to protect aliens. A bill for that purpose has already been carefully drawn by the American Bar Association and should be endorsed by every important group of citizens in the United States. The failure thus far to give the administration adequate power to perform our treaty obligations may be explicable historically—but the glaring defect of our laws should be remedied by the next Congress.

We often hear about the friction and irritation between America and Japan, but few Americans realize the unsatisfactory character of American relations with



China. If China were prepared to protest as Japan is we should be receiving more insistent requests for the abandonment of our humiliating race treatment and race legislation than we have yet received from Japan.

Our relations with these lands of mighty potentialities should be set right and voluntarily—before they grow more difficult. Matters should not be allowed to drift. Should they by some relatively trivial incident suddenly grow acute, peaceful solution might be very difficult.

### MANY RIVERS, BUT ONE SEA

**D**AVID LLOYD GEORGE, tho he be Minister of War, has not forgotten how to preach. In addressing the Welsh volunteers at the Mametz training camp he used the following metaphor:

The only way you can attain national unity is by recognizing that there is a variety of faiths and creeds, and that unity is only possible by recognizing each one in its own channel and giving fair play to all. I looked at the rivers as I was driving up today from Criccieth—each running in its own channel, running thru many valleys, running in different directions to all appearances; some running to the east, some to the west, some to the north, and some to the south, and yet somehow all were making for the same great sea. If you dig deep enough down in your faith you will find that that is the real example of it. I was born next to the Baptist river, some of us were born next to the Methodists, others next to the Anglicans, and others next to the Catholics, and we have got into those waters, which are running apparently in different directions, flowing in different channels, and yet you will find that all faiths, tho flowing in different courses, are making for the same great ocean, the same great eternal home. That is the first lesson in tolerance.

This lesson in tolerance was emphasized by the fact that it was given in a big building erected for the religious needs of the soldiers by the joint efforts of four denominations, the Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists.

### THE MAYO BROTHERS, MASTERS OF EFFICIENCY

**W**HEN Emerson—or whoever it was—said, "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, tho he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door," he put the secret of efficiency and its reward into words that will be remembered till men cease to believe that doing your own peculiar task well is worth while. It is no mere coincidence that these words are inscribed on a card hanging in an unpretentious doctor's office in the little town of Rochester in Minnesota. It is precisely the spirit of this maxim of the Concord sage that has caused Dr. Charles H. Mayo to be elected president of the great American Medical Association for the coming year, just as it caused his brother to receive the same honor several years ago.

The world *has* worn a path to the door of the Mayo brothers—they are really one in work and purpose, and one in reputation and preëminence—precisely because they have set themselves to do one thing surpassingly well. The path has been worn so deep that their judgment in determining to carry on their work far from the beaten track in the obscure town where fortune put them to live has been amply justified. Patients come to them from the four corners of the United States, and beyond. The surgeons of the world journey to their country oper-

ating room to watch the work of these two "country doctors" and to learn from them. The confidence of their fellow practitioners in the skill of the Mayo brothers is illustrated by a story which is too good not to be true. A certain New York surgeon of prominence fell ill. Leaving word for all inquirers that he had gone to Europe for three months, he went to Philadelphia to seek treatment from a friend of equal prominence in the surgical profession. There he met with the information that his friend had "gone West for a holiday." So he went on to Chicago to another surgeon of his acquaintance who also had a high reputation. But he too had gone away, "South for a vacation." Hearing then of the work of the Mayos, he went on to Rochester. There he found to his amused surprise that, as he himself was about to go into the operating room, his Philadelphia friend was just leaving the hospital and his Chicago confrère was well on his way to recovery in one of its rooms. Such confidence surgeons have in the Mayo brothers. More convincing witness to their ability could hardly be adduced.

What is the secret of their success? Nothing spectacular, nothing revolutionary. Just doing the ordinary thing in the extraordinary way. They have that transcendent capacity of taking trouble that Carlyle believed to be the distinguishing mark of genius, and which certainly constitutes a good basic recipe for efficiency. A recent writer, one of those other surgeons who has made the pilgrimage to their country clinic, has said it thus: "Their excellence and greatness do not seem to be especially in any great thing. . . . It is the small things in every single department that could possibly contribute to the doing of the best work, from the initial diagnosis to the use of the knife, that contribute most to their phenomenal success."

Then they have open, eager minds. One or the other of them has from the beginning been often on the road to some point where new knowledge is to be gained, fresh light on old problems is to be found. They refuse to be fettered by precedent, they are always ready to give over old habits of work when new truths are revealed to them.

What is perhaps the greatest ingredient of all in their astounding success is the utter absence of self-seeking. Every consideration in their work is made to give way to the interest of the patient. They try to heal first, and to learn afterward—to gain renown and applause not at all. To quote again from the same observer of their work, "It is the real secret of all success—the obliteration of self—the life that is lived for others."

### THE SUPERIORITY OF THE PAST

**W**E hear from the best authorities that the classics are not studied as they used to be. This does not surprise us, because it has been equally true of every age. For instance, Bishop Berkeley, discoursing in 1744 "On the Virtues of Tar Water" and other things that came into his mind, said:

In these free-thinking times many an empty head is shook at Aristotle and Plato as well as at the Holy Scriptures. . . . In these days that depth of that old learning is rarely fathomed.

This reminds us of the political debate in a corner grocery where one of the village sages remarked: "Bryan is not the man he used to be," and another responded, "No, and he never was."





CHARLES H. MAYO: MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

DR. MAYO IS THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE  
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Exploits of the "U-53" over the fate of the submersible merchantman "Bremen," which was recently reported as on its way to America, given place to items of later interest when Germany again sent a submarine messenger to remind us that the road between Germany and the United States is still open beneath the surface of the Atlantic. On October 7, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the German submarine "U-53" bobbed up out of the waters of Narragansett Bay for a three hours' call at Newport, Rhode Island. Unlike the "Deutschland" and the "Bremen" this was no peaceful trader, but a ship of war, and its presence in American waters gave added emphasis to the preparedness argument that the Atlantic is no longer a defense against possible European aggression on this continent. By international law, the "U-53" was privileged to remain for twenty-four hours in our neutral ports, but it stopped only long enough to deliver official mail for the German ambassador, and the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Captain Hans Rose, was the only member of the crew to go ashore. The submarine was of the largest and newest type, more than two hundred feet in length and armed with torpedo tubes and two guns of large calibre. Altho it had just completed a continuous voyage of seventeen days, the submarine required no repairs and no supplies for its return voyage.

After leaving Newport the commander of the "U-53" placed his vessel in the main avenue of transatlantic traffic a few miles from the Nantucket lightship and waited for his victims like a cat outside a rat hole. The first ship stopt on Sunday morning was the

American steamer "Kansan," which encountered the submarine at half past five. The "Kansan" was not attacked, but the British freighters "Strathdene" and "West Point" were sunk as soon as their crews had entered the lifeboats. In the afternoon the submarine halted and sank the British passenger ship "Stephano," the British freighter "Kingston," the Dutch steamer "Bloomersdijk" and the Norwegian tank steamer "Christian Knudsen." Each of the doomed ships received sufficient warning to ensure the safety of those on board. American destroyers picked up the occupants of the lifeboats and took them to port.

The amazing boldness of the "U-53" in sinking so many ships within a few miles of the American coast has given rise to the belief that several German submarines are now actively engaged in commerce raiding in the Atlantic. Many ships belonging to the Allied powers have postponed their sailing, and instructions have been issued to ship captains to avoid the customary sea routes until the British fleet can clear the Atlantic of the raiders or send warships to escort munition ships thru the danger zone. It is probable that the British Government will make a protest at Washington against our permitting German submarines to visit American ports.

## The German Pledge

The sinking of two neutral steamships and the entrusting of their crews to lifeboats by the German submarine "U-53" recalls the German pledge of November 29, 1915, made in reply to an American protest on the case of the ship "William P. Frye":

The German navals will sink only such American vessels as are loaded with abso-

lute contraband, when the pre-conditions provided by the Declaration of London are present. In this the German Government quite shares the view of the American Government that all possible care must be taken for the security of the crew and passengers of a vessel to be sunk. Consequently, the persons found on board of a vessel may not be ordered into her lifeboats except when the general conditions, that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port. For the rest the German Government begs to point out that in cases where German naval forces have sunk neutral vessels for carrying contraband, no loss of life has yet occurred.

## Republican Rally at Union League

The meeting of prominent Republicans at the Union League Club in New York City on October 3 was ostensibly for the purpose of giving a cordial welcome to the candidate for President, but what attracted the attention of the press and the public was the presence at the meeting of the only two living ex-presidents. Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt both made brief speeches commending the position taken by Mr. Hughes on the issues of the day and emphasizing the importance of the forthcoming election to good Americans. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

Fifty-odd years ago there were men in this country who were too proud to fight, but they were not found in this club and they did not vote for Abraham Lincoln. Fifty-odd years ago there were men in the nation that were too proud to fight—that is, to fight a foreign foe. I won't say a "foreign foe." That was a wrong statement of what occurred. "Too proud to fight" the foe of the nation, but they were perfectly willing to fight the police and the draft riots.

And now in the greatest crisis for the world as a whole that the world has seen since the Napoleonic wars, it is our duty and privilege to stand once more for the principles for which the men of the early sixties who founded this club stood, to stand for peace honestly and sincerely by every honorable expedient, but to stand for it in that effective way which means that the man standing for it asks it as a right, in the spirit of justice, and does not cringe for it as a favor to be granted contemptuously by a wrongdoer.

At this moment we are informed that in the German Reichstag there is a debate going forward as to whether or not they will resume what they call the U-boat warfare—what I call the murder on the high seas of men, women and children. And you can guarantee that there would be no debate on that subject if they knew that we had as President of the United States a man who would not tolerate any kind of action of that sort.

## Wilson Explains His Foreign Policy

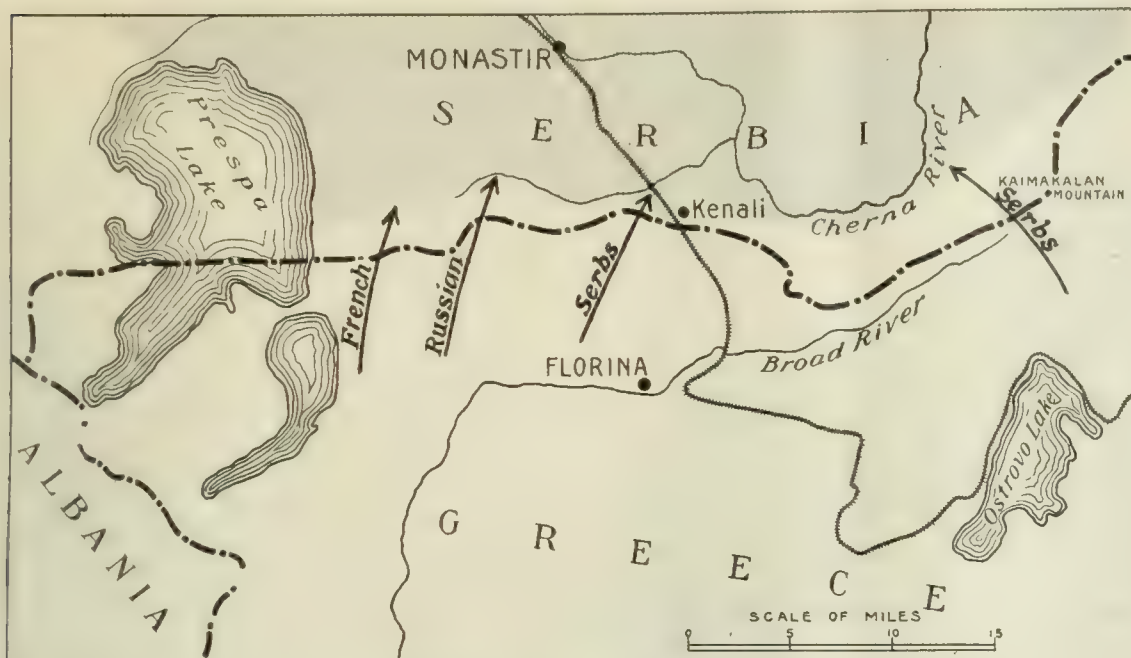
The speech of President Wilson at Omaha, Nebraska, on October 5, altho not referring directly to the criticisms which ex-President Roosevelt and Mr. Root have made on his foreign policy, evidently had them in mind. President Wilson has been charged with placing peace above honor and with callous indifference to the moral issues involved in the Great War. The President denied



GERMANY'S NEWEST SURPRISE

The war submarine "U-53," which dropped casually into Newport harbor the other day and shortly went out and sank several British and neutral merchantmen not far from Nantucket.





## CLOSING IN ON MONASTIR

The fighting in Macedonia is chiefly concentrated in the corner where the Serbian, Albanian and Greek boundaries meet. An Italian force is moving eastward thru Albania toward the city of Monastir now held by the Bulgars. A Russian and a French contingent are advancing along Lake Prespa from the south and the Serbs have taken Mount Kaimakalan and driven the Bulgars back of the Cherna River.

that he thought that America should refuse to take an active interest in the affairs of Europe, but he intimated that he did not see his way clear at present to any intervention in the present conflict. He said in part:

It will take the long inquiry of history to explain this war. But Europe ought not to misunderstand us. We are holding off, not because we do not feel concerned, but because when we exert the force of this nation we want to know what we are exerting it for. . . .

Nothing that concerns humanity, nothing that concerns the essential rights of mankind, can be foreign or indifferent to us. But in fighting for these things, my fellow citizens, we ought to have a touchstone. We want to have a test. We ought to know whenever we act what the purpose is—what the ultimate goal is.

We want all the world to know that we are ready to lend our force without stint to the preservation of peace in the interest of mankind. What disturbs the life of the whole world is the concern of the whole world, and it is our duty to lend the full force of this nation, moral and physical, to a league of nations which shall see to it that nobody disturbs the peace of the world without submitting his case first to the opinion of mankind.

## Progress of the Milk Strike

There has been much discussion as to whether the citizens of Berlin are or are not suffering from a milk famine as a result of the food blockade established by the British fleet. But there is no question at all that New York and neighboring eastern cities are subject to a partial famine as a result of the refusal of the Dairy-men's League to supply the milk dealers at the old prices. Probably one-half of the usual supply of milk has failed to come to market during the farmers' strike. Every endeavor has been made to lessen hardship by giving preference to mothers with children and by distributing to all customers but at a diminished rate.

The dairy strike has resulted in no small degree of violence on the part of the strikers and of those suffering from the milk famine. The pickets of the Dairy-men's League have not always confined themselves to peaceful

persuasion; in several instances they seized the milk cans of farmers who were carrying milk to market and emptied the milk out on the road. Nevertheless a considerable amount of "non-union" milk continues to reach the consumers. The militant members of the Dairy-men's League are pursuing tactics similar to those of the striking tobacco growers several years ago who sent "night riders" about the country to destroy the crops of independent tobacco farmers. In both cases the ready resort to violent methods was the natural result of the fact that farming is the most decentralized of all industries (except housekeeping) and the "scab" or independent producer is usually in a position to market his goods without difficulty unless forcibly prevented from doing so.

The paramount demand of the 17,000 farmers organized in the Dairy-men's League is for a six months' contract with the milk dealers at an advance in price to the farmers of forty-five cents a hundredweight of milk. The large dealers, following the action of the Borden company, agreed to the increase in price but limited it to the month of October. The dairymen refused to agree to a thirty-day contract and the strike continued. Several of the smaller dealers have already accepted the farmers' full demands, including the six months' agreement.

## Industrial Troubles

The more pressing inconvenience of the milk strike is causing New Yorkers to forget that the traction strike is still on, especially since the attempt of the strikers to tie up the elevated, subway and surface lines of the city has not met with any great degree of success. Infuriated at the employment of strike-breakers and the failure of the strike to tie up the city's traffic, some of the car men have systematically attempted to terrorize the traction companies by violent methods. Hardly a day has passed without some stone throwing or other disorder, but the net effect of all

the violence hitherto has been inconsiderable. The most notable riot was provoked by the labor agitator known as "Mother" Jones, who incited some five hundred women strike sympathizers to a raid on the trolley lines of the East Side. The police charged the rioters and clubbed them into submission.

The trainmen on the Hudson River tunnel lines have threatened to punish the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company by a strike for discharging a number of union men. The local union is affiliated with the nation-wide railroad brotherhoods which recently extorted the eight-hour law from an intimidated Congress, and will have their powerful support in case of trouble. The ferrymen are also threatening to quit work, thus completely isolating New Jersey from New York City. G. W. W. Hanger, Commissioner of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation, has undertaken to compose the difficulties between the employers and the disaffected trainmen and ferrymen.



## ANOTHER "NAPOLEON OF BASEBALL"

Wilbert Robinson, once a Giant, who has led his "Robins" the National League Brooklyn team to a league championship. Brooklyn has not known such distinction for sixteen years.





Paul Thompson

#### THE MAN WHO TAKES OKUMA'S PLACE

Lieutenant General Count Seiki Terauchi has been appointed Premier of Japan. He has been Minister of War and Resident General in Korea. He is thought to be something of a militarist

It is announced that President Wilson has selected General George W. Goethals, Commissioner Edward E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee, of the Federal Trade Commission, as members of the board created by Congress to investigate the railroad eight-hour law. Besides investigating the working of the eight-hour day, the commission will carry on an investigation of the general relations of common carriers and their employees, and will report its findings to Congress not more than nine nor less than six months after the eight-hour day goes into effect. Until thirty days after the presentation of the report the railroads are forbidden by federal law to reduce the wages of their employees affected by the new time schedule.

The eight-hour day is still so recent an innovation in American industrial life that the speech of John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, suggesting a seven-hour day for mine workers, comes with a certain shock of surprise. The recommendation was made at the Miners' Day celebration held on October 7 at Bellare, Ohio. The change, said Mr. White, was necessary to conserve the

economic and social welfare of the miners and was made feasible by the increased use of mining machinery. Such a proposition, however novel in the United States, would not seem strange to Australians, who heard much, before the Great War cast new burdens on industry, of the possibility of a six-hour day for many classes of labor.

#### Settling Mexico's Difficulties

The conference which is attempting to adjust the difficulties between the Mexican Government and the United States is making progress very slowly on account of the magnitude and complexity of the issues involved. The American representatives at the conference insist upon the inclusion in the discussion of the entire question of the political, financial and industrial stability of the present government before agreeing to the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory. An official statement issued by the joint commission on October 4 described the situation as follows:

The morning session of the American and Mexican Joint Commission was devoted to the presentation to the Mexican commissioners by their American colleagues of the importance of giving consideration to

certain questions which have a distinct international bearing because of their effect on the status and the rights of foreigners resident in Mexico and of foreigners who have invested their capital in Mexican enterprises.

The position taken by the American Commission is that the satisfactory solution of these questions is an integral and necessary part of a general program, the purpose of which is to assure to Mexico the resumption of her normal position among the nations of the earth.

It is understood, however, that the withdrawal of American soldiers from Mexico will only be a question of time, perhaps of a very short time.

#### Premier Okuma Resigns

A change in administration that is likely to affect foreign policy has taken place in Japan. The aged Marquis Okuma has resigned the government and the Emperor has called upon Lieutenant General Count Seiki Terauchi, his political opponent, to form a cabinet. Count Terauchi was Minister of War from 1902 to 1911, when he was made Governor General of Korea. Here he put down the incipient rebellion and secured the annexation of the country. He was born in 1852 and entered the army at the age of 19. The military party looks upon his appointment with favor, hoping that he will build up a stronger army and navy and pursue a more vigorous foreign policy in securing Japanese rights in the United States and extending Japanese control in China. It is thought by this party that Marquis Okuma has been too considerate of the feelings of the United States and has neglected the opportunities in China afforded by the eviction of the Germans and the absorption of the British in the Great War.

It is reported from Peking that Japan is taking advantage of the recent clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers at Cheng-Chiatun in Inner Mongolia to press her demands for administrative control and commercial preference. Besides apologies and damages for the outrage, the Japanese Government is said to insist upon the Chinese army in southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia being placed under Japanese military advisers.

#### Serbs Invade Serbia

Before General Sarraill's composite force of eight nationalities can advance up the Vardar River he must clear out Bulgars who have ensconced themselves on his flanks. On his right they have possession of all Macedonia east of the Struma River including the port of Kavala, the fortresses of Demirhissar and the cities of Seres and Drama. To the British contingent has been assigned the duty of clearing the Bulgars out of eastern Macedonia and it is suggested that having done this they may keep on across Bulgaria until they reach Constantinople from this side, since they failed to get it by way of the Dardanelles. In such a march along the Aegean shore they would of course have the support of the fleet. But such a campaign, if in prospect at all, is a long way in the future and for the



### THE GREAT WAR

October 2—Russians renew attempts to reach Lemberg. Fourth Zeppelin brought down in England.

October 3—British take villages east of Struma River. Italians drive out Greeks from Albania.

October 4—Serbs reach Cherna River. Russians defeat Turks west of Trebizond.

October 5—Rumanians driven back across Danube. Fifth German loan brings in \$2,600,000,000.

October 6—Italians take peak 8000 feet high in Cismon Valley. Austrians regain Kronstadt.

October 7—British take Le Sars. "U-53" visits Newport.

October 8—"U-53" sinks British steamers "West Point," "Strathdene," "Stephano," and "Kingston," the Dutch freighter "Bloomersdijk" and Norwegian freighter "Christian-Knudsen."

present the British are finding it hard to establish themselves on the east side of the Struma.

On the left flank of the Allies there is greater evidence of progress. The reorganized Serbian army has been successful in driving the Bulgars nearly out of Greek Macedonia, into which they had penetrated some twenty-five miles beyond the Serbian border. The next objective is the city of Monastir, ten miles inside Serbia and the terminus of the railroad from Salonica. The French and Russians are advancing toward this point from the south between Florina and Lake Prespa, and the Serbs from the southeast. The capture of Kaimakalan, a mountain of more than seven thousand feet on the Serbian border, has given the Serbs entrance to their own country from this, and they have advanced as far as the Cherna River. Following up the railroad they have taken the station of Kenali.

The War in the Dobrudja The Danube River, instead of running on east to the Black Sea, makes a turn at Silistria and runs north for a hundred miles before it turns east again to the Sea. This leaves a strip of some six thousand miles between the river and the sea which has been the battleground of many wars, since it is the only pathway from northern Europe to Constantinople that avoids the mountains. The Romans barred out the barbarians by erecting a wall at the narrowest part of the Dobrudja, where it is only 30 miles wide. This is at the port of Constanza, so named in honor of Constantia, the sister of Constantine the Great. As the Byzantine Empire weakened, the Russians came down by this old route to Constantinople, and their efforts have continued for a thousand years. In the nineteenth century they made four invasions of the Dobrudja, in 1810, 1828, 1854 and 1878. At the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war of 1878, Russia entrusted part of the Dobrudja to Rumania and at the conclusion of the Balkan war of 1913 Rumania took another slice of it for herself from Bulgaria, including

the fortress of Silistria, "the key to Bucharest."

Now again Russia is fighting for Constantinople, and this time England, which formerly stood in her way, is helping her to get it. Her plan of campaign was the same as in her previous efforts, that is, a march thru the Dobrudja and along the Black Sea coast to the Bosphorus. The way was opened when Rumania declared for the Allies, but there seems to have been some mistake in the calculations, for the Russian troops which had been massed in Bessarabia did not have time to occupy the Dobrudja from the north before the Bulgars and Germans entered it from the south.

The Rumanians, relying upon the Russians to defend the Dobrudja, had left weak forces there, so the Bulgars and Germans took with little resistance the Danube fortresses of Turtukai and Silistria, and swept the Russians and Rumanians back forty miles to the Great Wall of Trajan at Constanza. But as the Russians received reinforcements from Bessarabia they renewed their advance, and on the side of the sea where they have the protection of their fleet they have gained ground.

Last week the Rumanians attempted to aid them by striking at the invaders from the western side by crossing the Danube on a pontoon bridge between Turtukai and Silistria. But forces were sent along the river from both these places, so the Rumanians were struck from both sides, while at the same time

their pontoons were smashed by artillery. So the Rumanians, numbering some 15,000, fell largely into the hands of the enemy. On the Transylvanian side, too, the Rumanians have been unfortunate.

**On to Lemberg** The great Russian offensive that was started June 1 made rapid progress at first in two sectors. The southern end of the line swept over Bukovina to the Carpathians and then up to the Dniester River fifty miles south of Lemberg. North of Lemberg the line was pushed forward in a salient curve about Lutsk of more than fifty miles in depth. But by this time the Austrian armies had been reinforced by German troops and put under the command of German generals and the Russians were held in check for several weeks. Now, however, it seems that the Russians have recovered their strength and are resolved to take advantage of the presumed diversion of German forces to the Rumanian frontier. Starting the first of October strong attacks were directed against the German and Austrian trenches northeast and southeast of Lemberg. The success of the efforts is still problematical. The Russians claim gains on the Zlota Lipa River southeast of Lemberg with the capture of five thousand men in five days fighting. The Germans on the other hand report the repulse of Russians northeast of Lemberg altho the artillery preparation was "extraordinarily intense" and the



ROMANIA ATTACKED FROM BOTH SIDES

The Rumanian armies that invaded Transylvania in September have been defeated and the Austrians have regained the frontier towns of Petroseny, Hermannstadt and Kronstadt. A body of Russian troops slipped around secretly behind the Rumanian troops at Hermannstadt and cut them off by capturing Rotenturm Pass. The fifteen thousand Rumanian troops that were sent across the Danube into the Dobrudja were similarly cut off by Bulgarian forces from Ruschuk and Turtukai. The Russians who had got as far as Bazardjik were driven back by the Bulgars to the Constanza line, but are now again advancing. These operations are indicated by the arrows on the map and discussed in the adjoining columns as well as in the editorial department.





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#### ENGLAND'S WAR LORD IN A CAPTURED GERMAN DUG-OUT

Lloyd-George, on whom England chiefly relies for the direction of her share in the war, has been visiting the lines in France. The grin on the faces of the assembled Atkinses may perhaps be a clue to the way in which Lloyd-George has climbed into the position of great public confidence which he holds

charges repeated indefatigably. One corps advanced twelve times and two others seventeen times in one day. According to the German account the Russian artillery was turned upon their own trenches to force the Russians forward. Three thousand Russians are said to have been taken prisoner and many more killed. The importance attached to this battlefield is shown by the recent visit of the Kaiser to the front.

According to German estimates the Russians have lost a million and a quarter men this year, and Danish calculations are said to make their losses in the first two years of the war over six million, allowing for wounded returning to the front.

The battle of the Somme has now passed into its fourth month and there are yet no signs of its coming to a decisive termination. The Germans have lost ground continuously from the start and such positions as they have regained by counter-attacks they have in all cases lost again a few days later. The British have advanced a twelve-mile section of their front by about five miles at the farthest from where it stood on the first of July and the French have done much the same.

The territorial gain or loss does not mean much to either side in itself, since it does not include any fortresses or points of strategic importance, tho it was doubtless more strongly fortified than the new entrenchments to which the Germans have had to retire. The real deciding point is which side can stand punishment the longer. The battle has resolved itself into a simple test of endurance and on this question it is impossible for the outside world to form a valid opinion. Obviously the Germans can stand losing a mile a

month for several years without being much worse off, but how long can they stand losing three thousand men a day? And how long will the British be willing to pay this terrible price for thin strips of French territory? Or assuming no failure of men or determination on either side may there not be a fatal lack of some essential in the munitions now being expended at such

an enormous rate? Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief, summarizes the situation at the end of September as follows:

Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 26,735 prisoners and engaged thirty-eight German divisions, of which twenty-nine (about 350,000 men) have been withdrawn exhausted or broken. We hold the half moon upland south of the Ancre, occupy every high of importance and so have direct observation ground to the east and northeast.

Our aircraft have shown in the highest degree the spirit of the offensive. They have patrolled regularly far behind the enemy's lines, and have fought many battles in the air with hostile machines and many with enemy troops on the ground. For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front it is safe to say two hundred British machines cross the enemy's front.

The British also report the capture during the three months of 29 heavy guns, 92 field guns, 103 pieces of trench artillery and 397 machine guns.

The French have taken more than 30,000 unwounded and 4,500 wounded prisoners as well as 144 guns and 500 machine guns.

The British losses, including killed, wounded and missing, for the three months are officially reported as follows: July, 59,675; August, 127,945; September, 119,549; total, 307,169. These are mostly in the Somme field. The French losses are not reported, but are supposed to be considerably less than the British. Probably the Germans, since they are acting on the defensive, have not lost so heavily as the French and British on the Somme, but the Germans have also suffered in the fighting in Russia and Rumania.

On account of the rainy weather there has been little fighting on the Somme during the past week but the British have cleared up the country beyond Thiepval and Combles which they took last week, and have taken the village of Le Sars.



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#### SIAMESE AND A HARVARD MAN

Prince Mahillo, brother of the King of Siam, wants to make Siam healthy. He is here to study public health at Harvard as a means to that end



# THE CANDIDATES IN COLLEGE

IN THE DAYS WHEN "TOMMY" WILSON EDITED THE "PRINCETONIAN" AND  
"CHARLEY" HUGHES WAS CLASS PROPHET AT BROWN

BY DONALD WILHELM

**T**WO boys who were destined to be the most talked of Americans in the world in the autumn of 1916, set out for college in the seventies.

They were quite unknown then to the whole of these United States. In fact tradition has it that the upper-classmen at Madison College, now Colgate, challenged one of them, a lean and delicate lad of only fourteen years, before he was half up college hill—challenged him with a roar calculated not to welcome but to speed the coming guest.

"My name," explained this undistinguished boy, "is Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. I'm from Brooklyn, New York, sir."

Which is without doubt much more than the other youth said, because he was older and Scotch-Irish. At any rate he passed into the sacred bounds as "Tom" Wilson, which became "Tommy" when he made the college baseball team.

Thus the two candidates entered college—one of them, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in 1873, at the age of seventeen; the other at Madison, in 1876, three years younger. Candidate Wilson, in short, had a great advantage in years when the two set out, all unwittingly, on one of the best Marathon races in the history of America—a race to end on Election Day, 1916. He was older—six years older. He was stronger. If he had possessed the mental power of the other there would have been no race—Candidate Wilson would have been thru college and law school before Candidate Hughes had got started from his paternal doorstep.

But Candidate Wilson did not have the mental power of his young opponent. Wherefore a race, a very interesting race with the younger Hughes pushing the older Wilson all the way down thru the long lane of the years, with Wilson having won so far by the length of a long Scotch chin.

They started college with advantages in many respects strangely similar.

Both had been born in little homes in side streets of small towns—which is the proper place for presidential candidates to be born. And both were sons of ministers—one, Wilson, son of a "Methodist minister and Democrat," the other, son of a journalist and Baptist minister, a Welshman who came to America in the fifties—

a thin, sparsely bearded, fervent scholar of a man whose only child inherited such of his gifts that tho promoted again and again in the early schools, he nevertheless complained again and again that he "had to go over the same things in school too much." At last, when he presented to his parents a paper entitled "A Plan of Studies for Charles Evans Hughes, Jr.," his mother herself took his education in hand.

**B**UT whereas Freshman Hughes, at the head of his college path, was an extremely precocious boy, with mental rather than personal force, Freshman Wilson was a true scion of two Southern academies, a true grandson of "Old Doctor Woodrow, radical," and a true minister's son of a stanch and vigorous father with an insatiable love of words and their exact meanings, instead of the booming of old-time double-gesture oratory. Young "Tommy" in other words was anything but precocious mentally or delicate physically. He was rather an outdoor boy ready to get "on his mark," "to get set" and to be off at the crack of a pistol in any race for anything he wanted.

He was rather accustomed to shots and struggle. His first memory, it is said, was of a conversation beside a dusty road. Said one man: "Lincoln's elected." Said another: "That means war!" And it meant war, and subdued lights even in Augusta itself where the Wilsons were living, and waiting and watching and lessened rations and even privation, the sight of soldiers marching and of cripples healing and the sight of prisoner Jeff Davis paraded by.

In the nature of things it seems these memories, these experiences and the wider sympathy that comes usually with such experiences ought to have proven an advantage to a man racing with another, up and up in the confidence of their countrymen.

And in the nature of things it seems that having been born in a very small town Staunton, Virginia—ought to have proven an advantage to the young Southerner also, along with having been raised for the most part in "the open," an advantage in a race with a Northerner born not till 1862, near the metropolis, destined to be raised and to spend virtually all his life, and even his college life, within 150 miles of New York, and many of his years within the city itself. The great

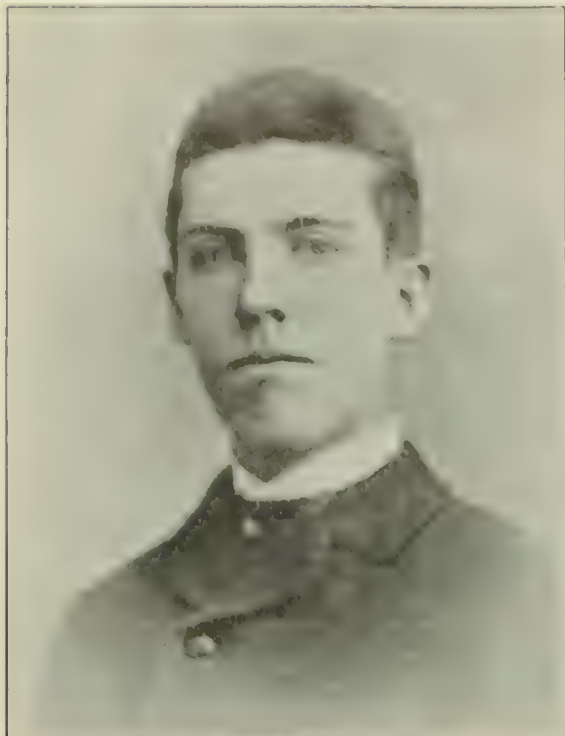
Americans have come usually from wide places with limitless sky and fields, where there is no large-city over-legislation to restrict their imagination. They have come from farms and from little towns with an even level of contentment and prosperity where there is not so common and necessitous a consecration to the pursuit of merely material things.

And yet the strange thing about this situation is that the two candidates in college were not at all what, it seems, they "ought to have been."

"Tom" Wilson—he was "Tom" until he became "Woodrow" by raising a mustache and side whiskers in his senior year at Princeton—was not the liberal of the two. "His chin was too long," says one of his classmates. "He was too determined." And young Hughes, perhaps because he was much younger, perhaps because he was a tall, soft-spoken, scholarly youth, Welsh instead of Scotch-Irish, *was* the liberal, if either man was. In fact "Charley," his fellow undergraduates say, was something of a dreamer, a youth who, like a poet, gave promise of leaping the teens and lingering forever in the thirties—unless he studied law. On one hand, says a classmate, "it is fairly well established that Charley was a fine student with a wonderful brain, whom we never expected to be a Governor." On the other hand there is ample agreement to the effect that "Tom Wilson was the best mixer in the world when he wanted to be; nevertheless a young aristocrat, perhaps because he came from the South. He was a man of intense dislikes. He loved the idea of democracy, yet strictly he was not democratic."

**A**T any rate, behold both of them coming swiftly to realize that college required the philosophical attitude. Behold "Charley" Hughes, with bobsled attached to him, climbing the Colgate hill with upper-classmen behind him—so that said upper-classmen could ride luxuriously down again. And behold "Tom" Wilson hailed and hustled out of bed every morning by the necessity of getting water from the neighboring well, of getting wood from the neighboring wood-pile—and of getting to chapel before the absences could be noted; taking out his divine discontent by joining the Eumenean Literary Society, there to discuss often the institution known as "college," to condemn it perhaps. And behold them





Photograph from the Brown Alumni Monthly

"CHARLEY" HUGHES, BROWN '81

both probably—and behold Mr. Hughes certainly, for he himself says it was so—drawing closer to good fellows as the winter wore on, for the reason that the windows had holes which the president of the college either could not or would not have fixed, with the result that the colder the world the nearer one another, and the stove, gathered the philosophical.

It is thus, apparently, that Presidents are made.

IN Yale, a little ahead of these two, in the class of '78, a round and rubicund man dubbed "Bill" Taft, from Ohio, was, by dint of experiences something like these, qualifying for the highest office there is. And at Harvard there was another—a near-sighted youth weighing less than one hundred pounds—discovered often in hidden corners studying bugs, along with a great deal else, even a young lady or two; discovered in the gymnasium one day pulling strenuously and breathlessly on an exercizer, announcing himself to a neighbor "My name's Roosevelt—what's yours?"

These four, curiously, from four major Eastern colleges, were in successive classes, '78-'81, with Mr. Hughes the last of them and at graduation the youngest. If he should be elected we shall have had them as four Presidents in succession, tho not in the same succession.

Wilson and Hughes changed colleges. They tasted the "regular course" at Madison and Davidson with doubt before and after. Before a year had been completed Candidate Wilson quit Davidson and went back to his mother and father, then assigned to Wilmington, North Carolina, there to read and to write incessantly and to be a true minister's son,

while preparing to enter Princeton. And Candidate Hughes likewise quit Madison, tho not till he had finished his sophomore year successfully and had, with his roommate Pendleton, been admitted to Brown, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Thus to some extent the younger Hughes overcame the lead held by his older opponent, for he was able to enter the sophomore class at Brown in full standing as the result of two years of college work and "Tom" Wilson's college work down to this point, so far as college credit went, was good for nothing at all. But Wilson was still well in the lead. For tho Wilson did not qualify as a sophomore till he was twenty and Mr. Hughes qualified as a sophomore at sixteen, the Southerner actually entered upon his sophomore year three years ahead of his competitor—in 1876—for the simple reason that he was six years older.

One went to Princeton, then consisting of "Old Nassau," with its nicks from two wars, with East and West Colleges, Reunion, the Gymnasium and the main buildings, with Witherspoon nearly finished. The other went to Brown, in its earliest traditions a scion of Princeton, set high on College Hill under the elms, there to work during the first year, while living, as Wilson also did, until he moved to Witherspoon, outside the campus, then to move to West College, a dormitory, for his junior year, into a nest of mischief-makers excelled, it is said in "Memories of Brown," nowhere on the campus and nowhere in the college history. He lived with the same roommate in room No. 4, the room nearest the pump, a well-established point of departure for devilish undergraduates who used to bring President Robinson, with his skull cap on and his long white hair and coattails flying, swiftly across the lawn. "You come here," the old educator is recorded as having said once, "with your heads rolling like a newborn babe's—I'll steady them for you."

AT the beginning of his senior year, perhaps because there was no cellar under West College, Hughes and his roommate moved to Room 22, on the second floor, in the middle section, facing the front, where they were ringleaders in many an undergraduate frolic, where they kept their own fire, dumped their ashes on the hallway floor, like all the rest, carried their own water from the pump and, when the only drain got plugged or frozen, yanked up one of the rattling window frames and shot all surplus water into the air with the customary haloo of "Stand out from



Pack Brothers, Photograph from the Senior Class Album

"TOMMY" WILSON, PRINCETON '79

under!"—which haloo is reputed usually to have arrived some fifteen minutes late.

There was chance for individuality in such atmosphere, surely, even tho the *Princetonian*, with Wilson as an editor, insisted that a "college should be literary in its tastes, in its ambitions. Well-developed animality ought scarcely to be made an end"; even tho Roosevelt, in terms of "justice," "righteousness," "college honor" in the *Harvard Advocate* was preaching the evangel of Harvard athletics, expressing not only his deep gratification that Yale had been defeated in baseball by Brown, but deep chagrin that Harvard had been defeated by Brown also.

He cared little that Brown had Richmond, the "southpaw" pitcher, sometimes said to have invented the curved ball, who, according to current rumor, says President Faunce of Brown, "could pitch a curved ball so that if it were sent between two upright posts, it would go to the right of the first post, to the left of the second and again to the right of the third." From such college atmosphere, by the way, in full dress clothes, Theodore the Terrible marched one night, by order of a club, into the gallery of the Boston Theater, to participate in a performance of the tragedy "Medea," by applauding in all serious scenes, by keeping on applauding until the ushers put him out.

And it was in such college atmosphere, at Princeton, that Mr. Wilson learned from the Latin or from Lord Chatham, who used the expression noted below in Parliament in 1775, or from Sumner, who used it in 1862 in the Senate in connection with the Trent affair, the old proverb "non



dimicare est vincere," which means "not to fight is to conquer," or, as the nation got it not long ago, "too proud to fight." And it was also in this same atmosphere that keen young Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., the only match in mind for "Prexy" Robinson, who openly despaired of poor intellects, following hard on the words of this professor in philosophy, caught him up and earned his undying love by explaining, after the profound teacher had used the expression "reductio ad absurdum," that the absurd need not be feminine.

Perhaps this witticism will placate some anti-suffragists; at least it will exasperate some. And it is a good theme for campaign orators. Perhaps this witticism was merely gallantry, for something—it is believed, however, to have been the awkward diffidence of young Hughes—got him the pseudonym of a "lady-killer" while in college—he was a "Potato Mash-er," as a college periodical has it. At least these fateful words merit attention, because in those days of "Pinafore," of bicycling, of side whiskers, canes and the grand manner, when college had no usages except for the studious aristocratic few, when masculine oratory was a virtue and masculine judgments the higher rule, consider well what the *Brunonian* said in an unchallenged editorial called "Sex in Education":

To the properly conservative mind, nothing can appear more alarming than the persistent demands of women for admission to the higher institutions of learning. It will be sad indeed if we become so soon unmindful of the precepts which our ancestors have transmitted to us and fail to recognize their wisdom in seeing "the three R's" as the limits within which might be obtained all the development necessary to the feminine intellect. . . . Women no longer confine themselves entirely to those household duties for which alone the superior intelligence of man has declared them fitted. A pernicious habit of reasoning has seized upon

them—tho we all understand that women's proper condition is one of ignorance and dependence. . . .

Was it any wonder thus that college students in the old days constituted themselves a race apart, with nary a radical I. W. W. among them? Was it any wonder that they turned to college work, and college mischief, with a vengeance, and that Messrs. Hughes and Wilson, like Roosevelt and Taft, were fervent supporters of their college athletic organizations?

Hughes and Wilson were alike in that—tho neither won by actual playing any kind of varsity insignia. They were like the other two also in that each was sure of his religious beliefs. They were like each other in that each had a wide range of associates, that each was on his college paper, tho Wilson was managing editor of his in his senior year; that each was an essayist and debater of distinction. But Wilson stood alone among all the four in some respects. He stood as an authority in a special field not strictly of college work, and as a result in his senior year did the very exceptional thing of having the *International Review* accept an ar-

ticle from him on a subject of public concern, an article called "Cabinet Government in the United States," a vigorous essay of considerable length that became later the heart of his book *Congressional Government*.

Hughes was indisputably the better scholar. He was chosen in the first group for the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa; he was something of a leader in Delta Upsilon, an "open" fraternity then. He had a part in the Junior Commencement, had the Classical Oration and Prophecy at commencement, in rank fourth from highest and in years the youngest—nineteen—in his class, and later was first in his class at Columbia Law School, the largest class then in America. Wilson got no such honors for scholarship. He was thirty-eighth in his class, aged twenty-three at graduation. He failed to finish his course at Virginia Law School, failed in the practise of law in Atlanta. But he won numerous prizes in his special field.

Thru college Hughes was the better scholar; Wilson was the man with a mission. All they did illus-

trates this contrast. The younger was anxious to please his fellows. The elder was anxious to please Woodrow Wilson. Wilson refused to debate for a prize that surely was his because he preferred reading history to Ben Jonson. Wilson, champion of Whig Hall, was put forward to debate Clio Hall for the College championship. Hughes would have been delighted. Wilson on the morning of the debate drew lots for sides. The college community learned he had drawn the wrong side—that he was assigned to debate for protection instead of for free trade.

He refused to debate.

"Pig-headed," his friends raged.

"Conscientious," he replied.

He would not budge an inch.

*New York City*



HUGHES WAS A LEADER IN DELTA UPSILON

In 1895 he served on the Installation Committee of the Lafayette Chapter. Left to right, standing, are: Otto Endlitz, Cornell '21; Fred Crockett, New York '21; Marcus Allen, Colgate '21; seated, Edward Bassett, Amherst '24; Robert Endlitz, Cornell '25; Charles E. Hughes, Brown '21.



# WALL STREET AND THE GERMANS

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

CANDID minds agree on the lineup of forces for the November decision: for Hughes, Wall Street, the inertia of the normal Republican plurality and the Germany-first vote, —a formidable combination. For the President, his record and the welfare of the many,—a combination, I believe, more powerful still. Let us not belittle the power of a Wall Street that is united as never before since the days of Hanna. The insolent boasting of the disloyal Germans and their few Irish lieutenants deserves but the contempt shown by the President. More than ever, the election will be decided by a silent mass from whom little has yet been heard. However conservative the American people may be (and it is the most conservative among modern nations), it does not, if it is fully awake to the issue, desire Wall Street to be restored to power. It does not desire a malignant triumph for the hyphens who detest the President. It is, indeed, difficult to picture an American farmer or laboring man walking to the polls to cast a vote that shall please most keenly the predatory minority of wealth and those among the foreign born who are lacking in loyalty to the country of their adoption.

Henry Ford is a Republican; he knows what fair and enterprising business means; and he is for Wilson. He has explained why he believes in free business instead of in the Hanna combination of politics controlled by business. Thomas Edison is a Republican; he understands business; and he is for Wilson. Charles R. Crane is an independent; his life has been associated with a great business that asks no favors. He has supported many progressive Republicans in the past; and he is for Wilson now. William Kent, first a Republican and then an independent, is a man of large wealth and extensive investments; he is for Wilson. The three ablest and best informed editorial pages in the country are in the *Springfield Republican*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the *New York World*—all three for Wilson. The ablest progressive Republican paper, the *Philadelphia North American*, has been as nearly for Wilson as keeping its Republican tradition permits. The most creative and eminent college president of our time, Charles William Eliot, has come out powerfully for the President. The leading independ-

ent writers on public affairs, such as Ida Tarbell, Ray Stannard Baker, Walter Lippmann, Will Irwin, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Lincoln Steffens, Walter E. Weyl, are for Wilson. She who stands, without question, at the head of American women, whose life has been a precious heritage to this nation, is for Wilson. Who is for Hughes outside of those with Republican pasts? Surely few of any distinction.

It is interesting to consider why Mr. Hughes changed his mind about leaving the Supreme Court. A correspondent asks me whether or not it is true that Mr. Hughes said in 1912: "The man who, being on the Supreme Court of the United States, would consider any other office is fit neither for the office that he holds nor for the one to which he aspires"? As that report is merely oral, I cannot answer, and we must, therefore, give Mr. Hughes the benefit of the doubt, but there is plenty of other evidence of his frame of mind. In 1912 he said, "The Supreme Court must not be dragged into politics and no man is as essential to his country's welfare as the unstained integrity of the Court." In 1913, Mr. Taft said to the American Bar Association, "One of the great debts which the American people owe to Mr. Justice Hughes is the example he set in the last presidential campaign when the most serious consideration was being given to naming him the candidate of the Republican party. He announced his irrevocable determination not to enter the political field because he had assumed the judicial ermine."

Now I am not one of those who would deny to Mr. Hughes the right to change his mind. The cost to our traditions was such, however, that we must ask, for what did he change his mind? To "reunite" the Republican party is the favorite answer. Reunite it, as the cat and the canary are united. Destroy the Progressives. Add respectability to the eternal effort of special money privilege to keep its feet in the trough. Swing the forces of materialism and big money control into their most effective battle array. Is that the service that Mr. Hughes planned when he cast his robes aside?

The eight-hour fight looked for a time as if it were going to give Mr. Hughes a passionate issue to last him until November. Even there, however, the expected punch fails to keep up. Again the terrific Teddy leaps into the arena and tells how HE never

yielded to pressure. Oh, didn't he? Just put on your thinking cap, T. R. Do you remember the Tennessee Coal and Iron case? Yes, you do. You remember that representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Steel Trust gave you just twenty minutes, after which powerful reflection you, as President of the United States, told them to go ahead and complete their monopoly and you would see that no harm befell them. Twenty minutes! It may be an awful crime to grant the eight-hour day in order to prevent a nation-wide strike, even tho the eight-hour day is nationally accepted as right, and even tho it is only for six months, to get the best of evidence, by experience, of how it works; yes, and even tho it is coupled with a full plan for preventing tie-ups hereafter. That may all be very, very dreadful, but is it worse, O Teddy, than to allow a few men in Wall Street to put over on you the threat that if you did not give them immunity for committing an outrageous suppression of useful competition they would hand you a fancy little hand-made panic?

The truth is, the principal difficulty I find in composing this series of articles on the campaign is that I can't find any arguments worth combating. Perhaps I can enliven this one a little by informing Teddy that one of the beneficiaries of his trust gentleness offered to raise a million dollars in a week, for the Wilson campaign fund, if he could have a much more moderate assurance than T. R. gave in the Tennessee Coal and Iron case. But he didn't get any assurance.

Wilson is a man who acts. History will ring with that truth. Some people realize its force already. Says the German conservative organ, the *Reichsbote*: "Our attitude toward America should have been different and firmer from the beginning of the war. In that case much would have been made easier later on, perhaps. Wilson would not have dared to interfere in our affairs in so high-handed a manner. We should have spared ourselves humiliation and should have been able to wage the U-boat war unrestrained."

In short Wilson has known how to prevent piracy without going to war. He has known how to help Mexico progress without shooting up her people. He has known how to correct the currency and the tariff without even momentarily upsetting business.

And therefore Wall Street and the Germans want to get his scalp.



## WILSON'S MEXICAN FAILURE

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

WHEN once a President has been installed the foreign affairs of the country are conducted by him and by the Secretary of State whom he has appointed. Of course, treaties must be ratified by the Senate and Congress alone can declare war. But our ordinary relations and intercourse with foreign nations are exclusively in the hands of the President and his Secretary of State, who also negotiate treaties and even shape those policies which may lead to a declaration of war.

It is the laudable practise of good citizens to support the chief executive between presidential elections in his foreign policies unless these should be against conscience or seriously and obviously injurious to the best interests of the Republic. The President's policies are for the time the nation's policies. General criticism would embarrass him in carrying them out. And there is a presumption in favor of the President's course because he knows all the facts better than any one else. Acting on the patriotic duty of standing by the President in foreign affairs I said, when President Wilson in the winter of 1914 refused to recognize Huerta, that in this policy, which was based on grounds higher than the requirements of international law, the President should have the support of the nation, "whether individuals may or may not agree with his ideas." And there can be no doubt that hosts of American citizens during the term of President Wilson's office have, in their desire to stand by their own government, either silently acquiesced, or doubtingly supported him in his Mexican policies contrary to their own better judgment.

But when the President appeals to the American people for election to a second term it is at once the right and the duty of the voters to pass upon the merits of the foreign policies which the administration has adopted.

What then shall we say of President Wilson's Mexican policy?

Like the overwhelming majority of his countrymen of all parties President Wilson felt genuine compassion for the Mexicans in their miseries, deplored their chaotic national conditions, deprecated intervention, earnestly desired their economic and political and social rehabilitation and reorganization, and sympathized deeply with all their legitimate aspirations for liberty, popular education,

and a just share of the good things of life. His humanitarian impulse was strong and genuine. And his confidence in his ability to solve the Mexican problem was as boundless as his altruism. His view was that the great need of the Mexicans was a constitutional government, and he determined to give it to them.

But international law and American policy place upon the President of the United States in his dealings with foreign nations a duty and a right which take precedence of everything else. The duty is to respect the independence of other nations and to abstain from all interference with their domestic concerns. The right is to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans lawfully resident under foreign jurisdiction.

In his enthusiasm for his program of establishing a constitutional government in Mexico Mr. Wilson ignored these primary obligations of the President of the United States. He did the thing he ought not to have done: he violated the sovereign independence of Mexico and interfered in her internal affairs. And he left undone the thing he ought to have done: the securing of protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico.

It is not a question of the recognition of Huerta. True, Huerta was de facto president of Mexico and claimed to be the constitutional president. In the territory ruled by him comparative peace and order prevailed and the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners were protected.

Yet to drive Huerta out of power became the outstanding feature of President Wilson's Mexican program. He insisted that Huerta should not be a candidate for election to the Mexican presidency. To this request Gamboa, Huerta's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied on August 16, 1913, in the following terms:

The request that General Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the republic in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

The Mexicans, it seemed, were not to be persuaded to accept liberty and constitutional government thru President Wilson's diplomatic intervention in their internal affairs. Well, if persuasion failed coercion re-

mained. And, as Mr. Hughes has recently discovered, President Wilson instructed John Lind, his personal representative in Mexico, to say to the minister of a foreign nation that

Huerta will be put out if he does not get out; that it is the preference of the President that it be accomplished by domestic means, if possible, but if it cannot be done by domestic means, other means adequate for the purpose will be resorted to.

Those "other means" were soon forthcoming. True, the American people were misled. They were told that the administration sent the war vessels to Mexico for the sake of compelling Huerta to salute the flag. They now know they were misinformed. We have the categorical statement of Mr. Lane, President Wilson's Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

We did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We did go there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go, and he went before our forces were withdrawn.

Huerta having been driven out by President Wilson, Carranza, in spite of the claims of the arch-bandit Villa, was set up in his place. But the liberty and constitutional government with which President Wilson desired to endow Mexico are as remote as ever. One military dictator has merely succeeded another and rival bandits conspire to take his place. Chaos continues, crimes—certainly crimes against Americans—have increased. We have had the Columbus attack and the Carrizal murders and barbarities. Our military forces have been for months in Northern Mexico, and on the border we have now gathered the largest army ever assembled in the United States since the Civil War.

Had President Wilson at the outset of his administration recognized that fundamental and imperative obligation to protect American citizens in Mexico, how different would have been the subsequent history of our relations with that country. But Mr. Wilson abandoned that primary duty of the President of the United States in his zeal to interfere in the domestic politics of Mexico. The nemesis of his unwarranted conduct has been the destruction of some billion dollars' worth of American property, the impoverishment of thousands of American citizens, the murder of hundreds of American men, and the outrage bitterer than death of an uncounted number of helpless American women.



# VERS LIBRE

BY JOHN W. CUNLIFFE

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

FREE from what, and for what? Poets discard one law only to adopt another, for no verse can be entirely lawless, and the vers libristes protest against the accusation that they are anarchic. Their rebellion is against the bondage of tradition—the tradition of meter—and the new law they uphold is that of cadence. "Vers libre," says this year's Anthology of the Imagist Poets, "is a verse-form based upon cadence." They claim, moreover, to have a tradition in English poetry, enlisting under their banner Dryden, Milton, Matthew Arnold, Henley and even Chaucer, tho the last name rests upon an interpretation that is, to say the least of it, doubtful. They protest, too, that they have "the greatest admiration for the past and humility toward it. But they have been caught in the throes of a new birth." Their immediate descent is, they say, by way of the French Symbolists, and their motto, taken over from Remy de Gourmont, is "Individualism in literature, liberty of art, abandonment of existing forms."

To their program as it is now set forth there can be no objection on theoretical grounds. Poetic tradition is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians; it is constantly changing, and now and again undergoes a revolution. Every poet worth the name tries to say something new or to say it in a new way, and every innovator has to encounter the "This will never do," of the established critics.

Conscious that changes must come, and ought to come, in verse as in every living art, we should give the vers libristes a fair hearing—so far as we can. The coldness of their reception is due in part to the inveterate traditionalism of the human race,—for we are all more or less conservative—and partly to the fact that the free versifiers are not all poets. Mr. Skipwith Cannell writes in "Others":

I am tired of old colors  
and old sounds,  
I will make new sounds with my mouth  
and they shall be music.  
I will make new sounds  
and new jumps and gestures.

Some of the new poets make new sounds with their mouths, but they are not music—at any rate, not to our ears—and some of their efforts seem to be mere "jumps and gestures." It is by their achievement that they must be judged, by their appeal to the ear and to the mind. They claim, fairly enough, that a cadenced poem must be read aloud for its rhythm to be felt, and that it must

be judged as a whole, not by detached lines or fragments. Upon rhythm they insist as "the most important quality in their technique," and they have a righteous scorn for the reviewers who accuse them of discarding it.

It is upon this point that the public has instinctively seized, and its instinct is sound. When the ordinary reader exclaims that vers libre is not poetry, what he means is that no rhythm is apparent to his ear. "Vers libre is a difficult thing to write well, and a very easy thing to write badly," Miss Lowell justly observes, and no doubt some hasty judgments are formed, not upon examples of free verse, but upon the numberless parodies of it, most of them foolish enough. Cadenced verse, in addition to the unfamiliarity of the form to the average man, is subject to the further restriction that it demands greater subtlety of rhythmical perception both on the part of the reader and on the part of the hearer. The new poets must reach their public by making their music felt. The Imagists say themselves that "it is not what they write about which makes them hard of comprehension; it is the way they write it." The ear will become more sensitive to the new rhythms, partly by the study of such explanations of the effects which the vers libristes are trying for, as that from which the above sentence is quoted, and chiefly by the study of the poems themselves. Miss Lowell's "Patterns," for instance, is admirably fitted to make way for the new verse, first by its vivid imagination and striking perfection of form, and secondly by its clever combination of rime and free measures. It may be that in this modification of metrical tradition—by neither altogether rejecting rime nor submitting slavishly to its bondage—the path of progress really lies. Certainly the general public will be much more quickly won by such a deviation from its accepted traditions than by what appears to be an absolute break with them.

Miss Lowell's combinations of verse and rhythmic prose—after the manner of Paul Fort—are less successful. As printing verse in broken lines does not make it poetry, certainly printing it in solid paragraphs does not, and while the Imagists are no doubt right in their claim that they appeal to the ear, we read books with the eye, and the line arrangement is a long-established convenience, the absence of which merely causes annoyance. The spring poem

beginning, "The day is fresh-washed and fair, and there is a smell of tulips and narcissus in the air" appears to me, for the most part, neither good verse nor good prose.

What the new poets have to say does not differ radically from the kind of thing their predecessors have said. They can hardly be said to have a common manner beyond their verse medium or a common point of view. Miss Amy Lowell classifies them as realists, fantasists, nature poets, and what she calls the "lyrico-imaginative type." The last group, of which Mr. John Gould Fletcher is the leading representative, seems to me to fail from lack of sufficient imaginative and emotional intensity, but the things they attempt are interesting. The realists—Mr. Carl Sandburg, for example—are more successful in the achievement of the effects they are striving for, tho sometimes—as in the case of his ghastly poem entitled "Becker"—it is a question whether the thing is worth attempting at all. Mr. Richard Aldington's realism is conscientious enough, grim even, but it is not so brutal, and it is none the less effective.

Fortunately some of the realists are not without a saving sense of humor, which should go far toward winning popular attention and favor. The public can hardly fail to understand Mr. Robert Carlton Brown when he says:

I love anything ostentatious;  
Simpler things I despise.  
I like to hear a nose blown with a bang,  
See teeth picked with a flourish,  
Watch a fat lady wobble her cargo of  
flesh  
As tho it were worth a thousand dol-  
lars an ounce.  
I think ostentation of any sort  
Is just *grand*.

Equally effective in its irony is the conclusion of the same poem:

Fly speck,  
You are such a neat, tidy, unimportant  
Little thing  
That no one takes offense  
At sight of you  
Or mention of your name.  
But you irritate me  
With your polite little airs of decency.  
Why don't you grow up  
And be something?  
Even a fly speck  
Can aspire to be  
A manure heap.

If the public can be convinced that the vers libristes have something to say worth attention, it will have more sympathy for their way of saying it, and the opening wedge will come by way of amusement as well as by that of high seriousness.

New York City



# The Independent-Harper's Weekly NEWS-PICTORIAL



Encephalographs by Bain

The Women's Hughes Campaign Train is off a-Hughes-campaigning. It left New York on October 2 to cross the continent, and the women speakers got into action promptly. Among them are such enthusiasts as those whom you see here: Mary Antin, immigrant spokesman and author of "The Promised Land"; Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward Howe and herself an author; and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who formed her opinion of Wilson's policies while her husband was chargé d'affairs in Mexico City.







*Is this what the new British "tanks" look like? The Holt Manufacturing Company, which built the tractors around which the "hell machines" are constructed, believes it is, and built this model for a parade in Peoria accordingly.*



*United Press.*

*Not only women, but boys, are working in unexpected places in Paris now that the men are at war. Here is a switchman.*



*Central News.*

*This motorman on an English tram looks quite able to take care of herself. We nominate her for New York strike duty.*





© International Film

Off with a spurt of smoke—the start of the Astor Cup Race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York, John Aitken won in a Peugeot and smashed the world's record for 250 miles in just 2 hours 4:02 seconds, or 104.8 miles per hour.



The autoped got paid Ford. But it costs no more than a good bicycle, goes over twenty miles an hour and weighs so little that if you get tired of it you can pick it up and carry it, which is more than you can do even with a Ford.

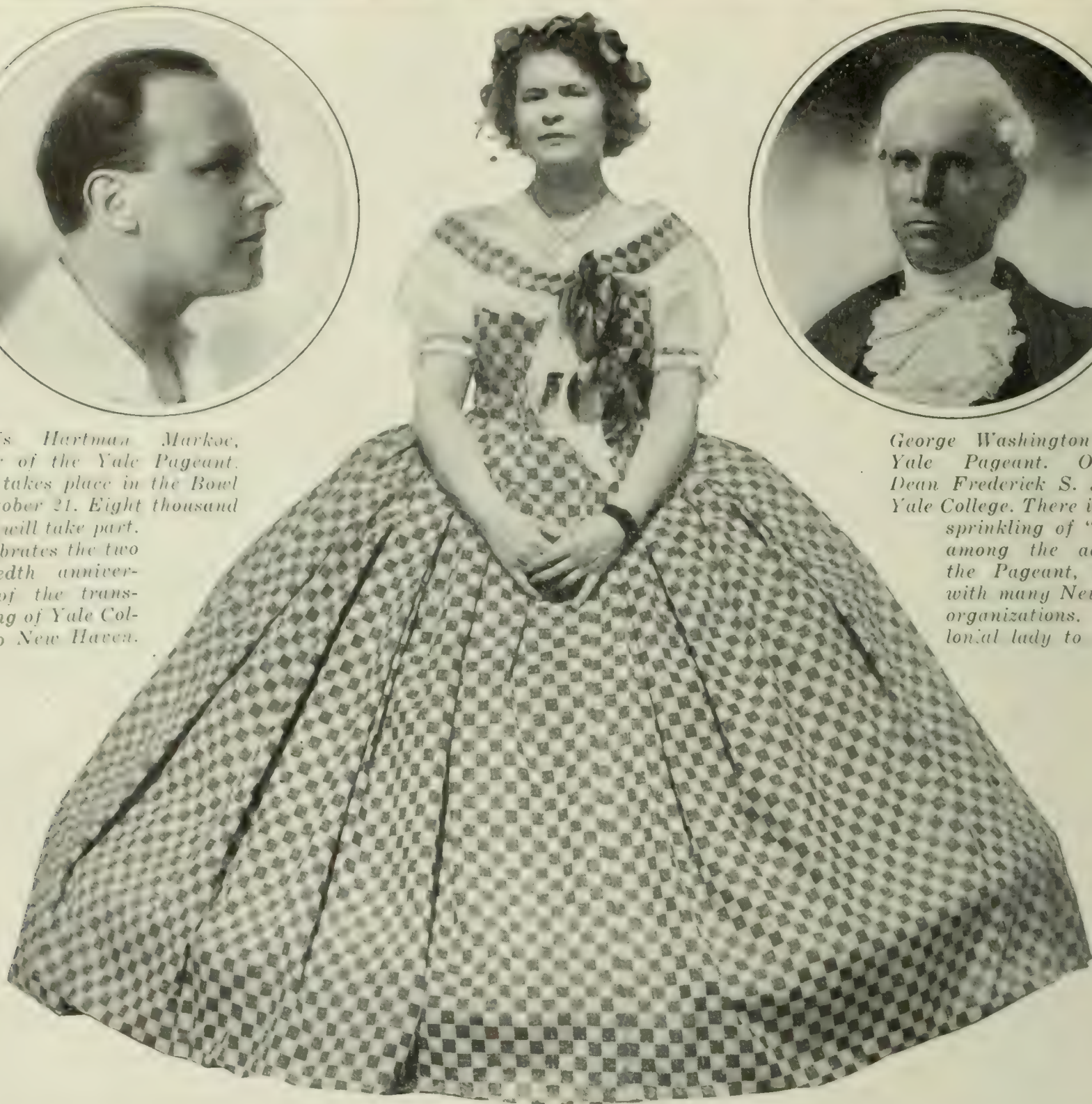




*Francis Hartman Markoe, master of the Yale Pageant, which takes place in the Bowl on October 21. Eight thousand people will take part. It celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of the transplanting of Yale College to New Haven.*



*George Washington in the Yale Pageant. Otherwise Dean Frederick S. Jones of Yale College. There is a large sprinkling of "faculty" among the actors of the Pageant, together with many New Haven organizations. A Colonial lady to the left.*



*Photographs by White Studio*

*But for Elihu Yale's grandmother's dowry there might never have been a Yale Varsity. Her wedding begins the Pageant*



# BREAD 'N' MILK

BY HAROLD HOWLAND

I WAS in bad temper this morning. There was no cream for my coffee. Now, black coffee in the expansive moments after a good dinner is one thing, but alongside bacon and eggs and hot rolls at the unsociable hour it is quite another. So my peerless disposition cracked under the strain. When my gruff request for a glass of milk as a substitute for the ruined coffee was met with a simple *non possumus* I knew it was all over for the day. I should be cross until my after-dinner pipe and slippers. I curst in my wretchedness all dairymen and milk companies, all farmers and distributors—all those selfish, greedy men who would not agree among themselves and let me have cream in my coffee.

Oh, but I was cross.

Not so Mrs. Severn when I climbed the five steep flights and sat me down in her little four-room tenement over on New York's East Side for a chat. She is a little bird of a woman, who cannot say three words without the sparkling smile that flashes in and out. She sat there across the table alert and cheery, and, all unconscious of what she was doing, read me a lesson in submissiveness and the philosophy of life.

Life in the tenements is a great teacher of philosophy.

"No milk at all this morning," she said. "Two bottles we get every day. But yesterday the man could let us have only a pint; and to-day not any. It's hard on the children." She sighed a little, but the hide-and-seek smile strangled the sigh in mid-career. There are four of those children, I know, fifteen, thirteen, eleven and eight—with the appetites of those growing years.

"I try not to give 'em tea and coffee," she went on; "I know they're not good for 'em. They have cocoa instead. But what can I do without milk? I tried makin' it with water last night, an' puttin' the can o' condensed milk on th' table, but they don't like it that way."

"They're not used to it, you see," she hastened to add, defensively. "They're awful good

about it. We was talkin' about it this mornin', an' Sally said, 'But what're we going to do, mummy, without any milk, an' with everythin' goin' up like this?' But Jimmy—he's the oldest, you know, an' a fine steady lad, too—he said right away, 'It'll be all right, mamma, we'll all just have to stop eatin' so much.'"

"He meant it, too, and they all chipped in and said that was right. But I knew how it would be, an' I says, 'That's what you say now, when you've just had your breakfast. But just wait till you come home from school hungry and want a slice o' bread 'n' butter, or a glass o' milk or somethin'. That'll be different,' I says." The smile twinkled in and out.

"You see," she began again. "It's not only the milk. It's the bread, too. That's gone up again. Just look at that loaf." She pulled it out of its bag and set it on the table. "That's a six-cent loaf now. It used to be five, an' bigger at that. What'll that look like when my four have got thru with it?" What indeed! It looked not much bigger than a good-sized French roll.

"But it's not so bad for us." That irrepressible smile would not let her look on the dark side a minute

longer. "But the woman next door has a baby. It's a bottle baby, you know; just seven months old. It *must* have milk, and there was none left for her this morning, and she can't get any at the store. They keep the little they have for their regular customers. This morning I gave her the few drops I had left from my pint of yesterday—but what she'll do after that I'm sure I don't know. The baby must have milk, you see."

The thought of that baby somehow hurt—and I had complained of my creamless coffee this morning!

Now, my income is sufficient to give my family plenty of the luxuries of life and many of the necessities. But Mrs. Severn's is right on the ragged edge. She is a widow, and she not only takes care of her home and lively family, but makes something like \$2.50 a week at pasting the red tissue paper on little Christmas bells. Twenty cents a gross she gets for them, and it takes an hour and a half to finish a gross. Her income is supplemented by a widow's allowance from a charitable society, and that, you may be sure, is calculated down to a razor edge. Sixty dollars a month her allowance is, and the way the society's experts figure that

should be spent is thus: Rent, \$13; Food, \$29.75; Fuel and Light, \$3.25; Clothing, \$12; Sundries, \$5. If Mrs. Severn keeps close to this schedule, she has her own \$10 a month for luxuries—such as movies, doctor's bills, junkets, church contributions, Sunday newspapers and baseballs and dolls and roller skates, accidents and emergencies. Not a generous margin, is it, for five very human beings?

But what happens when even that margin is cut into? That estimate of \$29.75 for food was based on last winter's figures; at the prices she must pay to-day her food expenditures jump to \$35. Her \$10 margin is more than cut in half at a stroke.

Now if bread goes up a cent a loaf that precious margin now shrunk to \$4 will lose another sixty cents. When milk goes up a cent a quart it slashes



Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

GOING UP!



ninety one cents out of that precious hoard.

What—I ask you as Sally asked her mother in the beginning—are they going to *do*?

I too asked Mrs. Severn that searching question. She gave the only answer that I can think of.

"We 'poors' will have to stop eating, I guess." The smile was still there, but a trifle rueful now.

As I tramped down the five flights again, my soul was filled with righteous wrath, and, good American that I am, I forthwith began to cast about to see whose fault it all was. *Somebody* must be creating the conditions that pressed so hard upon the "poors." What wicked men should we pillory? I must find out.

So I confronted in his lair the head of a great company that makes bread not by the loaf but by the ton.

"Why," I asked him sternly, "are you putting up the price of bread and making the 'poors' to suffer?"

He did not hang his head in shame, but looked me straight in the eye. Then he turned and pointed without a word at a long narrow chart on the wall with a curious wriggling black line that ran from end to end of it. It began, that line, at the lower left hand corner of the chart and went on up and up till it ran off the chart before it reached the other end. I looked closer and discovered that the nervous line represented the course of the price of wheat for the past two years or so. The figures that marked its upward way were portentously illuminating. On August 1, 1914, when the Great War was about to break, wheat sold for 95 cents a

bushel. A year later it had climbed to \$1.45 a bushel. Today it is selling for \$1.72. An eighty per cent increase in two years! What wonder that bread has gone up—for bread is two-thirds flour. But that isn't all. Bread dough, as the baker mixes it, contains flour, condensed milk, sugar, lard, malt extract, yeast, salt and water. Yeast and water cost no more now than before the war; but everything else is soaring. Flour is up 80 per cent, sugar 70, condensed milk 23, lard 50, malt extract 33, salt 15. Why shouldn't bread cost more? It costs more to make it at home, with flour at \$9.75 a barrel instead of \$5, whether the cook knows it or not. Why not to make it at the bakery?

The sternness softened from my eye. Evidently the baker was not the dreadful ogre who was making the "poors" to suffer. He was only a man himself, conducting his business under the heavy thumb of economic laws which he can no more control than he can stop the Great War that did so much to begin it all.

But—the thought would not down—the "poors" ought not to suffer. What shall we do about it? I racked my brains, but no better answers came than Stop the war; Make the poor richer; Make the wheat crop not to fail.

Then I thought of the baby across the hall, and the milk it could not get, and I wondered why. So I looked abroad thru the countryside and I saw the farmers of a state united—most of them—into a league to fight for higher prices for their milk. I saw them refusing to sell their milk to the city dealers at the old price,

and pouring it out on the ground rather than accept the lower figure. I saw them organizing vigilance committees to hold up their neighbors who had not joined their league and overturn the cans of milk they were hauling to the station.

In the city I saw the great milk dealers declining to pay more for the farmers' milk and more strenuously refusing to deal with them as an organization.

Both sides contended fiercely that they could not do what the other side demanded and live—much less prosper. For everything, the farmers said, that we must buy has gone up in price and what we sell must go up too. But the dealers said, We cannot pay you more for your milk, for our expenses have gone up too, and we dare not raise the price of milk to the people again.

But I soon saw that the farmers would win—and before long the "poors" would have to pay more for their milk, and that precious surplus would bear the brunt again.

And I said in my righteous anger: Something must be done about it. We must put somebody into office who will set these matters right. I shall vote for the men who will do this thing for us.

But, lo and behold, there was no such man on any ticket. There were many who shouted that the other fellows were responsible. But there was none to say, Elect me and I will do thus and so, and the "poors" will have cheaper bread 'n' milk.

So perhaps I shall play golf on Election Day. But anyhow I shall stop grumbling about my coffee.



SO THE "POORS" HAD NO MILK THAT DAY



# EVERYMAN'S WORKSHOP

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HERE are more efficiency facts in an efficient factory than anywhere else in the world. Apart from the intrinsic value of factory study to the factory worker, the subject is of remarkable interest and benefit to the student of personal achievement. For he will find the great, modern factory a liberal education in ambition, production, economy, regularity, precision, loyalty, responsibility, courtesy, thoroughness, grit, cooperation, machine power, money power, man power.

If I were a college president, I would urge the passage of a law requiring every candidate for graduation to spend three months in factory work; to analyze factory methods, principles, tools, machines, costs, aims and products; then to write a monograph on the subject, with the main purpose to apply the lessons he has learned from the factory to the life of the man. This would be a good start toward efficiency in education.

If I were the head of a religious denomination, I would put in every theological seminary a plain-facts course on the system of welfare work and human helpfulness carried out by the really big factory owner; and I would compel every theological student to be a welfare worker for a time, under such a man, before obtaining a license to preach. This would be a good start toward efficiency in the church.

## MAKING MEN

**W**HY open thus an article on factory efficiency? Because, after long and thoro study of the matter, I am convinced that the educational, social and moral power of the factory in a community is the greatest potential force of any institution we have—not excepting the college or the church; that this power is wholly unsuspected by the average community, and largely unused by the average factory; that waste power is the first thing to correct in efficiency study; and that the business of an efficiency engineer is to regard community-building and man-building the outstanding features of his work. The newest and best million dollar factories are founded squarely on this fundamental principle: *To make money, you must make men first; and to make the most money, you must make the biggest men.*

Now that we have the fundamental principle in mind, let us get down to

facts. The most important fact is that hundreds of books, and thousands of magazine articles, have been recently published, applying to every department of factory management, suiting the needs of every owner, builder, official or employee, and solving almost any problem that could arise in factory operation. Many a plant has saved hundreds, even thousands, of dollars by installing a new method or device for economical production, learned from a modern book or magazine.

Every factory should elect an efficiency board from its leading officers and workers; to investigate, consider, compile, discuss, and distribute to the various departments all the current news of better, faster, cheaper, methods. This board has five sources of knowledge: (1) recent books by factory experts; (2) articles and advertisements in technical magazines; (3) bulletins and reports from national engineering societies; (4) campaign literature of other companies in the same field; (5) laboratory studies and shop tests in its own plant. Further, we recommend serious consideration of the efficiency engineer plan, which lately has been adopted by so many factories, and which has proved so highly beneficial.

Cases in point: A tool factory, by modern efficiency methods, increased the average output of the employees from sixty-seven per cent of the maximum to ninety-one per cent. A pulp mill, designed to produce twelve tons a day, was made to produce thirty-six tons. A belt plant so reduced time and labor that a standard job formerly taking 322 machine hours and costing \$37.50 in wages now requires only 188 hours and wages of \$20.09. A motor car factory has spent \$5,000,000 on efficiency development, has installed more than two thousand special machines, has lowered ten thousand costs, and now manufactures automobiles for just half the original factory expense, claiming to undersell all competitors, and to have gained a volume of business that more than pays it for the original five million dollar investment in factory efficiency.

How are such things done? The answer would be a large library. We can here but outline, roughly and briefly, a number of plans and devices lately found profitable, and suggest a trial where they are adaptable.

They are grouped under seven principal headings, tho certain of the items overlap.

## BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS

**P**LAN ahead, in detail, before breaking sod. Plan each building in relation to every other, to all the operations and costs under its own roof, to future developments of the plant for a hundred years, and to the special difficulties and problems that your experience has not yet overcome. Read standard books on scientific management, and the catalogs of a score of architects and builders. Employ an expert designer, outside your own concern, to draft your structural plans. Tell him all your needs and problems, fully and minutely, but leave actual control with him. Don't skimp on quality of materials—a slight defect may cost you thousands of dollars later; also, upkeep is less for high-grade buildings, and character of work in them better. Choose the type of building—there are seven chief types—to fit your need exactly; the loft type, of steel or reinforced concrete, with concrete or brick walls, being usually most economical of space and labor, yet by no means universally best. Make window sash of steel, to increase light and diminish fire risk. Have interior walls in form of movable partitions, to shift as development requires; with columns uniformly spaced—from sixteen to twenty-five feet. Order special machine foundations, centralized in building, for heaviest machine tools. Gage height of roof so that belt lengths will be right, and readjustment in countershafting needless. Paint white lines on shop floors, to mark off routing aisles. Construct shipping platform under same roof with assembling floor. Save work space by running electric wires and exhaust pipes under floors. Halve trucking costs by putting a mezzanine floor in the packing rooms, for cases. Shorten transmission lines by centering power plant among other departments. Conserve health of employees by installing an air heater, washer, humidifier and distributor; with excess heat utilized where possible.

Consider these items, now available: mill white gloss paint to reduce light bills and increase the workers' efficiency thru saving their eyes; fire proof, thief proof and mischief-proof fence; unbreakable wood block floors; non sweating gypsum



roof tile; coal breaker storm-proof and fire-proof yet 93 per cent glass; automatic ventilators; automatic rolling doors; rust-preventing graphite paint; chemical hardener for cement floors; maintenance-cutting wire glass; all steel fire doors; dumb-waiters with automatic brake; one-man window sash operating device.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

HERE is a prolific source of loss, from a multitude of trifling defects or neglects, whose aggregate will be thousands of dollars wasted. A few suggestions. Don't equip on a friend's opinion, or even an expert's advice. Look up advertising directories in foremost engineering magazines, write all concerns of possible advantage, study and compare literature (you will have hundreds of documents) and don't decide on specifications till you are sure of the best equipment. Don't despair if your building is old—a rearrangement of machines can always be made, given the knowledge of new methods. Find first your power leaks, in engine, boiler room, shafting, belting. Save loss of power by having regular inspection of shafting and belting, to keep in line and in order, and thus reduce friction load. Make quarter turn drives with ropes instead of belts. Have your belt lacings of standardized measurements, to fit each

belt width. Cut down friction losses by seeing that blowers, fans, air-compressors and centrifugal pumps are not overpowered. Investigate the possibilities of electric meters in measuring power. Install a system of power house records, and compare with standard costs. Prevent accidents by safety shields and guards, safety matches only, guaranteed emergency stops, the pulmotor and other life-saving devices, medical apparatus for emergency use, and so forth; a man's life in your factory is worth \$2500 to \$7500 by law, and a few hundred dollars in precautions will be a good investment. Locate probabilities of money loss from defective parts, and ensure against it; thus, a pipe-line blow-out due to a faulty gasket may cost you several thousand dollars (one plant figures a \$1400-an-hour loss would result from one such mishap), therefore, a gasket warranted by supreme tests under oil, acid, alkali, temperature, is the only safe and economical one, whatever the first cost. Look into such modern equipment features as the following—ask yourself how many your factory needs: pulley-hugging, power-saving belt with no shut-downs; one-man trucks of seventy-two case capacity; self-aligning motor ball bearings with normal thrust 5000 pounds; heat and power conservation thru asbestos materials;

unit steel bins, lockers and shelving for twenty-five per cent more storage capacity; automatic drill grinder ensuring proper edge; patent swivel, noiseless truck casters; industrial trucks with special battery to increase work 300 per cent; noiseless gear driving; electric portable tools; portable, one-motion belt lacer; long-life leather lubricator; boiler setting to overcome air infiltration losses; ice-barrel "bubble" drinking fountain for health economy; metal hose to end hose troubles and reduce costs; non-valve, non-pulsation air compressor and vacuum pump; automatic and special machines to reduce overhead; free counsel on sanitation problems; free book on power transmission equipment; current list of supply houses that you might investigate to your advantage, with no obligation.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION

HERE is the weakest point in general factory operation. To handle right the man who handles the work is to double the work, the pleasure, the profit, the all-round satisfaction. But to manage men at high speed for large returns you must be a trained psychologist as well as commercial engineer—or must employ an efficiency man who knows brain-building as a fundamental of business-building. Managerial power is men-

EFFICIENT FACTORY TEST

FOR ANY FACTORY OWNER, DIRECTOR, MANAGER OR DEPARTMENT CHIEF

DIRECTIONS. First read Mr. Purinton's article, "Everyman's Work Shop." Then grade yourself on these questions fairly, but too low rather than too high. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 5 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Add numerals for approximate efficiency percentage of your factory. Queries and problems, with requests for names of books, magazines or institutions, will be answered so far as practicable by Mr. Purinton, when address care of Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West 40th Street, New York.

1. Were your buildings specially designed for you by expert industrial engineers? .....
2. Is all space utilized on principles of scientific management? .....
3. Do you know power and transmission are at minimum standard cost? .....
4. Did you investigate a score of equipment companies before buying from any? .....
5. Have you a complete modern system for locating leaks, wastes and losses? .....
6. Are your safety-guards and accident-preventives up to modern regulations? .....
7. Have you put in each department time-study, motion-study, tool-study, book-study, man-study? .....
8. Do all your employees aim to improve both quality and quantity of product? .....
9. Are your officials technically trained in the science of management? .....
10. Have you personally read at least five modern books on factory operation? .....
11. Do you frequently consult national efficiency engineers on various problems? .....
12. Is an efficiency board of your own working scientifically and satisfactorily? .....
13. Has your accounting system been approved by recognized authorities? .....
14. Are your buying, manufacturing and selling costs decreasing proportionally, every year? .....
15. Can you always borrow money from a bank, on showing your balance sheet? .....
16. Have you in the past three months answered at least fifty advertisements in technical magazines? .....
17. Does every employee know that he will always get a square deal from you? .....
18. Can your average workman do twenty per cent more work than he could a year ago? .....
19. Are you regularly informed by trade journals, trade associations, book lists, bureaus of statistics, and the Federal Trade Commission? .....
20. Have you made a thoro study of the home lives of your employees, and offered coöperation on lines of health, economy and enjoyment? .....

Total equals approximate grade in per cent of your factory efficiency



# Are YOU Making \$5000 a year?

## Don't Merely Think it Over — Put it Over!

Get This **FREE**  
**BOOK**



The huge growth of business in America has created thousands of high grade positions paying \$1,500 to \$5,000 or more a year. The need is for men with executive training—men who are experts, who have specialized in some important department of business. A recent advertisement in a big daily for a \$15 a week man brought one hundred and seventy one (171) answers. An advertisement for a \$5,000 man on the same page did not bring a single applicant—NOT ONE. You can see, therefore, that the \$15 a week man had one hundred and seventy other men competing for the same job. The \$5,000 a year position went begging. One big captain of industry recently said, "Our great difficulty is to find men who are properly trained for responsible positions."

### We Train You By MAIL for Executive Positions

Big employers have come to learn that "the school of experience" alone, cannot begin to supply the men needed for high-grade positions. For that reason there is hardly a state in the Union where employers are not urging ambitious men to take the short cut to executive training offered by the various courses of the LaSalle Extension University. Manufacturers, corporations, railroads, mercantile and banking institutions are always in need of department and business managers, legally trained men, auditors, expert accountants, traffic managers, business and sales correspondents, and high grade office men to fill permanent positions with handsome salaries.

### Earn While You Learn

You can keep on drawing your present salary while we train you for an executive position. You can learn in your spare time, in your own home. Our courses are thorough in every feature—simple, easy, and quickly mastered. The cost is small. Easy monthly payments. There is no reason in the world why you cannot advance yourself now, if you are ambitious, will use some of your spare time and are willing to invest a few dollars in brain power and self capitalization.

Big employers know that LaSalle training is thorough; that behind the LaSalle courses stand assets of over \$2,000,000, and an organization of more than 300 business experts, professional men, text writers, instructors and assistants, including recognized authorities in all departments.

## Get This Valuable Book "Ten Years' Promotion In One" **FREE**

Hundreds of men who have read this book say it does more to inspire the ambitious man for big things than any other book they have ever read. A prominent Chicago business man recently made this statement regarding it: "Your book, 'Ten Years' Promotion In One', presents a big, practical object lesson which should profit 99 of every hundred men in this country. It would pay every person of ambition to get and carefully

read this remarkable book even if he has to pay \$5 for a copy—the moral of success contained in it is so plain, so true and convincing."

We will send this book without cost if you will indicate your interest in promotion by using the coupon below and naming position for which you wish to qualify. We will also send along free, complete literature explaining how you can train for your chosen work without interference with your present duties.

## Earn \$35 To \$200 A Week

Which One of These Positions Would You Like To Fill?

### Business or Office Manager

This course and service gives that broad business training for the higher executive positions which require administrative ability and that general knowledge necessary to manage department heads, minor executives, or a complete business organization—lays the foundation for advancement to the highest business positions available.

### Executive Accountant

(C. P. A.) 500,000 firms provide unlimited opportunities for expert cost and administrative accountants and auditors. Only 2,000 certified public accountants in the U. S. to do the work. Our training prepares you for expert accounting work or C. P. A. examinations.

### Traffic Manager

Recently enacted rate laws and Interstate Commerce regulations have created thousands of high-salaried positions with the railroads and big industrial shippers. Our training is endorsed by leading railroad officials and traffic experts, and prepares you to hold an important railroad or industrial traffic position.

### Banking

30,000 banks constantly need men with banking and financial training. New banks, trust companies and financial institutions are being organized daily. Our training will assist you to climb quickly to any position requiring a thorough knowledge of modern banking practice.

### Legal Counsellor or Attorney at Law

Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Our course is of University grade. The 14 volumes of text books supplied free, are edited and written in plain, comprehensive language by noted legal experts, judges and famous

law professors. Degree of I.L.B. conferred. We guarantee to coach free until successful, any graduate failing to pass any state bar examination.

### Business and Sales Correspondents

There is always a big demand for good correspondents who have a command of effective, business-getting English. Our course offers an opportunity to train quickly for a high-grade position as expert sales and collection correspondent, or copy writer. There is hardly an employee who cannot profit largely by taking our course, Effective Business English.

## Act Today!

Make up your mind now to train for a position of dignity and good pay. We have made the way easy for you. Our

corps of expert instructors will direct you step by step, and give you unlimited personal guidance.

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Gentlemen—Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One." I am interested in increasing my earning power and would thank you to send me, also, particulars regarding your home-study course of training for the position of

Position desired

Name

Address

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Chicago, Illinois



tal influence. Whatever the material adjuncts, the mind relationship is first. Get a few books on mental engineering, and learn how to gear up the most powerful, and most delicate, machine ever built—the human brain. Learn what your men are *thinking*, about their work, their future, their personal and industrial efficiency. Cut out the class-and-mass prejudice, make every worker feel himself a partner in the business. Create in every man the upright mental attitude of success—and the required willingness to study, labor, sacrifice, as much as may be necessary. Equip and maintain a planning room with expert staff in charge, for designing, comparing, correlating, details of work in advance—this room is to your plant what your brain is to your body. Train from out your present organization, or add to it, an efficiency board or engineer, whose function will be to set up ideal standards of performance, to devise practical ways of keeping to them uniformly, to prepare each worker for greater achievement by education, equipment and incentive, and to clear away difficulties that prevent maximum attainment. Find how much you are losing by needless motions; by faulty equipment; by haphazard arrangement; by slow, untaught, unfit, workers; by antiquated methods; by flimsy ideals. Quit guessing; put a trained investigator with a stop-watch on every piece of work, and let him show you the one best and quickest way, by modern principles of intensive industry. Form the habit of submitting your problems to a manufacturer's service bureau, and obtaining scientific, practical, impartial advice. Look up such aids to better management as these: automatic call system, to find men at once; daily comparison book for classified reports from all departments; mechanical devices for standardizing work—temperature indicator and hardness tester, for example; inter-department help, such as the new gravity conveyer system; books, libraries and courses on manufacturing principles, methods, and problems.

#### MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

**Y**OU can buy more cheaply by following hints like these. Learn the minimum required—then by systematic distribution keep down the reckless use; for instance, cotton waste per man per year should be had for about \$1.15, but often costs twice that, from faulty standardization and careless distribution. Make a study of scientific testing, keeping and forecasting of stock. Have all requisitions taken from the planning department, no orders initiated in

the store-room. Classify materials and supplies according to specific use; label with letters of the alphabet; group together, indexed and vowelized, on a space unit floor-plan; devise a stock-blank for each class of stores, giving record of those ordered, those delivered, those assigned, those available; and by these blanks ensure against deficiency or excess of materials. (Only an expert can do this right.) Coöperate with other manufacturers, if possible, to develop a new source of raw stuff more cheaply.

Find other fabrics in place of those now becoming more expensive; thus, corrugated pasteboard for small packing boxes may be generally used in place of wood; and veneers and built-up parts often substituted for wood in the product itself. Keep your finger on the pulse of the market; and check up your methods of purchase by a modern book on the subject. Items worth considering: automatic coal sampler, to determine heat units paid for; pencils adapted to work and writing of user; non-smudging, quick-filing, standardized tracing cloth; sheet metal fabric that resists decay, rust, corrosion; energy-saving solid belt dressing; factory lighting system that reduces spoilage from errors of vision; scout-plan to locate bargains in buying; reward-scheme for material suggestions from workers.

#### ESTIMATES AND COSTS

**L**ET me here quote a recent statement from the new Federal Trade Commission:

"Only ten per cent of our manufacturers know the actual cost of manufacture and sale of their products; forty per cent estimate their costs; fifty per cent have no method, but price their goods arbitrarily. There were 22,000 business failures in the United States last year. The first and greatest need of American manufacturers is for better methods of cost accounting."

To supply this need is a main purpose of the Commission, and we urge every manufacturer, corporation accountant, industrial engineer, to follow up the work and seek the aid of this national clearing-house of business counsel. Other helps: Learn what your trade associations have done to investigate the costs of running your kind of business, and adopt a uniform system. Judge your costs by your credits—when you can always borrow money from a bank on showing your balance sheet, you may know that your costs are in a healthy condition. Study the standard methods of bookkeeping and cost accounting—don't pin to an unsafe custom because it is a custom.

Get a firm of certified accountants who are also expert industrial engineers to examine your books periodically, and if necessary change your whole scheme of cost-process. Obtain from a national bureau of statistics all the pertinent information on your special line of manufacture, with forecast of probable trade conditions for the next few years—particularly those resulting from the Great War.

Investigate the new plans to increase production by increasing pay; in one case a manufacturer cut costs thirty-two per cent, and raised output eighty-nine per cent, by paying twenty-eight per cent more wages and getting three times that increase of work! Learn how to look for leaks—a half dozen modern books on solution of cost problems should be worth a hundred times their price. A few aids to cost reducing: arc welder that saves sixty-three per cent from old-fashioned methods; automatic counter that prevents mistakes and lost time; electric truck; patent hoist that enables a man to lift a ton by a thirty pound pressure; new device for measuring production scientifically; cost-keeping time recorder, that prints time in modern terms of decimal fractions of hour; standardized stock room equipment, to speed production and diminish overhead; power analysis chart indicating power needed for unit of production; boiler system of feeding, ninety per cent cheaper than pump; automatic furnace to handle fuel more economically; safety insurance by stop and check valves; guaranteed gages, thermometers, testers and scales of many kinds; bibliography of cost-reducing methods.

#### LABOR AND OUTPUT

**F**IRST law of industrial mathematics: An ounce of quality weighs more than a pound of quantity. Second law: Neither quality nor quantity should be sacrificed to the other. You can teach your employees to do first better work, and then faster work, and you can also increase their wages and your profits, together. How?

Train your men! Do it by science, and the experience of others. Instinct never taught a man how to work. This job—the hardest job—a specialist must handle. First, engage your expert. Have him go over each item of investigation and standardization leading to the one best way of doing every bit of work. Then have him teach the workers, one by one, how to change their methods and conform to the ideal schedule. With units of time and motion firmly established you can set a bonus for each worker, on some of the various modern plans,





## The Expression of Quality In a Motor Car

**Q**UALITY, in a motor car, expresses itself in appearance as well as in performance.

It announces itself unmistakably—as good breeding discloses itself in a man or a woman.

You scarcely know why a woman of refinement always seems exquisitely gowned, no matter how simple her attire.

But the moment she enters a room, she is the quiet center of observation.

You scarcely know why you instantly recognize a well dressed man—nothing about him intrudes itself, but everything about him is impressive.

You cannot tell why a silent room speaks to you in eloquent tones of the taste and refinement that designed and decorated it.

True artistry in the attire of a man or a woman, or in the appointments of a room, or in the design of a motor car, consists in blending many small beauties into one beauty.

Judged by this difficult criterion, we believe the new Cadillacs will exceed your highest and most critical expectations.

Cadillacs are beautiful cars to look upon.

The simplicity of design and grace of contour are unmarred by anything which savors of the tawdry or freakish.

The crown fenders blend harmoniously with the pleasing lines of the bodies.

Running boards are clear of encumbrances which mar a clean-cut exterior.

Spare tires are carried at the rear.

You enter the car and alight from it through doors of liberal dimensions.

Door handles are easy of action and so designed that they are not apt to catch the clothing.

Entrance to the driver's seat is facilitated by the hinged steering wheel which swings downward, but is held securely when driving.

The tonneau entrance is illuminated at night by an electric light.

As you enter the car you are impressed with the roominess of the interior arrangement.

The simple luxury of the appointments is inviting.

Cadillac upholstery is truly a revelation. It represents the most modern developments in thorough comfort-giving qualities. The covering material is plaited over specially designed deep coil springs.

Extreme inequalities of the road are reduced in their effects, to the lowest minimum, while the lesser inequalities are lost in its soft resilience.

Auxiliary seats—in cars so equipped—fold snugly into recesses, out of the way when not in service.

There are convenient pockets in the doors.

In every detail there is striking evidence of the forethought to provide every comfort, convenience and facility which the most exacting could demand.

And, as you relax and rest from the strain and fatigue which motoring may heretofore have imposed, you appreciate more and more the delight and inexpressible charm of owning and driving a Cadillac.

The Type-55 Cadillac will be available with a complete variety of body styles, as follows: SEVEN PASSENGER, PHAETON, ROADSTER and CLUB ROADSTER, \$2080. CONVERTIBLE STYLES: SEVEN PASSENGER, \$2675; VICTORIA, \$2550. ENCLOSED CARS: COUPE, \$2800; BROUGHAM, \$2950; LIMOUSINE, \$3600; LANDAULET, \$3750; IMPERIAL, \$4750. Prices include standard equipment, F. O. B. Detroit. Prices are subject to advance without notice.

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.





## "Turn on the Sun"

If you could take the roof off your plant, if you could let the sun shine into every gloomy corner of your factory! At once the efficiency of your employees would be increased greatly. Your lighting bills would be reduced and you would be able to utilize floor space now useless for fine work.

You cannot take off your roof. But you can add 19% to 36% more light to your buildings and lengthen your hours of daylight from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour.

"Barreled Sunlight"—Rice's Gloss Mill White, applied to ceilings and walls will increase light in any building from 19% to 36%. Actual tests by the Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York City have proved this beyond a doubt.

Today, Barreled Sunlight is used in over 3,000 leading plants in America. It is the only oil paint giving a glossy tile-like finish at the cost of lead and

**U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.**  
30 Dudley Street, Providence, R. I.

Before—  
After treatment with  
Barreled Sunlight

oil paint. It remains white longer.

It is as clean as it is bright—can be washed like a piece of white china! By Rice's Method, Barreled Sunlight can be applied over cold water paint. Rice's is made by a special process discovered and owned exclusively by the makers. There is no substitute.

Barreled Sunlight is made also as a flat wall paint for office and hotel use. Users are protected by the Rice Guarantee.

On Concrete Surfaces—Rice's Granolith makes the best possible primer for Barreled Sunlight, retarding the progress of moisture in the wall—Rice's Granolith.

Write for our Booklet, "More Light," and Sample Board.

Sold by the barrel or by the gallon.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

## The Independent Investor's Service

The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.

whereby he is rewarded in cash for his gain in proficiency.

Don't be satisfied with any hereditary wage plan, it is almost sure to be defective. But don't spring a new one on your men till you have spent months in careful, scientific study of its minutest features—the overcoming of prejudice and inertia is a difficult problem, and you mustn't go to it unprepared. Investigate the new time card systems, whereby each man virtually pays himself. Put high-grade men at the costly machines, to save unproductive machine-time. Determine piece-prices accurately, with the prevalent wage-cutting, price-cutting habits of old strictly abolished. Surround the employee with his tools and raw materials by a shelving system that saves time in handling. Devise instruction cards, with each man's work laid out to the last detail in the planning department. Also maintain a card-record history of each employee, with gains noted, and faults to be overcome. Develop the coöperative spirit, as recently shown by a famous factory whose descriptive booklet is entitled "Workers Together."

Learn how to move the product more quickly and cheaply, by such means as the electric traveling crane, the electric portable hoist, the iron duct and exhaust fan method, the trackless engine truck. Unite all departments by an interphone system of calls and signals, and work it to the limit. Find whether such helps as these would serve you: one man truck lifting up to 1200 pounds with no helper needed; machine to pile cases and barrels economically and safely; gravity conveying appliances for many transportation uses; wire-bound boxes that save fifty per cent on boxing labor and ninety per cent on nails; individual machine motor-drives to save lost work of line shaft drive; all-metal elevator that increases speed and safety; expansion joint that requires no watching; scale-elevating truck that finds short weights without rehandling; oil engine that cuts labor cost fifty per cent.

### HOME AND COMMUNITY

The zeal and skill of any body of workers will be largely increased by a healthful, comfortable, happy and progressive home life. The most successful corporations have found it "good business" to furnish their employees attractive homes at low rates and easy terms; to teach the women how to cook and sew and buy and plan and beautify their cottages; to help the men save money and provide for old age; to study out the family problems of sanitation, education, recreation, and to offer coöperation on a scientific, sympathetic basis, without charity or paternalism, but in a spirit of mutual advancement.

Furthermore, an employee will think better, feel better, work better, if he knows his company enjoys the admiration and respect of the community at large; hence the place your factory holds in the minds and hearts of the people outside may well occupy your attention. Have you asked the leading citizens to inspect your plant? Have you made your grounds and buildings worthy of civic pride? Have you taken

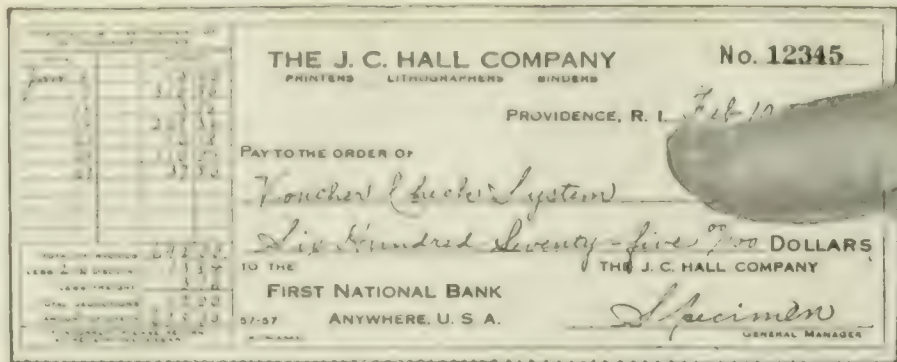




*"Quick! By five I must have a thousand copies of this letter ready to mail."* That's easy—with the mimeograph. From dictation to envelope is a mere matter of minutes. Handwriting too? Drawings? Diagrams? Illustrated letters and bulletins? Office and factory forms? No difference—you duplicate all quickly—*without cuts*. Most accurate, least expensive—as well as quickest—is the mimeograph process. *Exactly* duplicates the original. Gives clean, sharp impressions. Opens many doors to greater profits in any business office—factory—shop. Investigate the new dermatype waxless stencil method today. Interesting booklet "E" will tell you about it and its business uses. Send to the A. B. Dick Company, Chicago—and New York.







The Hall Mark of Efficiency

## THE CHECK THAT TELLS THE STORY

The Hall Voucher Check marks a long step ahead in business efficiency. On the face of the check is the whole story, in clear, concise form; dates of bills, amounts, discount, freight deduction, everything. A receipt in itself, the Voucher Check does away with the return of bills. A standard form that has proved its efficiency. Highest quality of paper and workmanship. A Quality Check backed by an enviable reputation of forty years' standing. Distinction depends on the appearance of your check. The standard form (V) is for every sort of business house. Another form (S) is used largely by individuals, clubs, societies, churches and other institutions. Remember these Voucher Checks are a genuine receipt when paying bills of department stores, gas, electric, telephone and other companies. An ordinary check does *not* constitute an adequate receipt.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Size of check—3¼ x 8½, stub 5½ in. long. Six colors of good bond paper—White, Buff, Blue, Green, Gray and Russet. Also three colors of National Safety Paper—Pink, Blue and Primrose. Perforated and numbered. Bound in books of 500 checks with stubs, 3 to the page. Imitation leather backs, flat stitched.

Also furnished for check writing machines without the line or word Dollars.

### PRICES

	Bond	Safety
500 Checks . . . . .	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
1000 " . . . . .	6.00	7.00
2000 " . . . . .	11.00	13.00
3000 " . . . . .	15.00	18.00
5000 " . . . . .	20.00	25.00

Delivery charges paid if check accompanies order.

These prices are for printing in black ink. For bank name in red add \$1.00 per thousand checks.

Use the Order Blank today. Attach full copy, name of concern, address, correct bank title, printing over and under signature line and number to commence with.

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Please enter order for.....Voucher Checks in Books of 500 checks.

Print on.....Paper as per copy of check attached.

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Maintain a Healthful Temperature in Your Home with a **Tycos THERMOMETER**



## Shakespeare's Portrait

While our limited supply lasts we will mail in a tube suitable for framing an excellent reproduction on heavy cameo paper of Leopold Flameng's etching of the famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare. Send six two-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing.

THE INDEPENDENT  
Shakespeare Dept., 119 W. 40th St., N.Y.

real interest in the welfare of your community, and given a hundredth part as much thought to making your factory a social center as you have to making it a commercial success?

You will never get the most and best from your employees till their home life means as much to you as you expect your factory to mean to them. While you skimp on sympathy, they will on service. Every great institution has, by virtue of its size, a great mission to perform. Don't neglect yours. A factory is a place where character is made. How big is your factory, on this scale of measurement.

### REMEMBERING LUTHER

At noon, October 31, 1517, Martin Luther, professor at Wittenberg University, nailed ninety-five theses upon the Castle Church door. He was conscious only of performing a duty incidental to his work. It was his turn to provide topics for discussion by students and teachers. But history calls this act the unconscious heralding of a momentous period. The new forces at work for a century and more now became effective and the subsequent movement is commonly called the Reformation.

The Lutheran Church is developing broad and constructive plans for the celebration of the Quadricentennial of this event next year. Five large bodies have created a Joint Committee and opened national headquarters in Philadelphia. In certain educational features all of the nearly four million Lutherans of America are working coöperatively.

Literature revised and new will be issued. A group of American scholars is translating the foremost works of Luther. A popular life of Luther by a widely-known writer is being produced. A life of the reformer for the juvenile mind is in press. Both the religious and the civic phases of the Reformation will be treated. Tableaux and pageants will be features; an anniversary medal is being designed; a motion picture film will probably be produced, presenting the more important events of the Reformation and the activities of Luther. Music of high order and churchly in character will be a prominent feature. Various compositions of Bach are to be produced by choruses organized and trained to render Jubilee musical programs. It is expected that an anniversary cantata will be produced by an American composer.

The various boards, such as the Educational, Missionary, and Ministerial Pension, have planned to raise Jubilee funds. The goal set by the Lutheran Church is \$10,000,000. The boards of education of seventeen Protestant denominations have combined in an educational and agitating campaign preparatory to raising large funds for Church colleges. Headquarters for this campaign are open in New York.

The spirit and purpose of these preparations for commemoration might be put in a sentence. To celebrate the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century and to hasten the Transformation of the Twentieth.





# Where five great organizations found their presidents

HUGH CHALMERS entered the National Cash Register Company as office boy. Was finally made General Manager. Resigned to become President of what is now the Chalmers Motor Company.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB entered the Edgar Thompson Steel Works driving stakes at \$1 a day. In less than a year he was made assistant to one of the superintendents. Today he is President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

EARL D. BABST was an attorney, and later Vice-President of the National Biscuit Company. He resigned to become President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU was at one time stenographer to President Cleveland. Thru his ability to size up men and grasp business propositions of all kinds, he became Secretary to President McKinley and President Roosevelt. He is now President of the Consolidated Gas Company.

HARRY FORD entered the automobile business as Secretary of the Chalmers Motor Company. At the end of a year he was made Advertising Manager, and later resigned to organize the Saxon Motor Company, capitalized at \$200,000. In two years he has increased the capitalization to \$6,000,000.

Five presidents drawn from five different kinds of business, qualified by five different kinds of experience. Specialized training in any one branch of business did not carry these men up to the presidencies of the great organizations which they now represent. They won the highest success in their respective fields of business because they knew the *great fundamental principles which underlie all business*.

The whole broad field of business was theirs. When their opportunity came, they were prepared to seize it, even tho it lay in a widely different field.

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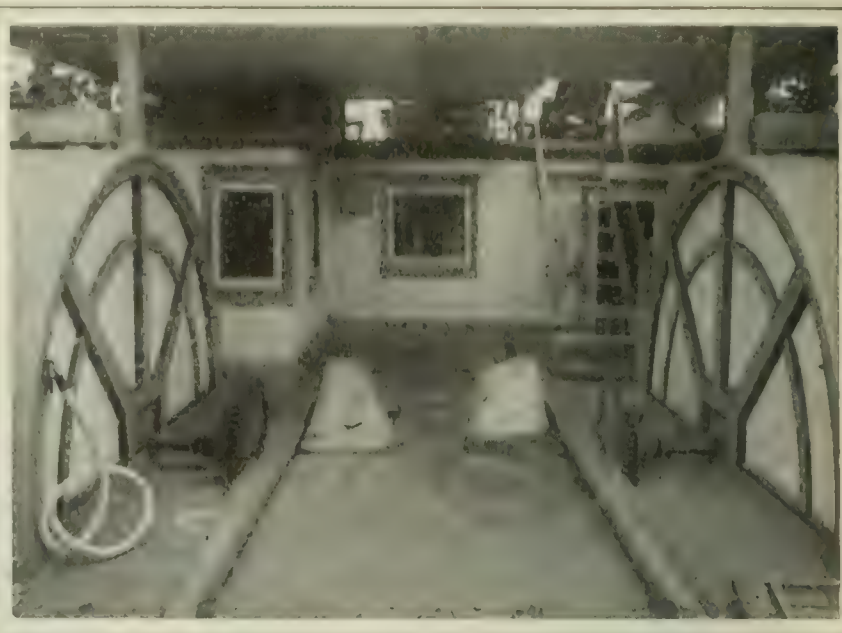
Address

Business

Position







A HOUSE BOAT WAITING TO TAKE ON ITS MOTOR

The automobile is driven aboard, jacked up on the aft deck and connected with the paddle wheels by means of link chain belts

## AN AUTOMOBILE AT SEA

A Chicago man has hit upon a unique scheme of making his automobile furnish the motive power for his houseboat. This is accomplished by fitting spurred sprocket wheels to the hubs of the car's rear wheels, and keying similar but larger ones to the paddle wheels of the boat, and connecting them by means of link chain belts. When the automobile is jacked up so that the rear wheels are clear of the deck, and the engine of the car started, it will run at a rate of six miles an hour.

The automobile is guided on board by means of a couple of grooved runways which run from the shore to the gangplank and brought to a place on the aft deck immediately between the paddle wheels.

The boat has two rudders, but it may also be steered by means of the paddle wheels if desired. The paddles are constructed so as to be independent of each other, and when they are connected with the automobile, the emergency brake of the car is disconnected from one driving wheel and the foot brake from the other. In this way one of the paddles can be revolved while its opposite remains stationary. If the port paddle is turned, while the starboard is held still, the bow of the houseboat is shoved around to starboard, and vice versa.

## RABBITS TO THE RESCUE

England used to punish poachers for killing rabbits by transporting them to Australia. Now she hires the Australians, perhaps some of the descendants of the criminals convicted of that heinous crime, to kill rabbits for her soldiers. Here is a bag of two and a half tons about to be shipped from Tarana station, Australia. A few weeks ago the British steamer "Cumberland" stopped in at Norfolk, Virginia, for coal on her way from New Zealand to Liverpool with half a million rabbits for the English army. The Germans have put a stop to the custom of poisoning rabbits

to protect the crops. The rabbits must hereafter be caught or shot so they can serve for the famous German dish of *Hasenpfeffer*. Any meat is welcome now in the belligerent countries and they are not likely to repeat the grace said by the old English chaplain who thought rabbits were being served too often at his table:

Rabbits hot, rabbits cold,  
Rabbits tender, rabbits tough,  
Rabbits young and rabbits old—  
I thank the Lord I've had enough.

## TEN CARLOADS OF "SAFETY"

Just to show Missouri—and several neighboring states—what the United States is doing to increase public safety, Secretary of the Interior Lane recently arranged a city-to-city tour of a "Safety First" train, carrying ten cars filled with instructive exhibits.

During the first part of the tour, sent free of charge over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, forty-three cities were visited where over 325,000 people saw a practical demonstration of the work that is being done by such organizations as the Red Cross, the Reclamation Service and the Coast Guard.

The success of the tour encouraged its extension over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad and the hope has been expressed that it may ultimately cover a large part of the country. But meantime the rest of us will want to read about it.

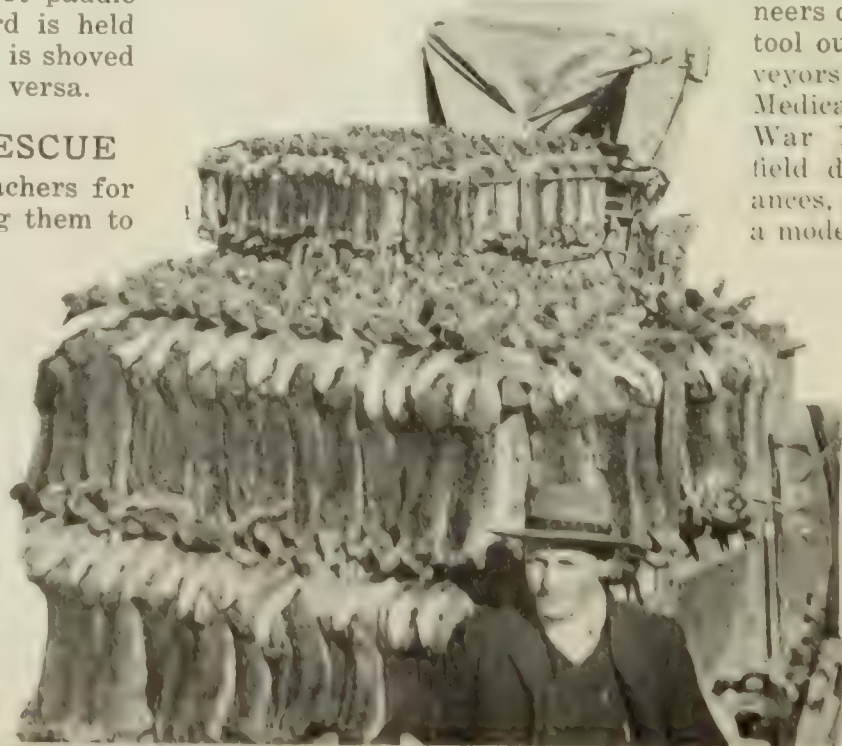
The Reclamation Service and the national parks have the first exhibit: a 6 by 6 foot model of a typical irrigated farm, with canals, laterals, crops, and farm buildings; hand-colored photographs of scenes on the various projects, Arrowrock Dam, Elephant Butte Dam (the highest in the world), and the fourteen national parks.

The Weather Bureau, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Forest Service are all under the Department of Agriculture. An immense weather map, brought up to date daily, models showing methods of erosion of land and how it is reforested, and explanations of forest-fire prevention and storm-warning systems are their principal features.

The Navy exhibit is particularly popular just now: a big Whitehead torpedo, an auto-pilot, a machine gun that will fire 400 shots per minute, the Marine Corps equipment, and a working wireless telegraph. The Corps of Engineers of the Army explain their various tool outfits, models of wagons and surveyors' and drafting instruments. The Medical and Ordnance Bureaus of the War Department exhibit a complete field dressing station, stretcher appliances, and a complete working model of a modern 12-inch disappearing gun and carriage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has diagrams and statistics to show how much it has reduced the number of railroad accidents. The Public Health Service exhibits a model of vermin-proof house. The Coast Guard explains its methods of life saving.

The "safety first" train is a tremendous success. At the rate of 100 to 1500 an hour, it is teaching the people who see it how they may help to solve some of our biggest national problems.



AUSTRALIA SENDS ITS RABBITS TO THE TRENCHES



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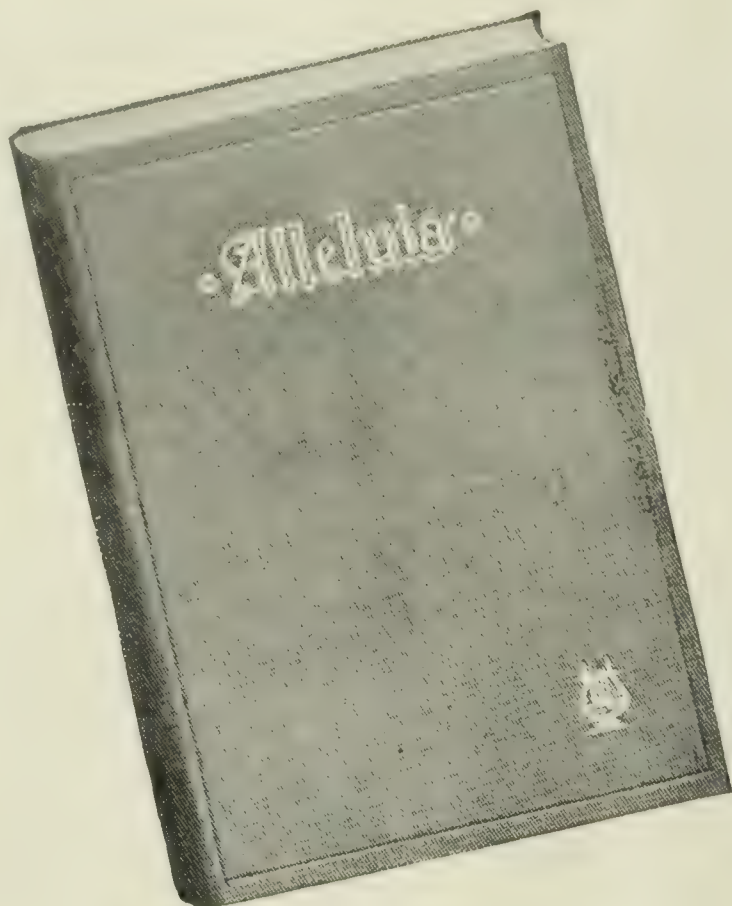
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## *The New Books*

### THE LEADER OF THE BOERS

*General Botha*, in the faithful study of the man and his career by Harold Spender, appears to possess the best qualities of both statesman and soldier. He is a man whose self control, foresight and sturdy honesty of purpose are not to be led astray by passion, persuasion or prejudice. He not only won victories for the Boers in the field, but saw clearly that when the end of such had come a greater victory in peace was still possible for his people. It was he who counseled moderation with the "Bitter-enders" in South Africa; persuaded the frigid British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain; and strove persistently for the goal of a union of South Africa. This was a path beset with difficulties and Mr. Spender shows that General Botha's eventual triumph was due in large measure to his ability to win enemies to his side.

At the outbreak of the great war General Botha's attitude was in conformity with his whole career. There was no casting of a backward thought, but a steady forward vision for the well-being and greatness of the united people of South Africa. Mr. Spender compares General Botha with William III of Orange and with Washington. Oliver Cromwell comes also to mind as a prototype by reason of what one may term the Puritan farmer strain in both.

*General Botha*, by Harold Spender. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.

### DEMOCRACY FORWARD

What may be called the historic mission of the United States is the underlying theme in Professor Sellars' book, *The Next Step in Democracy*. This mission is not primarily to Americanize the world, nor to extend our domination over the Seven Seas. For "the society of today in the United States is not democracy, it is plutocratic commercialism dominated by pecuniary values. Democracy is as yet a matter of vague sentiment and perplexed wishing." The development of institutions, the reorganization of our political and economic machinery to these are to constitute the next steps in democracy.

The author is in thoro agreement with the socialists in his emphasis on the human values and in his repudiation of our formal freedom of contract in favor of genuine liberty and opportunity for fullest individual development. He differs from the classic socialist in questioning the adequacy of the doctrine of "economic determinism," and in contrasting evolution with revolution. This is unfortunate, for it tends to divert attention from the main is-

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## Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent-Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service

THE Independent, in its Efficiency Number a month ago, invited its readers and all members of the National Institute of Efficiency to consult its new Plan and Purchase Department with regard to the selection and purchase of any equipment that may be desirable to attain the highest degree of efficiency in offices, factories or business buildings.

Impressive in quality and number have been the responses we have received for this first announcement of our new Service—so prompt and numerous in fact that we confess to a deluge of work in the preparation of special reports for a wide variety of business needs.

This new department is an expansion of the Efficiency Service and Question Box which The Independent has maintained for more than a year under the management of its Director of Efficiency, Edward Earle Purinton.

It is conducted in association with the National Institute of Efficiency, which recently chose The Independent as its official organ. It is the privilege of this department to enjoy the cooperation and counsel of the Institute's Committee on Office Efficiency, of which the President of the Efficiency Society, Melvil Dewey, is chairman, and of the Institute's Committee on Marketing, of which E. St. Elmo Lewis is chairman.

For a limited time this complete efficiency service will be supplied to any reader of The Independent, or any member of the National Institute of Efficiency, without any charge whatever.

Upon receipt of each request for information, the individual or business house is supplied with a requisition chart on which may be indicated the equipment problem of the business in any department.

Upon receipt of each chart, the Plan and Purchase Department, assisted by the National Institute of Efficiency, suggests the most approved appliances for arriving at a high degree of efficiency in the office, reducing labor costs, increasing output and generally speeding up production.

It is the aim of The Independent in inaugurating this Plan and Purchase Department to make The Independent-Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service still more efficient and helpful in a practical way; to make The Independent a clearing-house for everything that contributes to greater efficiency in business; to make The Independent not only the interpreting-house of modern efficiency ideas but also a free and unprejudiced aid to the purchase of equipment that leads to higher efficiency.

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sues. It should hardly be necessary at this late day to point out that "economic determinism" does not exclude the power of religions, fashions, traditions and other psychic factors; nor that "revolution" means to the revolutionist not a method but an essence.

As a matter of fact Professor Sellars himself insists upon the necessity of changing the basis for our social and economic relations—which is revolutionary; and he points out very persuasively the dependence of our customs and values upon the economic organization. It is an unusually readable and suggestive book on the whole question of the spirit of democracy and of its universal extension.

*The Next Step in Democracy*, by R. W. Sellars. Macmillan. \$1.50.

### WHEN PEACE COMES

Already the great problems that will follow the war are agitated, and a welcome contribution to their consideration is *The Restoration of Europe*, by Dr. Alfred H. Fried, an Austrian, and winner of the 1911 Nobel Peace Prize. He is one of the foremost pacifists, yet he regrets the title of Baroness von Suttner's *Lay Down Your Arms*, because it gives the wrong notion that true pacifists believe that one nation could abolish all its armament while other nations still maintain theirs.

In his judgment the war grew from misunderstanding and mistrust (amounting to international anarchy) between the leading nations. For this he thanks the diplomatists, at the same time scourging the sensational press for exciting the people. He pays the highest tribute to Bloch, whose prophetic views of the increasing horror and calamity of war have been so thoroughly fulfilled. The romance of war has gone. Peace to be lasting should be first concluded by the hostile powers and then confirmed and revised by the representatives of all the great powers, including the United States and other neutrals, with the view to establishing a Coöperative Union of Europe ("a central bureau for her common interests"), modeled after the Pan-American, but meeting more frequently, thus bringing out from the war itself the cure of its cause—international anarchy.

*The Restoration of Europe*, by Dr. Alfred H. Fried. Macmillan. \$1.

### MAN A MACHINE

Modern science can afford to carry the stigma of being "materialistic" so long as scientists continue to write books like Dr. Crile's *Man—An Adaptive Mechanism*. Ignoring for practical purposes the classic distinction between "physical" and "psychical" Dr. Crile applies the method of the experiment to the study of various phenomena, such as fever, pain, fainting, associated with disease, and shows that these phenomena are as "normal" as the more familiar reactions of the organism that we are accustomed to think of as adaptations to the environment. This conclusion is not new—it was reached by

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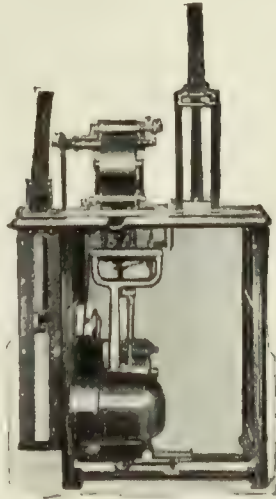
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the father of modern pathology. But Dr. Crile has brought together the results of experiments in harmony with the evolutionary outlook and with the mechanistic school of biology. He has a marked interest in what is distinctly human about men and women; his emphasis on the relation between iodine and an effective will, between mercury, sodium, nitrogen and other chemical elements on the one hand, and effective human living on the other is especially significant.

He points out that evolution has been from stable chemical compounds to more *labile* compounds—from brawn to brain, and that in the highest organism, man, the dominance of the most irritable compounds of the central nervous system is directly dependent upon physical and chemical reactions that follow the same mechanistic laws as obtain in the non-living universe. The style is unusually clear and the book will interest lay readers.

*Men—An Adaptive Mechanism*, by G. W. Crile. Macmillan. \$2.50.

## SHAKESPEARE AND OTHERS

The bibliography of *Elizabethan Translations from the Italian*, by Mary A. Scott, one of the Vassar semi-centennial volumes, has, besides its surprisingly long list of books, with the scholarly descriptive notes, a very interesting essay on the Italian Renaissance in England. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.75.)

The humanity of Shakespeare's villains, of Oswald, of Caliban, of the King of Denmark, for instance, is partially the theme of a very interesting and suggestive paper called forth by the tercentenary celebration—*Shakespeare*, an address delivered at Harvard by George Lyman Kittredge. (Harvard Univ. Press, 50 cents.)

A volume of *Select Prose of Robert Southey* has been edited by Jacob Zeitlin. The introduction is a critical summing up of Southey's work in history, criticism, economics and Spanish literature. The selections that rescue some interesting passages from oblivion are mainly from "The Doctor," "Bayard" and "The Peninsular War." (Macmillan, \$1.50.)

A charming bit of erudition, prepared, we may be sure, just for the pleasure of it, is *Shakespeare and Precious Stones*, by George Frederick Kunz. In its attractive pages are gathered all sorts of curious information as to the jewels worn in Elizabeth's day, as well as a study of all mention of such gauds by the dramatist. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, \$1.25.)

## NEW STORIES

*The Kingdom of the Blind* is another war story by E. Phillips Oppenheim. The British War Office, the open-eyed German spy, with a few abnormally blind Englishmen, make a lively situation. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.35.)

*The Beloved Son*, by Fanny Kemble Johnson. A somewhat painful but strongly drawn story of a young man inheriting an appetite for drink, and saved by the great love between father and son. (Boston: Small, Maynard, \$1.35.)

It is hard not to guess that Henry Kitchell Webster saved the left overs of "The Real Adventure" and used them for *The Painted Scene*. The short stories are decidedly inferior to his earlier work, but they prove in entertaining fashion that chorus girls are people. (Bobbs, Merrill, \$1.50.)

William Atherton Du Puy, in *Uncle Sam Detective*, sets forth in story form much as to the recent methods of the Government Secret Service. The feature of this book lies in the timeliness of the cited cases. The

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adventures of "Billy Gard." in working up his assignments, becomes appealing reading, gaining much by its verity. (Stokes, \$1.25.)

*Skinner's Dress Suit* and what came of living up to it is the text of Henry Irving Dodge's lively and amusing tract for business men. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.)

To see how many different beginnings you can make for sentimental love stories with exactly similar settings, middles and ends must be quite an amusing game. It is a pity, tho, for Walter Prichard Eaton to waste his time in writing books like *The Bird House Man*. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.35.)

*The Pictureland of the Heart*, by William Allen Knight, is a collection of little sermons under the guise of stories of a country town. They are neither very original nor very striking, but they are very sincere and they are illustrated by charming photographs of Palestine. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, \$1.25.)

In Naples there stands a little museum filled with odd relics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from France, Spain, Italy, England. *In Shadows of Yesterday* Marjorie Bowen tells, and tells with skill, the dramatic stories in which some of these faded pictures, fans and dresses played a part. (Dutton, \$1.50.)

Edward C. Booth writes with a curious and pleasing originality of style. He looks at life keenly, quietly and sweetly, both the humor of it and the tragedy. *Fondie* is a tale of a Yorkshire village, the wheelwright's son, the vicar's daughter, the young gentleman and other unusual but very real people. (Appleton, \$1.40.)

### ALL SORTS OF GUIDES

Ramsey and Weston's *Manual on Explosives*, an English book, explains explosive mixtures and their application, with a chapter on poisoning among workers, and legislation regarding explosives. (Dutton, \$1.)

A very complete and clear *Automobile Handbook* is that by J. E. Homans, on the gasoline motor car. There are diagrams showing construction, explanations of difficulties and directions for driving and repairs. (Sully & Kleinteich, \$1.)

An admirably informative little volume is *An Introduction to Metal-Working*, by J. C. Pearson, written from an English standpoint. The student reader is given a comprehensive, if preliminary, idea of chipping chisels, scrapers, callipers, lathes, forging, etc. (Dutton, 60 cents.)

A host of beautiful examples of Roman letters, Uncial, Gothic, script, fills *Lettering*, by Thomas Wood Stevens. Any one dealing with designs or printing, as well as the beginners for whom the advice as to methods and the historical study of varieties is meant, will welcome this book. (Chicago: Prang, \$2.)

If one have tender memories of bread sauce, gooseberry tarts, meat pies, buy the *One Maid Cookery Book*, by Mistress A. E. Congreve, First Class Diplôme. This is not as its title suggests to us an "efficiency" manual for serving three maid meals in one maid flats but a collection of characteristic English receipts. (Dutton, 50 cents.)

To meet the needs of home mission study classes there comes from a Southern pen, that of John M. Moore, a broad-minded account of various agricultural, manufacturing, educational, religious features of *The South of Today*. Such handbooks would be far more useful if indexed. (Missionary Ed. Movement, 60 cents.)

*The New International Yearbook* for 1915 ought to have a larger sale than its predecessors because it is a crucial year in the world's history and because of the larger scope of American interests. This is the only annual that covers equally the American and the foreign fields in politics, science and art, and it is indispensable to any reference library. (Dodd, Mead, \$3.)

## Scribner Fall Publications

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This is a volume of autobiographic reminiscences of the celebrated actor, in the pages of which are presented, with an extraordinary sympathy and skill, most of the leaders in the dramatic world of, say, the last half-century, including, of course, the author's famous father.

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Financial Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post

This book discusses, in a manner free from technicalities, what actually happened on the world's financial markets when the war began; how the belligerent powers have raised their stupendous war loans; what the depreciation of exchange rates on their markets means; how far and why New York has displaced London as the financial center of the world; what will be the financial condition of Europe and America after the war. \$1.25 net.

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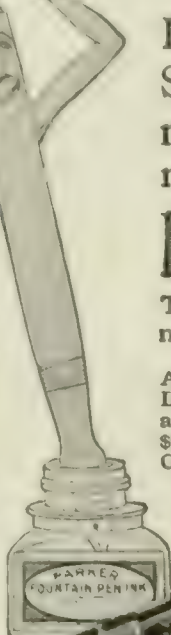




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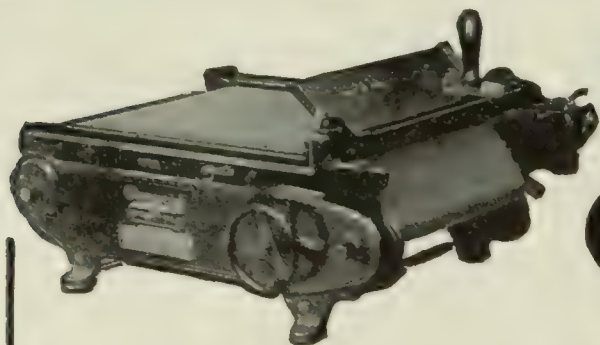
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## Independent Opinions

Letters on the political campaign are now so numerous that we can do no more than quote a few sentences from some of them:

Wilson and Congress are accused of cowardice! Did not they, in passing that eight-hour bill, go up against the greatest combination of capital on earth? and at a time, too, when he could ill afford to incur their or its enmity?

I agree with you that this is a fore-runner of the coming of government ownership, for that is the only possible sure preventative of future trouble.

F. S. LEWIS, M. D.

Port Angeles, Washington

You (as well as the Republican candidate for President) attack President Wilson because he asked Congress to pass the so-called eight-hour law. But you (and he) neglect to state what Wilson should have done in the matter. Was there anything else Congress and the President could have done to avert the threatened strike, or should they have allowed the terrible calamity to fall upon the country at a time when it was unprepared by any sort of legislation to meet the calamity when it came? If a man points a gun at you with the command, "Stand up and deliver," are you going to assert your recognized right of property and refuse to hand over your cash, or are you going to obey and later do what lies in your power to prevent the situation from occurring again? It seems to me to be a poor time to argue fine points of right and wrong when you are held up and you have no means of defense.

Herscher, Illinois GEO. E. BODIN

In the article "The Flagrant Issues" in The Independent for September 18, Mr. Hapgood makes out that at the beginning of the war Mr. Roosevelt held the same views with regard to Belgium that Mr. Wilson holds, and he supports his claim by quoting from an article of Mr. Roosevelt's in the Outlook for September 22, 1914.

If Mr. Hapgood had read Mr. Roosevelt's article thru carefully he would have discovered some expressions in it that could not be accepted with much rejoicing by Mr. Wilson's supporters as an endorsement of his views. For example:

"Neutrality may be of prime necessity in order to preserve our own interests. . . . But we pay the penalty of this action on behalf of peace for ourselves, and possibly for others in the future, by forfeiting our right to do anything on behalf of peace for the Belgians in the present.

"We can maintain our neutrality only by refusal to do anything to aid unoffending weak powers which are dragged into the gulf of bloodshed and misery thru no fault of their own."

But it is a grim comment upon the professional pacifist theories as hitherto developed that our duty to preserve peace for ourselves may necessarily mean the abandonment of all effective effort to secure peace for other unoffending nations which thru no fault of their own are dragged into the war.

D. A.

To those people who have a feeling in their bones that Hughes, honest and intellectually competent, as he undoubtedly is, would be hindered in his work as chief executive of the nation by a certain academic narrowness, his definition of the object of education should be enlightening. In 1909 in a lecture to a group of Yale students Mr. Hughes said:

"The primary object of education is to

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E. M. PRICE

The Farnsboro, Washington, D. C.

In politics I am an independent, voting with one party as readily as the other as my conscience directs; but I have been shown nothing by you that convinces me that I should support Mr. Hughes; on the other hand your attitude has convinced me that I should support Mr. Wilson.

E. V. PALMER

Gilbertsville, New York

I desire to both compliment and congratulate you upon the tone of your magazine. Have just read two articles in issue of July 24 discussing the personalities of Wilson and Hughes.

Your word picture of Wilson and Hughes was charming, and I believe very correct. We do not have to choose between two evils, thank God. Hughes, governed by cold, calm reason; Wilson by intuitive judgment of a peculiar correctness, and possess of more imagination, also warmth of heart. A few have the brain without the heart. Lincoln had both in a superlative degree.

A. J. KINNEAR

Martinsville, Indiana

Evidently many of our readers like to have labor questions handled from the human side instead of from the statistical or economic standpoint. The "Story of the New York Street Car Strike" brings us such letters as these:

I want to thank you for printing that article, "My Home," by Donald Wilhelm—or was it Michael Kaiser?—in The Independent of September 25. Why don't you print more human documents like that? Such a "confession" as this is worth whole reams of editorial discussion and comment on the strike.

"You're haunted all the time by this injustice. It gets in on your work. You know that your word doesn't count."

There is the secret of the discontent of today in working for big corporations in America. And there is no appeal. That is what starts strikes, riots and bloodshed.

JAMES C. MOFFET

Louisville, Kentucky

The question arises, why can not the writer see that primarily the men are the cause of their misfortunes by their propensity to flock to the cities, one does not hear such tales in the smaller towns or country districts; further, his wife and Jeannette could live a much healthier and more comfortable life with future possibilities that are unimaginable where they are.

THOMAS M. ARNOLD

Rainelle, West Virginia

I am very much impressed with the article in the current number of The Independent—"My Home." If that motorman's story is even approximately true, I say with Saint Paul, "Brethren, these things ought not so to be!"

If the officials of the street railways in New York City do not voluntarily reply to the statements and charges in that article, I hope that you will request them to do so.

I am a small holder of the securities of some of the railroad companies, both steam and electric; and, if necessary, I, for one, shall gladly approve of a reduction in the dividends therefrom, if thereby this motorman and such as he may obtain such wages and such conditions in their work as will enable them to live a more nearly normal life.

With James Russell Lowell I believe emphatically in "—giving to the hand, not so large a share as the head, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they must combine to produce." JOHN DOE



## "My Check's Been Raised—and You Don't Even Know Who Cashed It?"

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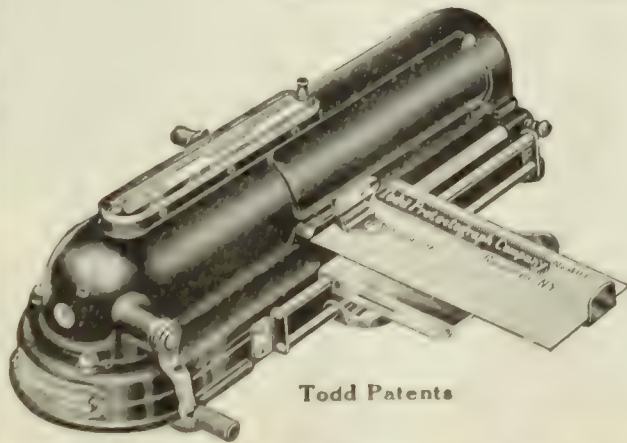
DEPOSITOR—But I never drew a check to "Bearer" in my life.

And there you are! Somebody took this man's check, raised it to ten times the original amount, then erased the payee's name with acid and substituted the word "Bearer." It was his genuine check, with his own signature. He hadn't a chance in the world.

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# MOTOR PROGRESS

*Conducted by John Chapman Hilder*

EDITOR OF "MOTOR LIFE"

**S**LIPPERY weather is in the offing and with it comes the need for unusual caution. Skidding, the blackest bête noir in the motorist's category, should be anticipated and prevented before it happens. In order to prevent your car from skidding, you ought to know what makes it occur. Therefore, in case you don't know, let me hint that the whole cause of skidding is revealed by three words: Loss of traction.

When your tires no longer grip the road or pavement, they skid, or slip over it. This happens when the road is wet, or oily, or sometimes when it is covered with thick sand. If you have ever enjoyed the experience of stepping briskly onto a small rug in the middle of a highly polished floor, you will easily recognize what is meant by loss of traction.

The obvious preventive, then, is to see to it that your tires are equipped so as to have positive traction at all times. And the only possible way you can do this is to use tire chains on all four wheels at the first indication of slippery weather. I say *four* chains, in spite of the fact that few people use that number, because front wheel skids are more dangerous than rear wheel skids, for the reason that they are more difficult to check. In case you use only two chains, it is better to put one on a rear wheel and one on the opposite front wheel than to put both on the rear.

Should you happen to be caught on treacherous roads without chains, you can do a good deal toward preventing skidding by being careful in your application of the brakes. The big thing to remember is never, never to put on the brake so suddenly and so hard that the wheels are locked. Locked wheels can only move by skidding. You cannot control their course. And if, as is frequently the case, your brakes are not properly adjusted, a sudden, hard application may lock one wheel while the other is still rotating. The effect of this will be immediately to slew your car sharply to one side.

When you have reason to believe that the road over which you are driving is slippery, apply your brake in a series of short motions, alternately pressing and releasing the pedal. This is the only safe way.

When you feel the car skidding at the rear, turn the front wheels in the direction that the rear wheels are sliding, and apply the brakes in the manner described above. And don't forget to throw out the clutch. When the front wheels skid, stop the car as quickly as possible without jamming the brake on hard, and straighten them.

Sometimes a car will skid when you are turning out of a rut or a greasy patch in the road. Skidding on these occasions may be obviated by throwing out the clutch and allowing the car

to coast onto the good road, instead of letting the wheels drive it.

To revert, for an instant, to chains: do not think they damage tires. This is a fallacy. Chains damage tires only when they do not fit or when they are carelessly put on. Chains are a first-class form of life insurance and you should consider them an investment rather than an expense.

Here are two true little stories which point a moral:

An advanced class for women in an automobile school were led to a car and requested to find out why it refused to go. They examined every part, and bit their nails, and tore their hair, and finally reported complete failure. In their anxiety to show their profound grasp of the mechanical details, they had overlooked one thing. There was no gasoline in the tank.

A friend of mine told me the other story. He has an almost new touring car of excellent make. Until quite recently it had given him absolutely no trouble. Suddenly, however, it developed a rattle—a disturbing, tinny rattle. It sounded like a dozen cans tied to a dog's tail. He took it to the service station and the tester said the noise was caused by the brake bands. But two days later, after the experts had adjusted the brakes, the rattle was still in evidence. A country garageman assured him the trouble lay in the springs; that the clips were loose and the leaves were clashing. But after the springs had been fixed the rattle was still in evidence. Back at the service station once more the tester said that the plates inside the muffler had broken loose. But when the muffler had been investigated, the rattle was still in evidence. Further examinations showed that the brake rods, muffler connections, mudguards, tire irons had nothing to do with the noise, and my friend was becoming convinced that the car was bewitched.

Then an up-state mechanic solved the mystery. He lifted the rear seat cushion. In the compartment beneath it were two tire chains and a starting handle, lying there loose. They had caused the rattle by banging against the back of the tonneau.

The moral, it seems to me, is obvious.

The average motorist is much too

indifferent about the appearance of his car.

To keep the body of a motor car clean is to practise economy. As you probably know, the modern car is finished with from four to twenty coats of paint, varnish and enamel. This finish is applied for two reasons: first, to enhance the machine's appearance; second, to protect the metal—all bodies are metal nowadays—from corrosion, and the ravages of dust-laden air, water and the sun. In the making of some cars, the body is dipped into vats of color, with others the paint or enamel is sprayed on. Then it is baked. With still other cars—the more expensive ones—the colors are applied by hand, one coat at a time, and laboriously rubbed after each application. In all cases, however, the finished surface is delicate, and unless it is properly cared for it soon loses its luster, its attractiveness and its protective value. Another point to remember is that should you wish to sell your car or trade it in for a new one, its cash value will be based largely on the condition of its paint. Second-hand car dealers have often told me that repainting adds about \$200 to the price they can obtain for a machine.

Cleaning a car is not an arduous task, provided you do it often and do not allow the dirt to accumulate and become caked. In dry weather, washing is really seldom necessary. There are several preparations on the market which enable you to clean your car quickly and without transferring the grime from the car to yourself. These are liquids that you spray on, which remove all dirt when you wipe them off with cheesecloth. They contain certain ingredients which loosen the adhesive matter and other ingredients which fill the pores in the body finish and keep it fresh and elastic.

It is a good rule never to use water on the body of your car, unless you must in order to remove caked mud. When you do use it, however, use it the correct way.

First take your hose and play it on the running gear, the wheels, mudguards, frame, etc. Clean from the bottom up. Then play the hose in a gentle stream over the body working from the rear and hosing the hood last. In conjunction with the hose use a big, soft, wool sponge and be sure that it is clean before you start. Keep the water running through the sponge all the time. When the mud is washed off, take a clean, soft chamois and dry the whole body thoroly. Never allow water to dry on the body, it ruins the finish. When you are sure the body is dry, spray it with one of the liquids already mentioned or rub it down with a good automobile polishing wax.

The folding top and celluloid windows are best cleaned with luke warm water and Ivory soap.

*Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give in this department an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is always ready to give full and impartial information about any individual product*



# PEBBLES

SAME OLD POEM

Same old pumpkins, same old plums;  
Same styles in chrysanthemums.

Same old hunters, same old quail;  
Same old brown October ale.

Same old football, same old haze;  
Same old short-length remnant days.

Same old red leaves in the mall.  
Same old chestnuts; same old fall.

—William S. Adkins, in *Life*.

"Isn't that a pretty big bill, doctor?"

"Well, living costs more than it used to, you know," returned the man of medicine.  
—*Life*

Perhaps after all this tumult is over the President will suggest that he, too, is entitled to an eight-hour day.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

"Look at the great cities of antiquity," exclaimed the lecturer. "Where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so utterly that it is doubtful if they ever existed."—*Boston Transcript*.

"I'm afraid you went to sleep during that learned discourse," said the woman with a strong sense of duty.

"Yes," replied her husband, "when it started I was afraid I wouldn't."—*Dallas News*.

Widower McGurk—"Tis a big price to pay for a coffin!

Undertaker O'Brine—A big price! And munny's the married man wud pay twice as much for th' same privilege and jump at th' chance!—*Life*.

Soph.—Say, it was so dark out last night that you couldn't see your hand three inches from your eyes.

Frosh.—Huh! that's nothing. It was so dark night before last that the coal-pile in our back-yard looked like a snow-drift!—*Lehigh Burr*.

"I see you have a new man at the head of that important department. I suppose he came to you highly recommended?" "Yes, indeed. He is a graduate of one of the best-known prisons in the country, and has the best recommendations from several other wardens."—*Baltimore American*.

The lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad.

"There are some spectacles," he said, "that one never forgets."

"I wish you would tell me where I can get a pair," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—*New York Times*.

The late Gilman Marston of New Hampshire was arguing a complicated case, and looked up authorities back to Julius Caesar. At the end of an hour and a half, in the most intricate part of his plea, he was pained to see what looked like inattention. "Your honor," he said, "I beg your pardon; but do you follow me?"

"I have so far," answered the judge, shifting wearily about in his chair, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back, I'd quit right here."—*Argonaut*.

Let prices ever upwards soar

For beef and bacon, veal and mutton;  
Let cheese and butter cost no more,

I do not care a single brass.

My debt of gratitude, indeed,

To kindly fate grows ever deeper.

So long as these glad words I read:

"Onions are noticeably cheaper!"

O' precious globes, O' pearls of price

O' quite incomparable flavor,

There is no need to ask me twice

When I inhale your gracious vapor.

Let tradesmen swell their awful bills,

Unless they bid me do without you,

Whom I so worship that it fills

My eyes with tears to think about you.

—*London Evening News*.



## When Physician Meant "Physic—Dispenser"

IN Shakespeare's time, if you were sick and I went to a doctor he did one of two things. He either bled you or "physicked" you.

Physicians no longer practice bleeding. And the leaders of the profession are equally opposed to the indiscriminate use of laxative and cathartic drugs. In fact, the habitual use of laxatives is now known to be one of the most fruitful causes of constipation.

Physicians of the highest standing prescribe Nujol because it relieves constipation without any bad after effects and without forming a habit. It acts in effect as an internal lubricant, preventing the bowel contents from hardening, and in this way facilitating normal movements.

All druggists carry Nujol. Avoid substitutes. Write today for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation" using coupon below.

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)

Bayonne

New Jersey



Send for booklet, "THE RATIONAL TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION." Write your name and address plainly below.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

By Rev. F. E. HALL, D. D., and other Unitarian leaders. Sent FREE. Address: P. O. M., Arlington St., Church, Boston, Mass.

How to Write Photoplays that bring \$50 to \$500. Instructions first time by 100 ment Authority. No Correspondence Course. Send for prospectus also Where to Sell. Stanhope-Dodge Pub. Co., Box 43 I, Larchmont, N. Y.

### LANDA "Preparedness" BILLFOLD

Elegant, Practical Xmas Gift—Model result of 25 years' experience. Contains currency fold, coin purse, card case, memo pad, 1-17 scales, yr. fr. 100, 1000, 10,000 and photo frame. Made of finest, soft, black and cream leather. Compact, thin, flexible. With any pocket—For 1.00 or 2.00. Special Price, direct from manufacturer, 2.30. 4.00. 6.00. 10.00. 15.00. 20.00. 25.00. 30.00. 35.00. 40.00. 45.00. 50.00. 55.00. 60.00. 65.00. 70.00. 75.00. 80.00. 85.00. 90.00. 95.00. 100.00. 105.00. 110.00. 115.00. 120.00. 125.00. 130.00. 135.00. 140.00. 145.00. 150.00. 155.00. 160.00. 165.00. 170.00. 175.00. 180.00. 185.00. 190.00. 195.00. 200.00. 205.00. 210.00. 215.00. 220.00. 225.00. 230.00. 235.00. 240.00. 245.00. 250.00. 255.00. 260.00. 265.00. 270.00. 275.00. 280.00. 285.00. 290.00. 295.00. 300.00. 305.00. 310.00. 315.00. 320.00. 325.00. 330.00. 335.00. 340.00. 345.00. 350.00. 355.00. 360.00. 365.00. 370.00. 375.00. 380.00. 385.00. 390.00. 395.00. 400.00. 405.00. 410.00. 415.00. 420.00. 425.00. 430.00. 435.00. 440.00. 445.00. 450.00. 455.00. 460.00. 465.00. 470.00. 475.00. 480.00. 485.00. 490.00. 495.00. 500.00. 505.00. 510.00. 515.00. 520.00. 525.00. 530.00. 535.00. 540.00. 545.00. 550.00. 555.00. 560.00. 565.00. 570.00. 575.00. 580.00. 585.00. 590.00. 595.00. 600.00. 605.00. 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2315.00. 2320.00. 2325.00. 2330.00. 2335.00. 2340.00. 2345.00. 2350.00. 2355.00. 2360.00. 2365.00. 2370.00. 2375.00. 2380.00. 2385.00. 2390.00. 2395.00. 2400.00. 2405.00. 2410.00. 2415.00. 2420.00. 2425.00. 2430.00. 2435.00. 2440.00. 2445.00. 2450.00. 2455.00. 2460.00. 2465.00. 2470.00. 2475.00. 2480.00. 2485.00. 2490.00. 2495.00. 2500.00. 2505.00. 2510.00. 2515.00. 2520.00. 2525.00. 2530.00. 2535.00. 2540.00. 2545.00. 2550.00. 2555.00. 2560.00. 2565.00. 2570.00. 2575.00. 2580.00. 2585.00. 2590.00. 2595.00. 2600.00. 2605.00. 2610.00. 2615.00. 2620.00. 2625.00. 2630.00. 2635.00. 2640.00. 2645.00. 2650.00. 2655.00. 2660.00. 2665.00. 2670.00. 2675.00. 2680.00. 2685.00. 2690.00. 2695.00. 2700.00. 2705.00. 2710.00. 2715.00. 2720.00. 2725.00. 2730.00. 2735.00. 2740.00. 2745.00. 2750.00. 2755.00. 2760.00. 2765.00. 2770.00. 2775.00. 2780.00. 2785.00. 2790.00. 2795.00. 2800.00. 2805.00. 2810.00. 2815.00. 2820.00. 2825.00. 2830.00. 2835.00. 2840.00. 2845.00. 2850.00. 2855.00. 2860.00. 2865.00. 2870.00. 2875.00. 2880.00. 2885.00. 2890.00. 2895.00. 2900.00. 2905.00. 2910.00. 2915.00. 2920.00. 2925.00. 2930.00. 2935.00. 2940.00. 2945.00. 2950.00. 2955.00. 2960.00. 2965.00. 2970.00. 2975.00. 2980.00. 2985.00. 2990.00. 2995.00. 3000.00. 3005.00. 3010.00. 3015.00. 3020.00. 3025.00. 3030.00. 3035.00. 3040.00. 3045.00. 3050.00. 3055.00. 3060.00. 3065.00. 3070.00. 3075.00. 3080.00. 3085.00. 3090.00. 3095.00. 3100.00. 3105.00. 3110.00. 3115.00. 3120.00. 3125.00. 3130.00. 3135.00. 3140.00. 3145.00. 3150.00. 3155.00. 3160.00. 3165.00. 3170.00. 3175.00. 3180.00. 3185.00. 3190.00. 3195.00. 3200.00. 3205.00. 3210.00. 3215.00. 3220.00. 3225.00. 3230.00. 3235.00. 3240.00. 3245.00. 3250.00. 3255.00. 3260.00. 3265.00. 3270.00. 3275.00. 3280.00. 3285.00. 3290.00. 3295.00. 3300.00. 3305.00. 3310.00. 3315.00. 3320.00. 3325.00. 3330.00. 3335.00. 3340.00. 3345.00. 3350.00. 3355.00. 3360.00. 3365.00. 3370.00. 3375.00. 3380.00. 3385.00. 3390.00. 3395.00. 3400.00. 3405.00. 3410.00. 3415.00. 3420.00. 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3980.00. 3985.00. 3990.00. 3995.00. 4000.00. 4005.00. 4010.00. 4015.00. 4020.00. 4025.00. 4030.00. 4035.00. 4040.00. 4045.00. 4050.00. 4055.00. 4060.00. 4065.00. 4070.00. 4075.00. 4080.00. 4085.00. 4090.00. 4095.00. 4100.00. 4105.00. 4110.00. 4115.00. 4120.00. 4125.00. 4130.00. 4135.00. 4140.00. 4145.00. 4150.00. 4155.00. 4160.00. 4165.00. 4170.00. 4175.00. 4180.00. 4185.00. 4190.00. 4195.00. 4200.00. 4205.00. 4210.00. 4215.00. 4220.00. 4225.00. 4230.00. 4235.00. 4240.00. 4245.00. 4250.00. 4255.00. 4260.00. 4265.00. 4270.00. 4275.00. 4280.00. 4285.00. 4290.00. 4295.00. 4300.00. 4305.00. 4310.00. 4315.00. 4320.00. 4325.00. 4330.00. 4335.00. 4340.00. 4345.00. 4350.00. 4355.00. 4360.00. 4365.00. 4370.00. 4375.00. 4380.00. 4385.00. 4390.00. 4395.00. 4400.00. 4405.00. 4410.00. 4415.00. 4420.00. 4425.00. 4430.00. 4435.00. 4440.00. 4445.00. 4450.00. 4455.00. 4460.00. 4465.00. 4470.00. 4475.00. 4480.00. 4485.00. 4490.00. 4495.00. 4500.00. 4505.00. 4510.00. 4515.00. 4520.00. 4525.00. 4530.00. 4535.00. 4540.00. 4545.00. 4550.00. 4555.00. 4560.00. 4565.00. 4570.00. 4575.00. 4580.00. 4585.00. 4590.00. 4595.00. 4600.00. 4605.00. 4610.00. 4615.00. 4620.00. 4625.00. 4630.00. 4635.00. 4640.00. 4645.00. 4650.00. 4655.00. 4660.00. 4665.00. 4670.00. 4675.00. 4680.00. 4685.00. 4690.00. 4695.00. 4700.00. 4705.00. 4710.00. 4715.00. 4720.00. 4725.00. 4730.00. 4735.00. 4740.00. 4745.00. 4750.00. 4755.00. 4760.00. 4765.00. 4770.00. 4775.00. 4780.00. 4785.00. 4790.00. 4795.00. 4800.00. 4805.00. 4810.00. 4815.00. 4820.00. 4825.00. 4830.00. 4835.00. 4840.00. 4845.00. 4850.00. 4855.00. 4860.00. 4865.00. 4870.00. 4875.00. 4880.00. 4885.00. 4890.00. 4895.00. 4900.00. 4905.00. 4910.00. 4915.00. 4920.00. 4925.00. 4930.00. 4935.00. 4940.00. 4945.00. 4950.00. 4955.00. 4960.00. 4965.00. 4970.00. 4975.00. 4980.00. 4985.00. 4990.00. 4995.00. 5000.00. 5005.00. 5010.00. 5015.00. 5020.00. 5025.00. 5030.00. 5035.00. 5040.00. 5045.00. 5050.00. 5055.00. 5060.00. 5065.00. 5070.00. 5075.00. 5080.00. 5085.00.



## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

At the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916

### RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz:	
Public securities, (book value, \$2,141,524.82) market value .....	\$12,141,524.82
Private securities, (book value, \$22,677,982.10) market value .....	22,677,982.10
Real estate owned .....	1,461,380.09
Mortgages owned .....	447,808.17
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral .....	282,538.86
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral .....	56,878,629.58
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral .....	22,166,433.13
Overdrafts (secured) .....	421.26
Due from approved reserve depositories less amount of offsets .....	54,155,721.98
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not in- cluded in preceding item..	4,916,537.45
Specie .....	12,581,248.20
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks .....	57,250.00
Federal Reserve notes .....	42,700.00
Other cash items .....	120.00
Customers' liability on ac- ceptances (see liabilities, per contra) .....	1,449,999.92
Other assets, viz:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date .....	766,253.66
Accrued interest not en- tered on books at close of business on above date	327,972.94
Advances to trusts (secured)	46,806.84
Total .....	\$190,401,329.00

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock .....	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund .....	15,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	1,517,543.11
Surplus on book values.....	16,449,962.81
Deposits:	
Preferred as follows:	
Due New York State sav- ings banks .....	225,455.29
Other deposits due as exec- utor, administrator, guar- dian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depository	1,033,329.08
Not preferred as follows:	
Deposits subject to check..	123,138,063.12
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days .....	11,680,439.56
Demand certificates of de- posit .....	4,715,421.17
Cashiers' checks outstand- ing, including similar checks of other officers..	12,199.82
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	25,158,302.32
Total deposits .....	\$165,963,210.36
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or author- ized by commercial letters of credit .....	1,449,999.92
Other liabilities, viz:	
Reserves for taxes .....	243,517.19
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date .....	821,433.34
Accrued interest not en- tered on books at close of business on above date	260,392.64
Estimated unearned dis- counts .....	140,212.44
Total .....	\$190,401,329.00

# The Market Place

## RAILROAD LOAN TO CHINA

A contract was signed on the 30th ult. by the Chinese Government and an American company which virtually involves the negotiation here of a loan of more than \$60,000,000 to China. In this contract the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, which is owned jointly by the American International Corporation and the firm of Siems & Carey, railroad builders, of St. Paul, undertakes to construct in China 1500 miles of railroad, on a percentage basis, and takes an option for the construction of 1500 miles more. The money required for the first 1500 miles, something more than \$60,000,000, will be obtained by means of Chinese Government bonds, to be issued in this country by the agency of the American International Corporation, a new company of great strength which is planning trade and industrial undertakings in Russia and other foreign countries. The work is to be done under the direction of George A. Kyle, an American engineer who constructed 600 miles of road in Alaska, and Americans will hold the offices of traffic manager and auditor.

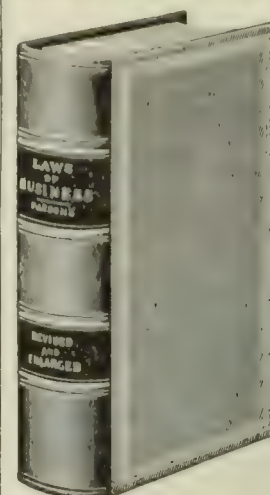
The course of the road has not yet been marked out, but it will not interfere with existing agreements to which foreign governments or banking groups are parties, or lie in the northern provinces affected by the recent treaty with Japan. That country, so far as can be learned, has raised no objection, altho it must have known that a preliminary agreement was signed last May. China has only 6000 miles of road. The contracting company has also undertaken the dredging of the Grand Canal. While the bonds will be issued by the American International Corporation for the Chinese Government, the security is to be exclusively the railroad property. China failed to borrow \$30,000,000 here a short time ago because the money was to be used for what might be called political purposes, and the terms were not sufficiently attractive. The railroad project is in strong hands, however, and success is confidently predicted. It appears to dispose of recent assertions that Japan would insist upon control of all foreign investments or undertakings in China. Probably the rails and rolling stock will be bought here.

Books for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s loan of \$50,000,000 to the city of Paris were open for only one day. The bonds were in great demand, and subscrip-

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Up-to-Date 1916—The book contains also abstracts of All State Laws relating to collection of Debts, Interest, Usury, Deeds, Holidays, Days of Grace, Limitations, Liens, etc. Likewise nearly 300 Approved Forms of Contracts of all kinds, Assignments, Guaranty, Powers of Attorney, Wills, etc.

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## Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By **EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.**  
Literary Editor of The Independent  
Associate in the School of Journalism  
Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 23, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers.—Write to THE INDEPENDENT, 119 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK.

### DIVIDENDS

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

## AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held October 3, 1916, declared a Cash Dividend of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent. on the Preferred stock, a Cash Dividend of two and one-half (2 1/2) per cent. on the Common stock and a Dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2 1/2) shares of Common stock on every one hundred (100) shares of Common stock outstanding, all payable November 1st, 1916. The Transfer Books will close at twelve o'clock noon on October 14, 1916, and will re-open at ten o'clock A. M. on November 1, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

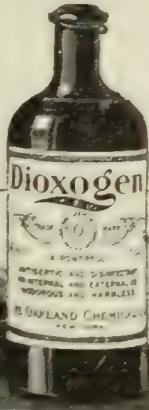


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tions or applications were for more than three times the amount. Applicants must be satisfied with only 30 per cent of the quantities they desired. The offer was made at 98 3/4, and there have been sales at 99 5/8.

## COTTON PRICES

Within a short time the price of cotton has advanced from 13 to 17 cents a pound in the New York market, the government having reduced its crop estimate from 14,266,000 to 11,637,000 bales. The price is very high. One year ago it was less than 12 cents. Planters in the South are now urged to hold their cotton until they can get 20 cents for it. Each state has a Farmers' Union. The presidents of these associations at a recent meeting passed a resolution advising the members to do this. But there can be no effective holding movement without agreement and concerted action. A beginning has been made in South Carolina, where the president of that state's union has issued a call for a holding conference. He says:

Somebody is going to sell cotton before the next crop comes in at 20 cents and up, and why not the man who makes it? With our state warehouses, money at a low rate of interest, and cheap storage and insurance, there should be no reason for the majority of farmers here to depress the market by selling now. The world may be facing a cotton famine. To reap the harvest we must act together. Unorganized we can never bull the market.

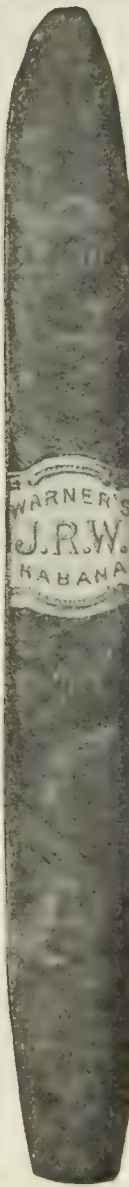
The history of similar projects in the past warrants a prediction that this one will not perceptibly affect the price. Too many planters, tempted by the high figures, will yield and sell. Those who urge them to force the price upward to 20 cents cannot win the approval of the millions of Americans who are now paying high prices for cotton goods.

## THE STOCK MARKET

With a slight reduction of daily share totals, the market for securities has continued to show exceptional activity and breadth. Friday, the 6th, was the twenty-fifth consecutive full day in which more than 1,000,000 shares were sold on the New York Stock Exchange. On that day the upward movement was checked by a decline, due to reports that Ambassador Gerard, who was to arrive at New York on the 10th or 11th, would submit to President Wilson peace propositions suggested by the Kaiser. For some time an average of transactions in fifty representative railway and industrial stocks had shown steady gains, with a slight interruption on September 30 and October 2. For the eight days ending on the 5th the net average addition had been about 3 points. On the 6th a considerable part of this was lost.

Thruout the week the price movement had been irregular and erratic, but with an upward tendency. The government's cotton crop report on Monday, showing the extremely low condition of 56.3, and reducing the yield to 11,637,000 bales, apparently had no effect. In the three days immediately thereafter railroad shares were firm and rising, partly for the reason that the earnings of several companies

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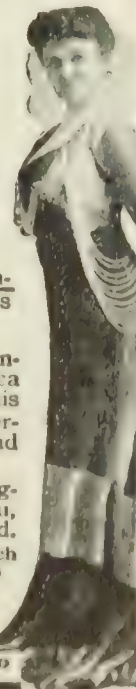
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for August had been published. Comparison was made with August a year ago, when marked improvement began to be seen. The New York Central's gain in net earnings was nearly \$3,000,000, with an addition of \$28,500,000 for the eight months that ended with August. A great increase in gross and net was shown by the Pennsylvania Company's reports. Those who compared the figures with those for the year immediately preceding the war saw a gain of 36 per cent in net. Reports from the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific were not less favorable. On account of these statements, railroad shares were leading the industrials when the reaction took place on the 6th. The average daily business was about 1,170,000 shares.

The report about impending peace overtures did not reach the market until an hour and a half before the close on Friday. It came from bankers whose names were not made known, and had some support in conservative afternoon newspapers, altho telegrams of disapproval, diplomatic or otherwise, from official sources in Washington were published. Some expected that it would be shown that the story had no foundation in fact; others reasoned that recent warnings from London to neutrals against interference in the interest of peace might have been suggested by secret information about the Ambassador's mission. War order stocks declined, and railroad and copper shares followed them in the downward movement. Overtures for peace from Germany would, of course, tend to cut down the profits of munition manufacturers and the railway earnings gained in part by carrying war supplies to our ports for shipment to Europe.

### METALS AND WHEAT

In the iron and steel industry prices are still rising. Additions for several products were made last week. September's output of pig iron was 3,202,000 tons, and the total for twelve months has been 38,400,000. The record for exports was broken in August by the shipment of 598,129 tons of steel manufactures and iron. Since the recent purchase of 448,000,000 pounds of copper by the Allies, at about 27 cents a pound, the price has advanced to 29½ cents. The average for last year was 17½. Something has been added to the rates for several other metals.

In the Chicago market there have been sales of wheat at \$1.60 a bushel. Higher prices for flour, compelling additions to the price of bread or reduction of the size of the loaf, have caused complaint, excited much discussion, and led certain public officers and associations of citizens to seek an embargo forbidding the exportation of wheat. Exports from this country and Canada have recently averaged about 7,500,000 bushels a week, altho we can spare not more than 100,000,000 in the current crop year, and Canada has harvested only 168,000,000 bushels, against last year's yield of 376,000,000.

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## A DEFERRED DIVIDEND RESULT

Commending views exprest in this department in connection with the deferred dividend system of life insurance as timely, because "agents of companies issuing this form are still finding many victims," a reader in Cleveland, Ohio, takes occasion to describe briefly an experience he is just concluding under such a contract with a western company. When his application was taken he was assured, he says, that the estimated surplus was calculated on a conservative basis; and so confident was the agent that the predicted results would be realized, he gave the insured a rate book containing the figures. This was nearly twenty years ago. The policyholder preserved the book with the policy, and, upon remitting his twentieth premium this year, made inquiry of the company as to the amount the dividend would be at maturity of the policy a year later. The company answered that it would be about \$230 per \$1000 of insurance. Its estimate when the application was taken was \$449 per \$1000.

I am without two essential facts here—the insured's age and the amount of his annual premium, but believe I take no risk in asserting that the estimated tontine dividend was predicated upon some actual annual dividend result achieved by that or some other company, and that the policyholder would have received a sum equaling, perhaps exceeding, \$449, if his insurance had been written in one of the leading annual dividend companies. In this case the insured "paid and stayed"; he is supposed to have received his just share of the dividends earned and forfeited by those who died and lapsed; and yet his reward is only half the amount the company conservatively estimated he should have.

R. E. R. Wake Forest, N. C.—United Life and Accident Insurance Company, Concord, N. H., organized April, 1913; began business July, 1914; authorized capital \$500,000; paid-up capital at end of 1915, \$410,000. On January 1, 1916, the financial condition was: admitted assets, \$740,490; total liabilities (including \$410,000 capital), \$459,144; net surplus, \$281,346. In 1915, the premium income aggregated \$43,506; total income, \$143,590, of which \$70,662 was premium on capital. The disbursements were \$11,884 agents' commissions; \$21,273 other agency expenses; \$3,600 claims paid; \$25,924 home office salaries, medical fees, etc.; and \$19,531 other disbursements; total, \$87,236. The board of directors is composed of reputable and responsible persons; the company's investments are high grade; excellence of management reasonable; underwriting methods sound; mortality rate high.



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STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 20th day of September, 1916.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Re: Estate .....	\$1,975,714.19	Capital Stock .....	\$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages .....	4,073,365.71	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (Market Value) .....	4,233,416.35
Loans on Collaterals .....	2,240,943.05	Deposits in Trust .....	32,638,526.74
Bills Receivable .....	10,534,063.38	Life Insurance Fund .....	360,909.42
Cash in Company's Vaults .....	2,800,000.00	Annuity Fund .....	2,432,252.33
Cash on Deposit .....	1,278,914.42	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c. ....	799,529.32
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c. ....	765,418.79		
Bonds and Stocks (Market Value) ....	17,796,215.62		
	\$41,464,635.16		\$41,464,635.16

HENRY PARISH, Chairman of the Board

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### WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Mr. Perley Morse, a widely known New York accountant, author of "The A. B. C. of the Government of the United States," and a corporate member of the National Institute of Efficiency, is calling attention to a number of administrative reforms that would make for greater national efficiency. Special interest and value attach to Mr. Morse's suggestions because of the fact that, thru his organization, he has investigated many of the Departments of our Government, including the Quarantine Station of the State of New York, the New York Public Service Commission (leading into all the Public Service Corporation finance in Greater New York) and the New York State Banking Department. Briefly, Mr. Morse contends that the Federal Government has not kept up with the development of modern business methods. "Where private business has been built up by the application of scientific methods, getting a dollar's worth for every dollar expended, the Government is pottering along in much the same way as a country storekeeper." It is haphazard, spending more than it should here, and exercising false economy there. It will stretch a public work over half a dozen years or more that should be done in two years; it uses obsolete tools and buildings at great cost, and buys articles of great value, such as guns and warships, without providing for their maintenance, upkeep and obsolescence. An article is simply bought, and when it is worn out another is bought, no system existing by which the real value of the article—its cost minus depreciation—can be ascertained at any given time.

The departments overlap and duplicate services. All need much the same kind of supplies, and each buys its own in spite of the enormous cost of maintaining various sets of officials. This work might well be combined in one bureau—note the buying economy of the chain stores. Superannuated employees should be retired on pensions, instead of clogging the departments with them, and the standards of the private corporations should be brought in. There are now too many employees and too many sinecures—some do not earn their pay and others are underpaid. Positions which are rewards for political services and which carry with them no duties should be abolished; skill and competence should be the factors determining the appointment. The Government should get money's worth for the people by abolishing useless army posts and navy yards.

Much good would be done, Mr. Morse believes, if the powers and duties of the Comptroller of the Currency were extended so that in this office would be kept general books of account, showing the entire assets and liabilities of the Government and the

entire receipts and expenditures, with a controlling account with each Government Department, which should be kept in balance with the books of these departments. The Comptroller's Office should audit continuously all the departmental accounts of the entire Government and render reports that could be used by Congress as a basis for making up budgets for the ensuing year.

### CHEMISTRY THAT PAYS

The attitude of American industry toward chemical research has been one of immediate expediency. The future has been expected to take care of itself, and it is only since the war that people have begun to perceive the relation of scientific research to industrial prosperity. All the more important and interesting, therefore, is the work that is being done at the Mellon Institute, attached to the University of Pittsburgh, whose activities are attractively set forth by Mr. Garet Garrett in a recent article in the *New York Tribune*. The Institute offers to a manufacturer the opportunity of simply and cheaply endowing intensive chemical research in his own exclusive benefit.

There are now more than forty five fellowships and a corresponding number of problems awaiting solution. One laboratory is seeking a formula for perfect bread; another treats phosphate rock to obtain a commercially feasible formula for chemical fertilizer; linoleum that will neither stretch

nor shrink is the aim of a third. Others are at work on dental cement, chewing gum, varnish, acetylene gas, candy. There is a chemist running a miniature steam laundry for the purpose of finding whether there is ground for the complaint that clothes steam laundered go to pieces faster than when washed by hand; nearby a valuable formula for aspirin has been discovered. Everywhere, save in the department of "pure chemistry," existing knowledge is being applied to practical problems, and the results should do much to stimulate commercial efficiency.

### OUR NATIONAL PARKS

The National Institute of Efficiency has been able to arrange for each of its members to receive a copy of the recently published *National Parks Portfolio*. Issued by the Department of the Interior with the object of spreading exact and comprehensive knowledge concerning the great natural "playgrounds" at the disposal of Americans, the *Portfolio* is incidentally a profusely illustrated and peculiarly attractive volume. Evidence is already at hand that the members of the Institute are finding the *Portfolio* not only a valuable book of reference along the line of more efficient nationalism, but also a source of great pleasure by reason of its many delightful reproductions and equally vivid descriptions.

### AFTER THE WAR

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, provided a striking stimulus to national efficiency in an address which he recently gave before the Ohio Banks Association. It is a mistake, he said in effect, to imagine that Europe is being altogether devastated by the war. Under the stress of the struggle she is reorganizing her industries. France, which has been preëminently the land of small-scale, highly individualized production, is applying American systems of manufacture to secure large-scale production. England, industrially the land of yesterday, has been compelled to make thirty years of industrial progress in as many months. Germany, efficient as she was, will emerge from the war, whatever the military outcome, years ahead of the Germany of 1914. "Almost before we know it we shall find a new Europe competing against us with war-sharpened brains and war-sharpened muscles." Discussing the relation of the banker to American trade development, Mr. Hurley said the United States was almost without foreign trade banks, while England alone has fifty-seven overseas banks, with a greater capital and surplus than that of her domestic banks, with their 8000 branches. In this connection it is noteworthy that at least one New York bank is endeavoring to stimulate, in coöperation with Columbia University, the training of young men for service in foreign fields.



Photograph by Oliver Lippincott

FOR FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY

Mr. Perley Morse sees many leaks in the Government's money-spending



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By Edwin E. Slosson	

## J U S T   A   W O R D

Along with the bulletins of battles and the hints of peace comes discussion of the important problem of trade adjustments after the war. In an article soon to be published in The Independent, James Davenport Whelpley, author of *The Trade of the World* and *American Public Opinion*, asks the significant question, "Can Europe Scrap Economic Law?"

In the national hothouse of new ideas, the city where government reforms are tried out with all the enthusiasm of a Broadway manager for a new star, two kinds of progress—woman suffrage and commission form of government—have united to make "A City Mother" of Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, who will be introduced to Independent readers in an early issue. But we won't torture your curiosity until that time. The city is Los Angeles.

Presidential elections and submarine issues are well enough in their way, but even the conscientious voter has his "sporting tendencies." With the world series out of the way, football takes first place. What Yale will do to Harvard—but perhaps you put it the other way—can only be forecast from a study of the numerous college teams and the games they are now playing. Herbert Reed, an authority on college football, will discuss the season's prospects in the next issue of The Independent.

## R E M A R K A B L E   R E M A R K S

ED. HOWE—I don't care for the Boy Scouts.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES—I deplore feminist agitation.  
THEODORE P. SHONIS—We are thru with the union.  
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX—What will the superwoman be?  
THOMAS A. EDISON—Neutrality is a mighty trying policy.  
GERTRUDE ATHERTON—American women hate carrying things.  
DR. T. B. HYSLOP—The insane artist is usually in dead earnest.  
AUGUSTUS THOMAS—Why are there so many bad plays in America?  
SECRETARY REDFIELD—Many scales of provincialism have fallen from our eyes.

PERCY MACKAYE—Self-sacrifice in itself is not necessarily a noble or useful quality.  
MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON—I have to apologize for the way Maine has been acting.  
DAVID BELASCO—It is much easier to appeal to audiences thru their senses than thru their intellects.  
LORD DERBY—I wish I could pick one of my horses as a winner with the certainty of victory for the Allies.  
MICHAEL MONAHAN—Der Tag—The Day—has now prolonged itself into the third year. What of the night?  
GENERAL MALLETERRE—The victory of the Marne was an event which, from a military standpoint, is without precedent in history.  
VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—The issue is whether or not Theodore will be able on March 4 next to start for Berlin by way of Mexico.  
KAISER WILLIAM—My life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.  
ALFRED NOYES—There is a sense in which New England is more English than anything in our own Celt-complicated United Kingdom.  
NORMAN HAPGOOD—The most creative and eminent college president of our time, Charles William Eliot, has come out powerfully for the President.

## O L D   W O R L D   F R A G M E N T S

The world was astonished at the continuous delays in the final rupture between Germany and Italy. One of the contributory causes might have been the fact that the Kaiser and his former university chum and present foreign secretary, von Jagow, are two of the largest shareholders in the Italian mercury mines of Monte Amiata.  
We still remember General von Bernhardi's slogan, "World Dominion or Downfall." A prominent French economist, Ernest Sosa, in his "La Vérité sur la Guerre" (The Truth About the War) proves statistically that Germany had practically conquered the European markets. Her enormous and ever-growing overproduction imperiously demanded new capital and new fields. She was near suffocation and had to unbutton her collar.  
Neither China nor Japan has a very developed musical life; even large cities such as Kobe, Peking, Hongkong and Han Kow are satisfied with occasional concerts under the direction of native dilettanti. Tientsin and Yokohama are exceptions. In both cities German musicians occupy leading positions. They are also represented on the teaching staff of the Conservatory of Music in Tokio, and the city bandmaster of Shanghai hails from the Fatherland.  
The war with Japan has curtailed to some degree the musical activity of the German artists, altho as a general proposition the Germans residing in Japan hardly are aware of the "state of war" officially existing between the two countries. Even members of the English Embassy used to attend German concerts and the German music professors continue to draw their salaries from the Japanese Government in spite of the patriotic recriminations of their countrymen in the old country.  
In 1492 the Jews were expelled from Spain, taking refuge in northern Africa and other parts of the Turkish Empire. A good third of the present inhabitants of Salonica are descendants of those refugees. They still speak Spanish among themselves. There is a movement on foot in Spain in behalf of a Jewish resettlement. The appointment of Dr. Yahuda to the chair of Jewish history and rabbinical literature at the principal university of Spain and his audience with King Alfonso bear a really romantic character.





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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## WHERE DO THE PEOPLE COME IN?

**N**EW YORK CITY'S "milk strike" is ended. The milk distributors have capitulated. The farmers are to get a cent more a quart for their milk for the next six months. Ultimately, of course, the public will pay the extra cent. For that is its chief function and privilege as "ultimate consumer."

For several weeks now the people of New York and surrounding towns have been sadly inconvenienced by the stoppage of a good share of their usual milk supply. The inconvenience has among the poor—who are wont to get the heaviest blows from any dislocation of industrial and commercial processes—risen to the point of actual suffering.

It was not a "strike" at all. It was a refusal on the part of an organized group of milk producers to sell their milk except at an advanced price. This action met head-on the counter refusal of the companies who distribute the milk from door to door to pay the increased price. There are three great milk companies in New York that dominate the distributing business. It does not appear, so far as we are aware, that they acted in combination against the demands of the farmers. But for several weeks they continued to take the *same* action; and when one company finally yielded, the others did the same immediately. They were in effect allies, even tho there were no articles of agreement between them.

The public stood by, helpless, and suffered while two groups in the community fought out their commercial differences. The situation was precisely similar to that which occurs when an industrial strike takes place, with business man and farmer taking the place of employer and workingman.

In both cases the method of settling the dispute is intolerable.

The interests of no group in the community are more important than the public interest. The well-being of all should never be permitted to suffer because some special portion of the whole is seeking its own well-being in its own way. The public should never be put in the position of the "innocent bystander" at a street fight, who often receives the severest injuries.

The welfare of the people is paramount. Of course, farmers are people as well as tillers of the soil and herders of cattle. Of course, also—tho it takes a little more temerity to assert it—the managers and stockholders of milk companies are people as well as distributors of a necessity of life. So their welfare cannot be ignored, if

we would. But, after all, there are more people who are consumers of milk than people who produce it and distribute it. It is their welfare that must be the community's first and highest thought.

The problem, then, is to find some method of settling disputes between producers and distributors of the necessities of life that does not cause the public inconvenience and suffering. The community, whether it be the city, the state, or the nation, must compel the disputants to settle their differences peaceably. It must make it its business to see that the producer obtains justice while the distributor does not suffer injustice, just as it must see in the industrial field that the workingman obtains justice while the employer does not suffer injustice.

The state in the past has attempted to look after the well-being of the people by discouraging organization among all kinds of business interests. It might as well have tried to discourage the rising of the sun. Before the irresistible tendency of the age toward concentration and combination the regulative force of competition stands powerless to perform its time-honored function of conserving the public interest.

Business men will unite when their own interests point the way; laboring men will unite when they see good for themselves in that direction; farmers will unite when they believe they will prosper better if they do. Legal prohibitions against combination and coöperation are futile. They ought to be futile. For coöperation is a finer thing than competition. It is better for men to work together than to fight each other.

What is needed is to recognize the value of coöperation and encourage it; but at the same time to regulate and control it. Just as the public interest is the highest, the public power is the greatest. The people can compel any section of the community to deal justly and act fairly if they are willing to make the effort. The next great public problem is to work out the means by which organized groups of individuals, whether they represent labor and capital, or production and distribution, or merely rival interests in a single field, shall be compelled to settle their differences peaceably, to accord justice to each other, and to observe the rights of the people. It is not a simple or an easy problem; few vital problems are. But if the solution of the problem is not found, the tendency toward government ownership and operation of all sorts of indispensable businesses will be rapidly accelerated.



## MUDDLING THRU THE MAILS

THE British censorship of neutral mails has fortunately its amusing as well as its annoying side. The people of the Danish West Indies are naturally anxious to hear from the mother country now that the question of their sale to the United States is in the balance, but they have to wait for their mail, even when shipped by Danish vessels, until the British censors have read it over. They would not mind the delay so much if the censors had cleaner hands and neater ways. Three of the missing mails from Denmark that had been taken by the British from the Danish liners "Frederick VIII" and "Hellig Olav" turned up eventually but in a state described by the *St. Thomae Tidende* as follows:

The original tidily arranged letter-bundles had naturally been taken apart and each letter opened, and as the task of rearranging them must evidently have proved too onerous, or perhaps it was only to "save time," anyhow the letters, etc., in utter confusion were chucked back—dirty, torn, and oil-smeared. The mail presented the appearance of having been handled by people "who didn't know the difference between a monkey and a cabbagehead."

This was not amusing, but the islanders did have a laugh when they found that a bag carefully labeled *A réexpédier sans retard*, contained a heap of old Danish newspapers and more than a hundred letters from Portugal for Holland! The poor censor must have a hard time of it, reading everybody's letters in all languages for hidden meanings, but he should be reminded that mail to be despatched promptly from Lisbon to Amsterdam ought not to be sent via the West Indies.

## THE EUROPEAN POLICY OF AMERICAN PARTIES

A REVIEW of the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties since the formation of the former show that their concern with European affairs has been greater than is sometimes assumed.

No question of foreign policy has yet been made the dominant issue on which the election turned, as has often been the case in England, but almost every platform has contained some reference to such questions, and declarations of sympathy with oppressed peoples, for instance the Cubans, Mexicans, Irish, Boers, Armenians, and Jews, are not uncommon.

Beginning our survey in 1856 we find the Democrats advocating an aggressive policy of expansion in the Gulf of Mexico and the Republicans bitterly opposing. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, was one of the three authors of the Ostend Manifesto, which declared that if Spain refused to sell Cuba the United States ought to seize it. But this is more a question of Pan-American than European policy, so we will leave it out of the present survey. The Democratic platform of 1856 declares "in favor of free seas and progressive free trade thruout the world" and calls upon the American people "by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example."

In the elections of 1860 and 1864 slavery and secession absorbed the attention, but in 1868 both parties had strong planks in favor of maintaining the right of nationalization against Great Britain and other European powers. In 1872 the Republicans congratulate themselves on "the doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—'once a subject always a subject'—having at last thru the efforts of the Re-

publican party been abandoned." But the Republicans were premature in congratulating themselves on settling the question of citizenship, for almost every later platform takes it up and the present war has shown that the European powers are by no means ready to concede the American contention.

The foreign plank in the Democratic platform for 1872 is a model of meaninglessness, hard to match even in American political literature, and one wonders if it could have been written by Greeley, the presidential candidate:

We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

The Democratic platform of 1884, on which Cleveland ran, arraigns the Republicans for their pro-British policy in the following vigorous fashion:

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking, and on the point of outstripping, that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy—despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climate, and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace—that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world.

In 1888 the Republicans, being then the outsiders, accuse the administration of being pro-British and denounce "its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports." The Democrats offset this by declaring their "sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland."

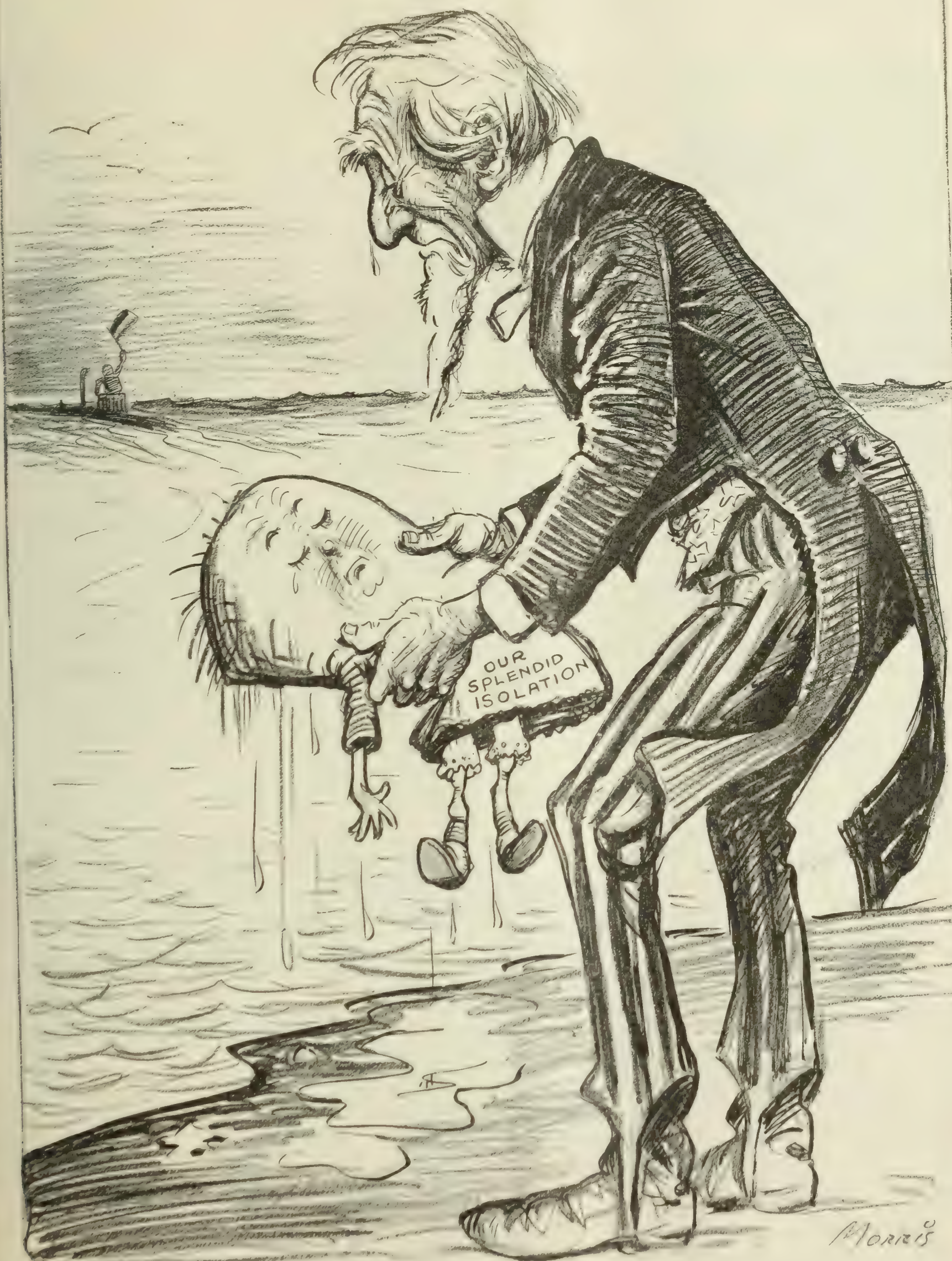
By 1892 the Democrats had extended their sympathies beyond Ireland to Russia:

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience' sake—and, in the spirit of the founders of our government, we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

The Republican platform of 1892 also expresses, tho in briefer fashion, its sympathy with Irish home rule and its protest against the Russian persecution of the Jews.

In 1896, when Bryan ran for the first time, the Democratic platform denounces gold monometalism as "a British policy" that has "brought other nations into financial servitude to London" and threatens to over-





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

ANOTHER INNOCENT SLAUGHTERED

Morris



throw the political independence proclaimed in 1776. The Republican platform of that year favors the acquisition of Danish and Hawaiian islands and gives the Monroe Doctrine an unprecedented extension northward as follows:

We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

The Republican platform of 1896 also contained the following Armenian plank:

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

In 1900 the two parties differed about the Filipinos but agreed about the Boers. The Democratic plank reads as follows:

We especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa. Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all freemen everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

While the Democrats in 1900 accused President McKinley of an "ill-concealed alliance with England," the Republicans commended him for "releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa," which we had ruled in partnership with Germany and England. The Boer plank of the Republican platform is similar in purport but, as we should expect, expressed in different language:

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republic. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

The platforms of 1904, 1908 and 1912 are silent on the relations of the United States with the European powers except for the repeated insistence upon the right of expatriation and the protection of American citizens abroad without regard to race, religion or previous political allegiance. Both parties approved of the abrogation of the treaty with Russia because that country refused equality of treatment to Americanized Jews. It is interesting to note that the platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected stated that:

The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them thruout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

The platforms of the present campaign are familiar or at least accessible to all, so we need not quote them. They inevitably devote more space to foreign affairs than all the preceding platforms put together, but they are less outspoken and specific than formerly in their

references to European issues, evidently because it is realized that such expressions of sympathy and partisanship as used to be indulged in with impunity would now be taken seriously.

A study of these thirty-two party platforms, expressing as they do what have been regarded during the last sixty years as the most important political issues of the times, shows that on the whole European affairs have not interested the American people sufficiently to formulate a settled foreign policy or to make a decided difference between the parties. On such questions as the Monroe Doctrine, American citizenship and the freedom of the sea, both parties have agreed. Whenever the American people have been stirred by tales of persecution and oppression it has been, as we have seen, almost a matter of chance which party has been the first to voice their indignation. Neither party expected its candidates, if elected, to take any action in such cases, except perhaps the filing of a paper protest, for the tradition of non-interference with the other hemisphere is deeply embedded in the American mind. In regard to our relations with other American countries the case is different. On such questions the parties have been more clearly differentiated and traces of a distinct—tho not always a consistent—party policy are discernible.

## THE REFORMATION QUADRI-CENTENNIAL

THE four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation is to be appropriately celebrated next year. On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther nailed to the door of the Wittenberg Church his ninety-five theses, around which there soon flared up the fires of religious revolt which had been smoldering for some time. This act is rightly regarded as the most central and significant occurrence in the Reformation struggle. It has been wisely chosen, therefore, as the determining date for this quadri-centennial celebration.

Already preparations are being made by many churches and societies to observe the occasion in a fitting way. The Lutheran churches are naturally the leaders, but they will find enthusiastic coöperation in all communions, and even outside of church organizations. For the Protestant Reformation has touched all sides of Western civilization and affected deeply the course of its thought, its government and social structure.

In the history of religion the Reformation must be regarded as one of the three great epoch-making movements that have made Christianity what it is. The fundamental achievements of the Prophets, the work of Jesus and his immediate followers, and the revolutionary forces of the sixteenth century have given us our moral conception of God, our ideals of a kingdom of righteousness and peace on earth, and the sovereign responsibility of the individual conscience and the right of approach to God. We are beginning to understand more fully the depth and extent of that revolution, which, four hundred years ago, seemed to be little more than a local revolt against the unfortunate abuses of ecclesiastical authority. The influence of the Reformation is slowly permeating the most divergent forms of church life and organization, and is not even confined to Christianity. A restudy of its elements, its power and significance at this time will have a splendid effect upon our grasp of Christian essentials and our enthusiasm for religious ideals.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The New Submarine Situation

Altho the "U-53" has left the neighborhood of Nantucket for parts unknown, it has left behind it a very complicated international question. No new sinkings of merchantmen have occurred after the exploits of the first day, and the number of ships reported as lost may even be reduced by one, since the "Kingstonian," reported sunk, has come safely to port. Nevertheless, much Allied and neutral shipping has been held up to await an escort of British cruisers or other assurances of safety. It is probable, in spite of some conflicting stories, that due warning was given in the case of every ship sunk by the "U-53"; at any rate, the safety of crews and passengers was secured. On the other hand, it is a very great inconvenience to have submarine warfare carried so near the American coast, and the possibility is ever present that American lives may be lost if the present attacks continue, even if the passengers are allowed to take to boats, and a new crisis arise between this country and Germany. The Allies, on the other hand, are urging that German submarines be forbidden to visit neutral ports except to be interned.

In reply to a memorandum from the Allied governments asking neutral governments not to show hospitality to submarines and pointing out the danger that a neutral submarine might at some time be confounded with a belligerent, Secretary Lansing replied in a note dated August 31:

The Government of the United States has received the identical memoranda of the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan in which neutral governments are exhorted "to take efficacious

measures tending to prevent belligerent submarines, regardless of their use, to avail themselves of neutral waters, roadsteads and harbors." These governments point out the facility possessed by such craft to avoid supervision or surveillance or determination of their national character and their power "to do injury that is inherent in their very nature," as well as the "additional facilities" afforded by having at their disposal places where they can rest and replenish their supplies. Apparently on these grounds, the Allied governments hold that "submarine vessels must be excluded from the benefit of the rules heretofore accepted under international law regarding the admission and sojourn of war and merchant vessels in neutral waters, roadsteads or harbors; any submarine of a belligerent that enters a neutral harbor must be held there," and therefore the Allied governments "warn neutral powers of the great danger to neutral submarines attending the navigation of waters visited by the submarines of belligerents."

In reply the Government of the United States must express its surprise that there appears to be an endeavor of the Allied powers to determine the rule of action governing what they regard as a "novel situation" in respect to the use of submarines in time of war, and to enforce a compliance of that rule, at least in part, by warning neutral powers of the great danger to their submarines in waters that may be visited by belligerent submarines. In the opinion of the Government of the United States, the Allied powers have not set forth any circumstance, nor is the Government of the United States at present aware of any circumstances concerning the use of war or merchant submarines which would render the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them. In view of this fact, and of the notice and warning of the Allied powers announced in their memoranda under acknowledgment, it is incumbent upon the Government of the United States to notify the governments of France, Great Britain, Russia and Japan that, so far as the treatment of either war or merchant submarines in American waters is concerned, the Government of the United States reserves its liberty of action in all respects and will treat such vessels as, in its opinion, becomes the action of a power



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## A CHAMPION IN HER TEENS

Miss Alexa Stirling, of Atlanta, Georgia, won the national woman's golf title at Boston last week. Like Bobby Jones, who at fourteen provided the sensation of this year's national amateur championship, Miss Stirling was taught her golf by Stewart Maiden, now a professional in Atlanta, and once "the prettiest golfer in all Scotland."

which may be said to have taken the first steps toward establishing the principles of neutrality, and which for over a century has maintained those principles in the traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality in which they were conceived.

In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States, the Government of the United States announces to the Allied powers that it holds it to be the duty of belligerent powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality, and that responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines on account of the neglect of a belligerent to so distinguish between these classes of submarines must rest entirely upon the negligent power.

**What Hughes Would Have Done** In a speech delivered at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 12, Mr. Hughes made the most definite and significant statement upon the relations between the United States and Germany which he has yet given to the public. On many occasions Mr. Hughes had denounced President Wilson for his weakness in handling the question raised by the German submarine policy, but neglected to state, save in general terms, what he would have done in the President's place. Typical of these earlier pronouncements on the submarine issue, is the following extract from a campaign address at Philadelphia on October 9:

I repeat what I said in my speech of acceptance that had this government left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position. I am confident that there would have been no destruction of



THE WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS FOR HUGHES MEET A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION

The Women's Hughes Campaign, having not had clear sailing by any means. The speakers, most of them who experienced some severe opposition at many meetings, and they have had to come out with demonstrations like this parade at Chicago, in which women were earnestly expected to





© International Film

## THE END OF A FRIGATE

The "Franklin" burned at Eastport, Maine, by a salvage company. The copper in her was about all she had left that was of any present value

American lives by the sinking of the "Lusitania."

Unfortunately, such a statement left open to question just what Mr. Hughes himself meant by "strict accountability," and gave some support to the charges of persons politically unfriendly to Mr. Hughes that he was striving to hold the support of the German-Americans by deliberate vagueness of statement.

One of the Republican candidate's eight thousand auditors in Louisville evidently had this opinion. He inquired of Mr. Hughes what he would have done about the "Lusitania." Promptly and without evasion, Mr. Hughes replied that he would have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany if the German Government had disregarded the protest that he would have made when the "Lusitania" warning was first printed in the papers. Mr. Hughes answered the heckler in the following words:

I have said that I would have had the State Department equipped so as to command the respect of the world at the outset of the administration, and, next, I would have so conducted affairs in Mexico as to show that our words meant peace and good-will, the protection, at all events, of the lives and property of American citizens; and next—and next—when I said "strict accountability" every nation would have known that that was meant; and, further, when notice was published with respect to the action (the action threatened), I would have made it known in terms un-

equivocal and unmistakable, that we should not tolerate a continuance of friendly relations thru the ordinary diplomatic channels if that action were taken, and the "Lusitania" would never have been sunk.

**The President's** President Wilson has adopted one of the policies of the porch campaign. Large delegations from different states or from different groups of the community are visiting his home at Shadow Lawn to hear him on the issues of the day; while his opponent, Mr. Hughes, is repeating the tactics of Mr. Bryan in 1896 and is going to the highways and the hedges to compel the voters to come in. Mr. Wilson address his largest audience on Saturday, when three or four thousand Pennsylvanians gathered on the lawn. Mr. Wilson repeated the familiar accusation that the Republican party was still controlled by the reactionary Old Guard, both in the nation and in the State of Pennsylvania; pointed out that "a tolerably good new constitution" was defeated by an unprecedented majority in New York State because the voters distrusted the Republican leaders who had framed it; pleaded for a "final league of nations" which will confront an offending nation with the combined power of the rest of the world, and urged the voters to elect a Democratic Congress as the only way to make his next administra-

tion effective. His tribute to the present Congress is worth quoting:

There is something quite as important as the choice of a Chief Magistrate. I want you to remember that the real sources of action and the real machinery of obstruction is in Congress, not in the presidency. Do you suppose that anything could have been accomplished in the last three and a half years if there had not been a determined and willing majority in the Congress?

I have not led these gentlemen; I have gone forward with them. I call your attention to the fact that there is nowhere recorded a single Wilson policy. Everything that I have asked that Congress to do was written in the pledges of the party itself. And the only power I have exercised is the power of cooperation, the power that all men exercise when insisting upon the obvious duties of a great hour, when men take heart to do a great thing.

**The Last of the Progressives** On Saturday, October 14, John M. Parker accepted the Progressive nomination for the office of Vice-President. He virtually admitted that owing to the action of the party leaders in endorsing the Republican ticket his candidacy was little more than a farce. There are only half a dozen states in the union where Progressive electors appear on the ballot independently of other party tickets, and every attempt of the anti-fusionist Progressives to obtain a full national ticket has failed. Mr. Parker himself has abandoned the attempt to find a Progressive standard bearer to whom he could give his allegiance and urges his fellow partisans to support the candidacy of President Wilson. His speech of acceptance was equally divided between a vitriolic attack upon Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Perkins and other Progressives who are now working with the Republicans, and a eulogy upon the progressive administration of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Parker has promised to stump the country for the Democratic candidate. He said in part:

True Progressives have lived up to their slogan "Pass Prosperity Around," and as an earnest, ardent Progressive I offer another slogan for 1916, "Leave Well Enough Alone." Feeling as I do, in every state where we have a ticket I urge every Progressive to step up like a man and vote it, and in those states where we have been betrayed by former leaders and by those who weakly carry out their orders, I appeal to every thinking man and woman interested in the material welfare of our country, devoted to their family and their future, to vote their honest convictions, and support Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States.

**Mexican Questions** The Joint Commission now engaged in unraveling the tangled affairs of Mexico has as yet reached no definite conclusions. It is conceded that American troops will soon be withdrawn from Mexico unless fresh outrages necessitate longer occupation of the country, but the American government will probably not take this action until more definite assurances have been received as to the future security of the American border. At present the American and the Carranzista troops are cordially cooperating to put down the Villista insurgents in northern Mexico, and it is believed that as soon as the American



troops are withdrawn their place will be gradually filled by Mexicans and the border will thus be still carefully policed. The Mexican government has requested financial assistance from the United States to help support the cost of the frontier patrol, but it is not probable that this demand will be granted. Villa is said to be now concentrating his forces in the Mexican state of Chihuahua for an advance northward thru the town of Madera. Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate, assures the American government that the Carranza government is in no danger either from the Villista bandits or revolutionary conspiracies in other quarters.

**Riots in Bayonne** The industrial trouble center of the United States shifted last week from New York City, where the threatened strike on the Hudson River tunnel cars has been composed and where traffic on the elevated, subway and surface lines is rapidly approaching normal, to Bayonne, New Jersey. In that important industrial center some eleven thousand workingmen employed by the Standard Oil Company and various subsidiary corporations are on strike for higher wages; including in this number some who would work but are prevented from doing so because of the shutting down of the plants where they are employed. To call the strike disorderly would be a ludicrous understatement; there have been a number of pitched battles between the police and the strikers, resulting in the death of several persons and the injury of many. The city authorities are now thought to have the situation under control, but for a time it seemed that the mob might gain the upper hand and establish a reign of terror thruout the industrial districts of Bayonne.



(C) American Press

AMBASSADOR AND MRS. GERARD

They have just come back to this country for a much needed vacation from strenuous diplomatic duties in Berlin. Rumors that they bring information for peace negotiations disturbed Wall Street

The first victim was, as usual, an innocent bystander. On October 12, a Polish girl, Sophie Torack, was killed by a stray shot while watching a riot from the window of her home. On the following day Isador Nalitsky, a young lawyer, and on Friday Jacob Grauf, an ex-soldier, were accidentally killed. The number of strikers sent to the hospital with serious injuries was considerable, and several of them may die of the wounds they have received. The police, exasperated by assaults upon members of the force, used their clubs and revolvers with great freedom, dispersing crowds, clearing the streets,

and forcing strikers to go indoors. Both the strikers and the police raided the saloons, tho with different motives, the strikers out for general pillage and the police desirous to arrest saloon keepers who kept their places open in violation of the law. The local authorities did not invoke the aid of the sheriff or the militia. On Monday a thousand men employed by the Pacific Borax Company returned to work at an increase in pay of twelve and one-half per cent for those who had earned less than three dollars a day, and seven and one-half per cent for those who had earned more. This defection from the ranks of the strikers was offset by the news that eighteen hundred men employed at the Bayway plant of the Standard Oil Company in Elizabeth, New Jersey, had struck on Saturday in sympathy with the Bayonne strikers.



International Film

WHEN THE DUTCH CAME OVER THE RARITAN

Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, is a century and a half old, and has been celebrating its cent in approved academic style with a pageant of town and gown history. This picture shows the Dutch settlers of New Brunswick being ferried over the Raritan in the picturesque and unapproachably tidy costumes that first settlers always wear

**The End of the Milk Strike** The milk famine no longer threatens New York City and its neighbor towns. The Dairymen's League has won as decisive a victory over the distributing companies as the railroad brotherhoods won over the railroads a few weeks ago, and for much the same reason, the ability of the strikers to put great pressure upon the general public. Since the first of October over eleven million quarts of milk have been withheld from consumers, at a loss to the dairymen of more than half a million dollars. Most of this milk has or will come indirectly to the market as butter or cheese; many quarts were simply poured on the ground to get rid of it. It is believed that the increase in the wholesale price of 45 cents a hundred-weight of milk will force all distributing companies to make a concerted rise in the retail price. The distributing companies, already operating on a small margin of profit for most grades of milk, will not only have to pay the





Paul Thompson

#### THE HONORABLE MR. ASQUITH IN THE MOVIES

The proposal to film the British Cabinet in session horrified England, and the plan was abandoned as an unforgivably undignified proceeding. But the tender prejudices of the British public were not outraged by the photographing of the ministers one by one, and most of them have now been "released" to the cinemas of the United Kingdom.

farmers more, but make up their heavy losses during the strike, and the public must therefore pay the bill.

Ever since October 6 the daily shortage of milk has decreased, but this was due less to an increase in the amount of "non-union" milk reaching market, than to successive capitulations of the small milk dealers. On Friday night representatives of the chief milk companies, except Borden's, agreed to the advance asked by the dairymen. They refused to sign a definite contract but made a gentlemen's agreement not to alter the new schedule of prices for a period of six months. A committee of five, consisting of two representatives of the dairy farmers, two of the milk dealers and a fifth member to be agreed upon, will, however, determine by investigation whether the price fixed by the agreement should be altered during any way for the last three months, January, February and March. On Saturday the Borden Company accepted the gentlemen's agreement and the strike was formally over. It required a day or two longer, however, to bring the milk supply back to its normal condition. It is said that the greatest fear of the dealers at present is an oversupply of milk at the new high prices which may leave a surplus for them to dispose of at a retail price that would allow them no profit.

#### British Censorship of Neutral Mails

In a note dated October 12 the British and French Governments return a polite refusal to the American protest of May 24 in which Secretary Lansing declared that the

Allies were guilty of "lawless practices" and exercising "an illegal jurisdiction" in holding up neutral mails and that "only a radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government." The Allied governments argue that Germany has made an improper use of the neutral mails to cover hostile correspondence and that it is impossible to examine the mails on high seas so the ships are brought into British ports for that purpose. As for the ships that "voluntarily" call at British ports, they come under the British censorship as a matter of course.

Since the American government called attention to the fact that the Hague Convention of 1907 prohibits interference with non-contraband commerce and mails the Allied governments point out that the Hague Convention has not been signed or ratified by six of the belligerent powers (Bulgaria, Italy, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia and Turkey), and so is not obligatory on any of the belligerents.

The American note cited the practise of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and France in former wars in favor of its contention. These cases are considered in the Anglo-French note an evidence in rebuttal adduced. The practise of suppressing money orders and even lists of money orders sent to Germany is justified on the ground that it prevents the enemy from receiving financial aid. The note calls attention to the fact that Germany has not merely seized mail but has sent it to the bottom, ship and all.

**Peace Talk in the Reichstag** The week's session of the Reichstag was distinguished by a more outspoken advocacy of peace by representatives of various parties than had been hitherto voiced in the German parliament. Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, spoke as follows:

Since Briand and Lloyd George have preached war until the bitter end the Chancellor is unable to talk peace. But we are free to do so. The nations want peace. If the contrary be said in any country, then it is absolutely untrue.

The French nation is kept ignorant by censorial prohibition of the fact that it could see its country as well as Belgium still free today of German troops without shedding one more drop of blood and without losing one more square foot of soil. What do these nations still fight for? That the French shall stay in France, that the Belgians shall stay in Belgium, that the Germans shall stay in Germany. This is the main basis upon which the coming peace will be constructed.

Dr. David, another Socialist, spoke in favor of a system of universal arbitration:

We hold that war is no adequate means of deciding disputes between nations. Legal forms must be created to dispose of such differences. Slandering reports have been circulated abroad that Germany declines such legal forms. We therefore greeted with joyful shouts the Chancellor's indorsement in his last speech of the idea of arbitration. If all civilized humanity shall adopt these views wars like the present one will be avoided and we can say in truth "Peace on earth."

Dr. David and also Dr. Friedrich Haumann, the author of the "Central Europe" scheme of reconstruction, reviewed the diplomatic negotiations preceding the war in order to prove that Russia and England were to blame for the war. They stated that on July 30 an agreement had been reached between the German Ambassador at London and Sir Edward Grey by which the war might have been averted. The German Chancellor had secured a promise from Austria to stop the advance against Belgrade until the powers could consider the Serbian question and the German Emperor had telegraphed to the King of England confirming this agreement when Russia's mobilization precipitated the war. England's guilt, according to speakers in the Reichstag, was that she did not hold back Russia as Germany did Austria.

Hugo Haase, Radical Socialist, said:

Millions are looking to the Reichstag for a glimmer of peace. We see everywhere an undecided battle. We wish to save what is possible from the wreck of international law. Our dream of domination in this war will never be realized. An agreement must be sought without hesitation in order to save the people from the worst.

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, expressed his agreement with the Socialists as to the objects of the war but said:

We must have territorial integrity, political independence and free economic evolution for Germany, but what we conquered at the cost of our blood we will hold as long as necessary in order to assure the future of the German nation.

In the British Parliament on the same day Sir William Byles and Colonel Outhwaite attempted to speak in favor of opening peace negotiations but were howled down.



The Conquest of the Carso

Since the capture of the city of Görz, or as we should call it, since it has passed into Italian hands, Gorizia, the Italians have not undertaken any important operations, altho it was, of course, expected that they would renew their effort to reach Triest as soon as they had recuperated and made the necessary preparations. The date selected for this offensive was, it seems, about the first of November, but General Cadorna anticipated it by at least a fortnight in order to divert the Austrian troops from their invasion of Rumania. The Italian attack was launched on October 11 and appears to have taken the Austrians by surprize or at least unprepared, for the Italians report the capture of over six thousand prisoners in a single day. The Austrians claim to have taken 2700 Italians in their counter-attacks on the two succeeding days.

The Austrian forces are in a position to put up a strong defense, for between Gorizia and Triest stretches the Carso or Karst, a narrow, barren, rocky plateau which has given its name to similar geological formations anywhere in the world. Its caverns and cliffs afford the best of protection to artillery and troops. Nevertheless, the Italians ousted the Austrians from their shelters all along the line from Gorizia to the Adriatic. The Austrian troops on this front were said to have numbered 100,000, but reinforcements

have been brought in. The Italian attack was preceded by a nine-day bombardment, and toward the end of it shells were rained on the Austrian trenches at the rate of two per second. The Austrian front trenches now under attack extend along the edge of the Carso between the railroads running respectively from Görz and Monfalcone to Triest. The Italians are trying to drive a wedge in between these two railroads.

French Seize Greek Fleet

Vice-Admiral d'Artige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, issued a peremptory demand upon the Greek Government to turn over to the Allies the Greek fleet and forts by 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 11. The Greek Cabinet, in consultation with the Chief of Staff, sat till midnight discussing the note and finally decided that there was nothing else to do except to comply and register the usual protest against this new encroachment upon the neutrality of Greece. In the morning it was seen that the Russian battleships had their guns trained upon the Greek fleet and that the French torpedo boats in the harbor of the Piraeus were ready for action in case the Greeks should offer opposition. But there was no resistance. The Greeks obeyed the order of their King to surrender the ships to the Allies, but not one of them availed himself of the King's permis-

THE GREAT WAR

- October 9—French try to encircle Chaulnes and the British to take le Transloy, in Somme salient.
- October 10—Italians start offensive in Carso. Venizelos organizes provisional government in Salonica.
- October 11—French seize Greek fleet. Italians take 6400 Austrian prisoners in single day.
- October 12—British Government refuses to modify censorship of neutral mails. British cut railroad between Seres and Demirhissar.
- October 13—Serbs on Cherna River repulsed by Bulgars. Bulgars attempt passage of Danube into Rumania.
- October 14—French assume control of Greek mails, telegraphs and railroads. Austrians drive Rumanians out of Transylvania.
- October 15—King Ferdinand takes command of Rumanian armies. Russians make strong attack between Kovel and Lemberg.

sion to remain upon the ship in the service of the Allies.

The officers took from their ships the Greek flag and the King's portrait, which hung upon the ward-room wall. Admiral Ipitis removed his flag to the "Lemnos" and shut himself up in the cabin in order not to witness the humiliating spectacle of his navy being towed away by the Allied tugs. The Greek marines packed up their kits and went quietly to barracks on land, where they will be converted into an army corps. French crews took possession of the Greek battleships, cruisers, gunboats, destroyers, etc., forty-five vessels altogether, except three vessels which Greece is allowed to keep on condition that they are disarmed. These are the cruiser "Averoff," the gift to the nation of the Greek millionaire of that name, and the two battleships, "Idaho" and "Mississippi," now called the "Kilkis" and "Lemnos," which the American Government sold to Greece in the early part of 1914 when Greece was expecting to wage war with Turkey.

The breech-blocks of the guns on the three warships left to Greece were removed and Allied guards placed on board. The forts of the Piraeus have been dismantled and the railroad leading from this port into the interior was taken over by the Allies. Admiral du Fournet also demanded the control of the Greek police and of the telegraph, telephone and mail systems of the country. The Greek Government has yielded on all these points.

In Salonica, now under the exclusive control of the Allies, ex-Premier Venizelos has set up a provisional government and is raising an army to fight the Bulgars. He declares that in refusing to go to the aid of Serbia when attacked by Bulgaria in accordance with the treaty with Serbia King Constantine violated the constitution and set up a Prussian conception of autocracy.

The King on his part says:

I prefer to lose my throne rather than to endanger Greece. I am convinced that in fifteen days Rumania will exist no more



THE NEW ITALIAN DRIVE

The Italians are planning another offensive directed toward Triest. They are now in possession of a wedge and are cutting the railroads between Görz (Gorizia) and about two miles east of Monfalcone.



If Greece went to war then after the conquest of Rumania the irresistible German forces would be directed against Greece and she would share the fate of Serbia and Rumania.

**To the Rescue of Rumania** Rumania seems doomed to share the fate of the other small nations that have espoused the Allied cause and to fall under the control of the Central Powers. Such at least is the opinion of the man who knows the most about it, the King of Rumania. King Ferdinand has sent out from Bucharest the following piteous appeal thru the *London Times*:

Rumania waited until she could act with reasonable assurance of protecting herself and having the support of her great allies. When she entered the war she staked her entire future upon the courage of her people and the support, economic and military, of her greater allies upon whom she depends for the preservation of her national life.

The Rumanians will not falter in the cause of the Allies nor can the enemy wean them from the faith. Yet Rumania prays her Allies, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, not to allow the affairs of Rumania,

who staked all in entering this conflict, to pass into the back of their minds and suffer her to meet the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

It is evident that the Rumanians in invading Transylvania made the same mistake as the French in invading Alsace, that is, they sacrificed military expediency to political aims. The motive in both cases was the same, the desire to acquire immediately the territory inhabited by their own race. Yet it is an open and indeterminable question whether the people of Alsace and Lorraine would have freely voted for annexation to France or the people of Transylvania for annexation to Rumania. The Rumanians in Transylvania were more prosperous than their kinsmen over the border, many of them in fact having crossed the mountains into Hungary for the purpose of bettering their condition. Whether the invading armies were welcomed by the Transylvanian of their race does not appear from the reports, but it is charged by the Austro-Hungarian authorities that the Rumanian soldiers looted the shops and homes of the Magyar and German inhabitants of Transylvania and inflicted horrible atrocities upon them.

At any rate the Rumanian troops were expelled from Transylvania as quickly as the French from Alsace in 1914, and like the French narrowly escaped wholesale capture. The Bavarians who took the Red Tower Pass tapped the wires conveying the orders from the Rumanian headquarters at Ploesci to the First Rumanian Army in Transylvania, and General von Falkenhayn was able to arrange his troops so as to defeat the First and Second Armies before they came together. The Rumanian officers apparently lost their heads in this emergency and their soldiers dropt their arms and scattered into the mountains.

King Ferdinand has taken the same action as the Czar a year ago when the Russian armies were driven out of Poland, that is, he has assumed the supreme command in person. What is doubtless more to the point he has called for Russian and French officers to come and undertake the reorganization of his forces to meet the expected invasions of the Austrians over the Transylvanian Alps on the north and of the Bulgars across the Danube River on the south. A French strategist, General Berthelot, has gone to Bucharest to assist in planning the defense.

**Closing in on Chaulnes** The British and the French on the Somme front continue their slow but persistent progress by the same tactics as they have been using. The next objective of the British is the village of le Transloy. Their capture of Combles gives them an opportunity to approach it from the south and their capture of le Sars enables them to attack also from the northwest, so le Transloy may soon be in their hands. This brings them within less than three miles of the city of Bapaume.

The French have renewed their efforts to extend their line to the



Underwood & Underwood

**ANOTHER NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR** Dr. Aimaro Sato has recently been accredited to our own Government as the successor to Viscount Sutemi Chinda

south by the capture of Chaulnes, and they are now fighting hard to get possession of the knot of hills overlooking that town on the north. The storming of the village of Ablaincourt in these hills brings the French lines in a semi-circle about Chaulnes.

The recent success of the Allies in smashing thru the German defenses near the Somme is largely ascribed to their use of gigantic armored automobiles, or "tanks," as the soldiers call them. A French correspondent, Georges le Hir, describes the effect of this new weapon of war in the following language:

My guide took me to the Ablaincourt Road near a small valley. From here the sight was still more terrible, everything being torn to pieces. There a farm had been, in which the Germans had entrenched themselves; at least so I was told, for nothing remained to prove the existence of the farm or the Germans.

This devastation was the work of one of the tanks. This new and terrible death machine had rushed upon the farm, passing the German sentinels, who fired at it, but could hardly scratch its iron hide. It passed quickly on, crashing over the farm, crunching and dislocating everything. Walls collapsed, slates of the roofs were splintered and scattered, the ground was deeply furrowed and trees were uprooted.

As to the Germans they were completely torn to pieces. All that remained disappeared under the monstrous wheels of the motor car, which leveled the ground leaving nothing but a waste, scarred with red splashes from which a leg or an arm emerges here and there, convulsed in a spasm of agony. The projectors throw a red theatrical light upon this dreadful field from which I have come back horror-stricken, but at the same time hopeful.



(C) International Film

**A NEW JAPANESE MINISTER AT PEKING** Baron Hayashi and his small son. Baron Hayashi had served as Japanese Ambassador at Rome and is therefore of higher rank than the other diplomats at Peking, and will take precedence of them



# THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S APPEAL

BY WOODROW WILSON

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

WE are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn.

The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will search us thru and thru whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play. It will not bring us into their presence slowly, gently, with ceremonious introduction, but suddenly and at once, the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them: many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness, and in some matters radical reconsiderations of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our resources alike of brains and of materials.

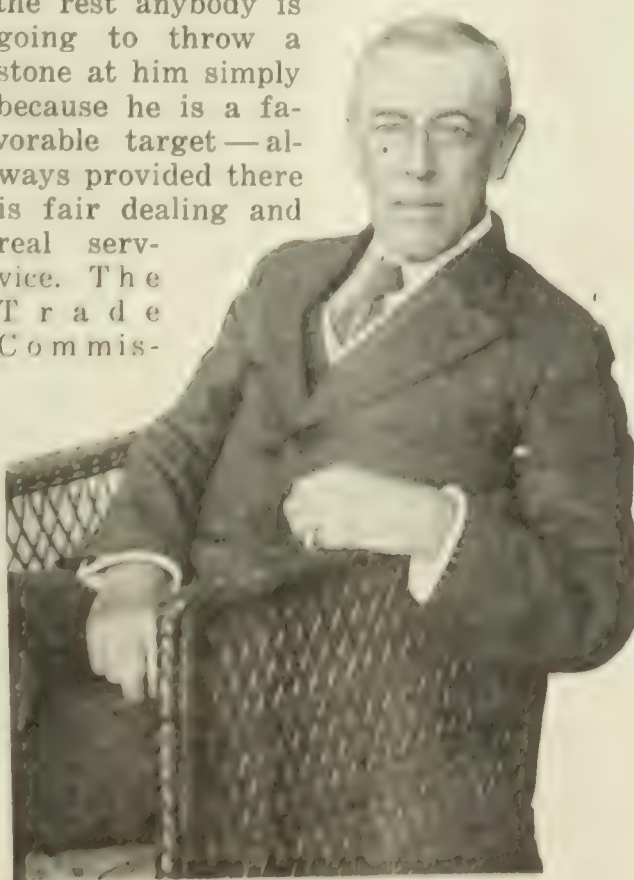
It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, rather, a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it.

The message which all men of business ought to carry at their hearts is the message of preparation for peace.

*Two weeks ago Mr. Hughes set forth in the pages of The Independent what he conceives to be one of the most vital issues in the present political campaign. This week we present the appeal made by the leader of the Democratic party to the voters of the United States for continuance in power. Mr. Wilson is not taking an active part in the campaign in the sense of indulging in campaign tours and rear-end speech-making. But he has set forth with definiteness and vigor during the past months what he believes on the great issues of the hour. The following article is a compilation of his recent utterances selected and collated for The Independent with the approval of Mr. Wilson himself.—THE EDITOR.*

The oxygen that the lungs of modern business take in is the oxygen of the public confidence.

I feel that the mists and miasmic airs of suspicion that have filled the business world have now been blown away. I believe that we have passed the era of suspicion and have come into the era of confidence. Nobody is henceforth going to be afraid of or suspicious of any business merely because it is big. The conditions of confidence being established, nobody need think that if he is taller than the rest anybody is going to throw a stone at him simply because he is a favorable target—always provided there is fair dealing and real service. The Trade Commis-



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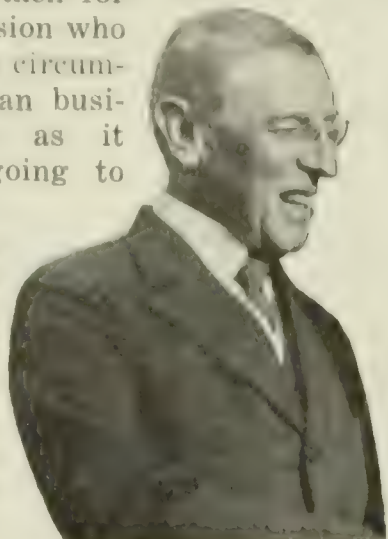
sion, by substituting the milder processes of helpful counsel for the harsh processes of law, has transformed the Government of the United States from being an antagonist of business into being a friend of business. A few years ago American business men took up their morning paper with some degree of nervousness to see what the government was doing to them. I ask you if they take up the morning paper now with any degree of nervousness. And I ask you if they have not found the Federal Trade Commission to be put there to show the way in which the government can help them and not the way in which the government can hinder them? It has always been a fiction—I don't know who invented it or why he invented it—that there was a contest between the law and business. There has always been a contest in every government between the law and bad business, and I do not want to see that contest softened in any way; but there has never been any contest between men who intended the right thing and the men who administered the law.

I for my part congratulate the business men of America that some of their difficulties have been removed by legislation, that they have been fortified against certain forms of control which must have been intolerable to them, that they have had their real commercial strength put at their service by such acts as the Federal Reserve act, for example, and that now, if they think they can conquer the world, it is up to them to do it; and that nobody is going to assist them, because it is a thing in which they cannot be assisted by anything but their own brain. We are now out in the open, competitors for the confidence of the world, and there is only one way to get it, and that is to earn it.

It has been a very great grief to some of us, year after year, year after year, to see a fundamental thing like the fiscal policy of the government with regard to duties on imports made a football of politics. Party politics ought to



have nothing to do with the question of what is for the benefit of the business of the United States, and that is the reason we ought to have a Tariff Commission, and, I may add, are going to have a Tariff Commission. I would like to find men for the Tariff Commission who would find out the circumstances of American business, particularly as it changes and is going to change with perplexing rapidity in the years immediately ahead of us, without any regard whatever to the interest of any party whatever, so that we should be able to legislate upon the facts and upon the large economic aspects of those



Edwin Levick

energies of peace. No one who looks about upon the field of American business at the present moment can fail to realize that a new breath and spirit have come into the business of America.

There have been times when it looked as if America were interested only in herself, but in these recent years American business men have lifted their eyes to more distant horizons and have seen how the markets of the world were waiting for their service, and as they have sought and obtained entrance into these markets a new vision has come to them of what the development of the resources of America means.

There never was a time when the pulse of energy and success beat so strongly in the veins of American

business as it beats today. And yet I hope that all business men in America realize that we are only at the beginning of a new era. America has not played its proportionate part in the development of the trade of the world. I mean that it has not played a part proportionate to the gifts of Americans and the resources of America, and that in the times to come, partly because of the unhappy circumstances of recent years, but chiefly because America is now about to release her energies, the scope of American business will be what men have hitherto not dreamed of, if American men know how to take advantage of the opportunity.

The problems that are before American business are world problems rather than American domestic problems. America must understand the world in order to subject it to its peaceful service.

The Democratic party does know how to serve business in this country, and its future program is a program of service. We have cleared the decks. We

have laid the lines now upon which business that was to do the country harm shall be stopped and an economic control which was intolerable shall be broken up.

#### THE PARTY OF PROGRESS

THE Republican party is still a covert and refuge for those who are afraid, for those who want to consult their grandfathers about everything. You will notice that most of the advice taken by the Republican party is taken from gentlemen old enough to be grandfathers, and that when they claim that a reaction has taken place, they react to the reelection of the oldest members of their party.

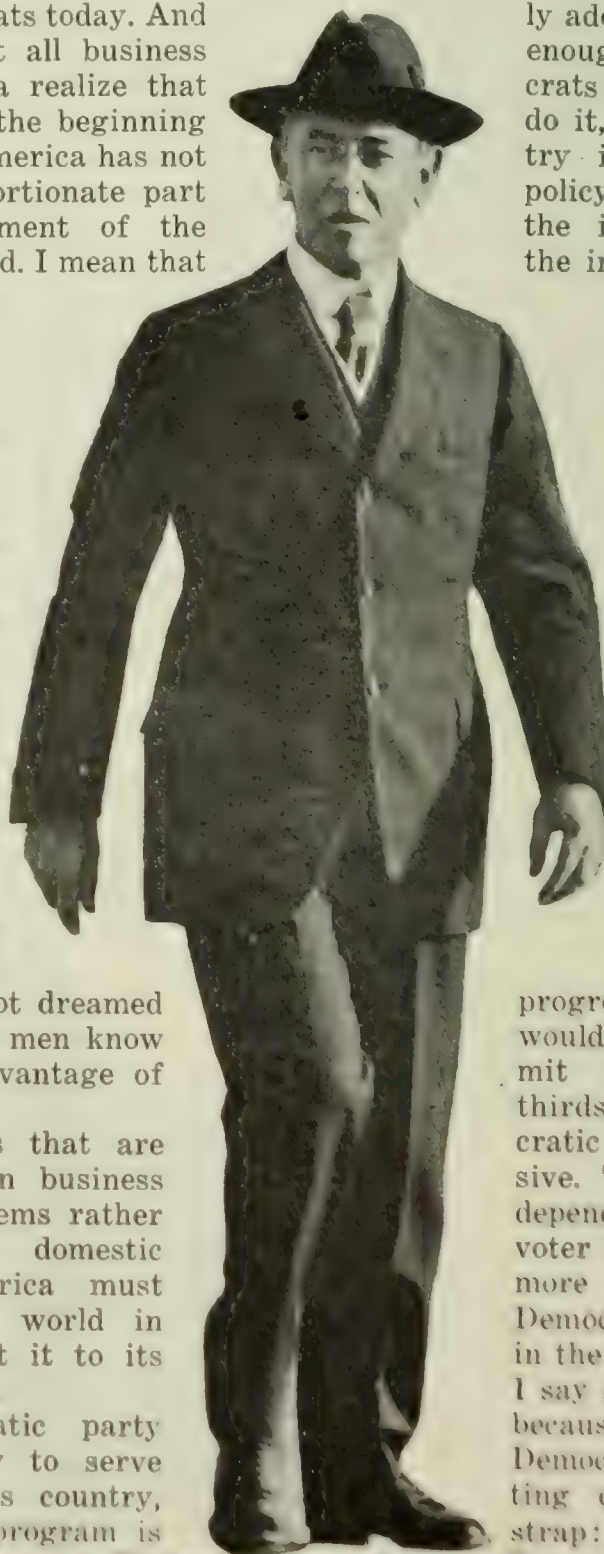
Politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power; and I must immediately

add that there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it, either. This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voter; the instrument he needs

is the Democratic party, and it would be hopeless for him to attempt to use the Republican party. I do not have to prove it; I admit it.

What seems to me perfectly evident is this: That if you made a rough reckoning, you would have to admit that only about one-third of the Republican party is

progressive; and you would also have to admit that about two-thirds of the Democratic party is progressive. Therefore, the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks. I say a great deal more, because there are some Democrats who are sitting on the breeching strap; there are some Democrats who are holding back.



Edwin Levick

#### COÖPERATE AND GO FORWARD

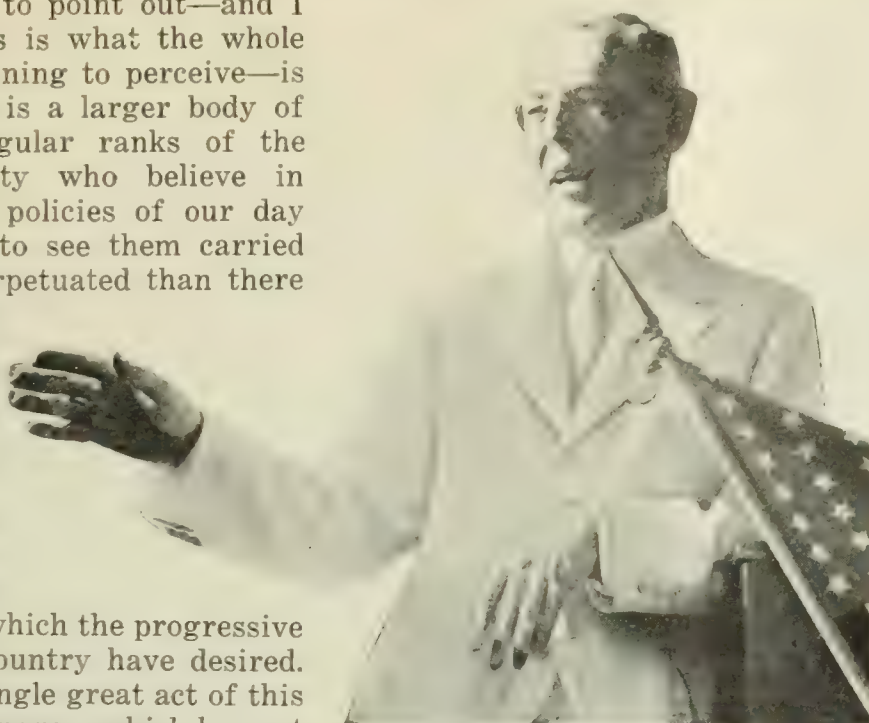
THERE was introduced in the House of Representatives recently a bill commonly called the Webb bill, for the purpose of stating it as the policy of the law of the United States that nothing in the anti-trust laws now existing should be interpreted to interfere with the proper sort of coöperation among exporters. Not for the purpose of exclusive and monopolistic combination, but for the purpose of coöperation; and there is a very wide difference there. I for myself despise monopoly, and I have an enthusiasm for coöperation. By coöperation I mean working along with anybody who is willing to work along with you under definite understandings and arrangements which will constitute a sound business program. There can be no jealousy of that, and if there had been time, I can say with confidence that this bill which passed the House of Representatives would have passed the Senate of the United States also. So that any obstacle that ingenious lawyers may find in the anti-trust laws will be removed.

There is a sense in which the business men of America represent America, because America has devoted herself time out of mind to the arts and achievements of peace, and business is the organization of the



What I want to point out—and I believe that this is what the whole country is beginning to perceive—is this, that there is a larger body of men in the regular ranks of the Democratic party who believe in the progressive policies of our day and who mean to see them carried forward and perpetuated than there is in the ranks of the Republican party.

How can it be otherwise? The Democratic party, and only the Democratic party, has carried out the policies which the progressive people of this country have desired. There is not a single great act of this present great Congress which has not been carried out in obedience to the public opinion of America; and the



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public opinion of America is not going to permit any body of men to go backward with regard to these great matters.

The Republican party is just the party that *cannot* meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and found it could not.

They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When the Republican party changes its leaders and its purposes and when it brings its ideas up to date then only will it have the right to ask the American people to give it power again.

Washington, D. C.

## THE SUPREME OPPORTUNITY OF AMERICA

BY A. G. GARDINER

EDITOR OF THE LONDON "DAILY NEWS," AUTHOR OF "PROPHETS, PRIESTS AND KINGS"

**I**F Americans ever had any doubt as to the wisdom of the ideals of the founders of the United States, those doubts cannot have survived the blinding lesson conveyed by the calamity that has befallen Europe. This crazy fabric which has rested on mutually destructive ideas, on democracies and half-democracies, on despotisms and feudalisms, on secret diplomacies, on the oppression of subject races, on imperialism and republicanism, on artificial combinations, on armaments and militarism, has tumbled at last to the dust in immeasurable ruin. Had Napoleon remained faithful to the ideas of the French Revolution he might have swept the jumble of competing systems away and started Europe on a new path, but he was unfaithful, and, with his fall, the despots came back to power and the Vienna Congress reestablished all the old tyrannies, antagonisms and ambitions and paved the way for a more stupendous calamity. And when Europe emerges from that calamity it will ask one question: How can we save ourselves, our children and posterity from a recurrence of this maniacal self-destruction?

We cannot save ourselves. Left to ourselves we shall traverse the old path to ruin. The devil's instrument of secret diplomacy will start weaving its web on a new pattern, the old ambitions will take new forms, the despots will rearrange their alliances, the armaments rings will resume their international operations, the capitalist press will be their corrupt instrument, militarism will strangle the nations and the armed peace will end once more in a universal convulsion.

No, we cannot get out of this pit ourselves. We are the victims of our past and are carrying the burden of a thousand years. Europe's sons are dying in millions for an ancient tale of wrong, for things done long ago and crimes that are forgotten. We

want to escape from this old tangle of circumstance, but we do not know how.

America must come to the rescue. She must do it not in our interest only, but in her own. She has escaped the inferno this time, but she will not escape it again. She knows that her fate and future are involved in this war as well as the fate and future of Europe. The ocean has been annihilated and "splendid isolation" is, politically, as outworn a phrase in America as it is in England. Your horizon, like ours, is henceforth as wide as the earth. If you are going to preserve your ideals in America you must guarantee them in Europe and in Asia.

But if this meant that you were coming into the Old World system of competitive armaments as a challenger and a rival, that, after all, you were going to surrender to the ancient ferocities and insanities of Europe, then not hope but a deeper despair would come upon us. You would not have drawn Europe out of the pit: Europe would have dragged you into the pit with it. The ideals for which you stand and for which you have paid so great a price would have perished from the earth.

But if the mind of America has kept its balance in this reeling world, if its vision is true to its past, its course is clear. It is the course indicated in that momentous utterance of President Wilson at Washington to the League to Enforce Peace. There has been no more revolutionary doctrine propounded on this earth than that contained in the President's declaration that the task of the United States is to change the purpose for which force is used. You cannot eliminate force from the world's affairs, but it is in your power, and it is in the power of no other people, to turn force from the channels of war to the channels of peace.

London



# A BARRIER TO PAN-AMERICANISM

BY ROLAND G. USHER

AUTHOR OF "PAN-GERMANISM," "PAN-AMERICANISM"

THE European War has made clear as crystal the vital importance of race and blood in all of the closer administrative and political relations between large bodies of men. It has shown that there are inherited unconscious stimuli to action, unexpressed impulses toward union or antagonism into which men are born and which do govern their concerted action and which, in a large measure, geographical barriers and time are not capable of erasing. Whatever "race" may be, whatever part the physical and chemical constituents in the blood play in it, by it the British Empire has been held together and by it the Germans have been united thruout the world in one common bond of sympathy. Without this tie or something closely resembling it, an entire harmony between large bodies of men has ordinarily not resulted. Constitutions and courts, the pressure of armies, common economic interests have in such cases as Ireland, Poland, Finland and Lorraine proved entirely inadequate to supply its lack. Whatever it is, race is unquestionably one of the most potent impulses governing the affiliations of large bodies of men.

ONE of the most persistent notions championed in the United States today by a considerable body of idealists, sanctioned by the President, favored by commercial interests, is Pan-Americanism. No two men seem to agree in their use of the word and the type and closeness of the bond it denotes vary from an increase of diplomatic friendship to a definite Federal Government of all the American republics. Nevertheless, it must always include a greater sympathy and comity between citizens of the twenty-one republics in the western hemisphere (Canada always excluded). It tends to an implication at least of the exclusion of Europe and its affairs from this hemisphere and of a desirability and possibility of greater sympathy between inhabitants of the western hemisphere than they have with Europeans. This is the least which the idea can predicate. It must rest upon the definite possibility of an increase in friendly feelings between individuals in the various republics or it will have no democratic basis.

Yet the difference in race between the Latin-Americans and ourselves is an issue of which its advocates are unconscious or which they choose to neglect. Compared to the difference between the Latin-

Americans and the great majority of people of the United States, there are no racial differences in Europe; the Irishman and the Englishman, the Pole, the German, and the Russian, the Bavarian, and the Alsatian are in comparison identical in race. The vast majority of citizens in the United States are white, and they look upon the Negro and Indian strains as undesirable constituents to be segregated and minimized. The slightest trace of Negro or Indian blood is sufficient to create a social stigma in most parts of the country and makes impossible social life on an equality with white people. In Latin-America these very strains which we thus stigmatize are present in nearly all of the population. Pure white blood is rare. Many full-blooded Indians have attained prominent political offices; a good many full-blooded Negroes have in some republics done significant work; while the great majority of the population who are neither Negro nor Indian are a mixt race in which the white blood is the least prominent element. In such countries the question of blood does not arise; a man's education and ability are of greater consequence than his parentage; they live in accordance with those precepts which we proclaim. Of this ancestry of theirs and its difference from ours, advocates of Pan-Americanism seem scarcely conscious. Of the treatment which we have advisedly accorded the Negro and Indian in this country they are discreetly silent.

HERE is the true obstacle in the way of Pan-Americanism. Brotherhood, social equality, a friendly intercourse between the countries is impossible at present on account of the race feeling in the United States between the white and colored races.

The Indian, as such, has never been accorded legal status or privilege in the United States. A ward of the nation, he can neither own property, sue in the courts, nor become a citizen. This stigma on Indian blood must be washed off by naturalization precisely as if he were an alien, as if he had been born in Europe. As some of the better Indians have bitterly said, the scum of Europe are received with open arms, while the lords of the New World are thrust from their own firesides.

While the Negro has technically had legal and civil equality for more than one-half a century, a strenuous and successful fight has been waged in all those parts of the country

where the Negro is a significant section of the population to deny him all the outward appearance of social equality. He must ride in a separate street-car, sleep in different hotels, sit in different parts of the theater; intermarriage with the whites is in many states illegal; thruout the Southern states the Negro has been practically disfranchised; and when he commits a violent crime he is only too likely to be dealt with by a mob instead of by the courts. A sharp, definite line has been drawn between him and the white man.

THE difficulty would be less acute so far as Pan-Americanism is concerned if only we could discern some tendencies to soften this line, some probability that the determination of the white race to shove the Negro to one side was becoming less outspoken. Unfortunately the trend of events is to deepen the line between the races, to sharpen and emphasize the difference between them. The disfranchisement of the Negro is becoming more complete. The tendency to deal with him harshly in the courts is certainly not lessened. Most recent and most discouraging of all is a definite attempt in many cities to rob him of the right to acquire property, to choose his residence.

How is it possible that the advocates of Pan-Americanism should fail to appreciate the vital difficulty which our treatment of the Negro and the Indian creates in the path of an extension of brotherly relations with the Negroes, Indians and half-breeds of Latin-America? Do they not see that an equality of relations is not likely to be established on any basis which will not assure those peoples the same privileges in the United States which Americans expect to receive in Central and South America? No real friendship and comity will be possible until we shall advisedly alter our attitude toward the race question in the United States. At the present writing the probability of any such alteration in public feeling is so slight that the only aspect of Pan-Americanism likely to achieve importance as a practical issue is the extension of commercial relations and perhaps of judicial relations. Until we are ready to accord citizens of the southern republics social equality, all extension of relations with them will be diplomatic in character and neither fundamental nor permanent.

*St. Louis, Missouri*



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



*By American Press*

*Defying the prince of the powers of the air in France—an aeroplane flying thru bursting shrapnel on the western front.*





After Shakespeare—Luther. It is a quadricentennial in this case. A Joint Lutheran Committee stands sponsor for it, and has had this medal struck as part of an elaborate festival.



The purpose of the commemoration, as the official slogan has it, is "to celebrate the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century and to hasten the Transformation of the Twentieth."



© 1917 National Film

A little American war—armed policemen fighting rioting Standard Oil strikers in the streets of Bayonne, New Jersey.





*Curtis Studio, Seattle*

*Rabindranath Tagore, the Hindu poet, coming from the Far East, approached America from the West. He landed recently at Seattle and is touring the country as a lecturer.*



*American Press*

*Bernhardt is here again. The divine Sarah, seventy-two and almost a cripple, will make still one more American tour, going as far west as Buffalo. A snapshot at the pier.*



*Le Figaro and L'Indépendant*

*This picture of French soldiers at bay in an Alsatian village took first place at the Paris War Photographic Exposition.*



# COMING: THE COMMUNITY HOUSE

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR KANSAS

**D**ID you ever go into a strange town—one, say, of 1800 to 5000 population—and wander lonesomely around the streets, passing time during a long day and evening? Did you notice the half-grown boys dodging into alleys or chasing each other around the block? The half-grown girls, arms encircling waists, sauntering back and forth, past drug stores or giggling at the half-grown boys? The pool halls were alight and young men who ought to have been better engaged were spending their money for the privilege of pushing balls around a table. Cigaret smoke was thick and conversation crude. The picture shows were filled and boys from eight years up drank in the drama from front seats. If a license state, the saloons had a liberal patronage. Where else was there for the boys and girls to go? What other attraction did the town offer to the growing generation?

Perhaps there was a Y. M. C. A., but probably not, for in the average town of two thousand to five thousand population a Y. M. C. A. building with its secretary and other expense for upkeep is a difficult proposition. Even if established, it serves only a portion of the needs of the community. Yet it is recognized in every town that some provision should be made for the betterment of social conditions, and especially for the improvement of the lives of boys and girls who now run the streets. In most towns there is not a place where the boy from ten to eighteen

years old can spend his evenings or his time out of school except in the pool halls and the moving picture houses. It is very well to say that he should be kept at home, but conditions are as they exist; and many parents either can not or will not keep their children at home where they should be. As a result the streets are noisy with gangs of boys and thoughtless girls who are allowed their liberty and who are not controlled even by the curfew bell.

It is a real problem, in many ways the most important problem of the average town. It transcends in vital interest the obtaining of a new factory or the regulation of water meter rates. In the opinion of many forward-looking men and women who have studied it and sought a solution, the answer is the Community House, a social and recreative center that shall be so democratic as to attract the humblest, so wholesome as to appeal to the exclusive, so broad in scope as to bring youth, maturity and age into closer companionship with benefit to all.

**T**HE Community House fulfils the purpose of caring for all recreative and social community efforts. It is removed from the suspicion of religious endeavor, which, worthy as it is, often fails to attract the very class of boys and girls whom it is most desirable to reach.

The town of Marysville, Kansas, has tried out this plan in a practical manner, and the Marysville idea deserves careful study. It is especially

instructive because in this case the experiment was first launched under the auspices of a church, a wealthy banker furnishing \$19,000 for the erection of the building. Fully equipped and admirably managed, it failed as a social center because it was looked upon as a religious enterprise—tho not at all so intended. After two years of experiment it was turned over to the citizens of the town, who established a Community House Association, non-sectarian, non-partizan, with a managing board of eleven men and eleven women, with membership dues ranging from \$10 a year for men and boys to \$2.50 a year for girls, with trifling fees for the pool and skates. Its success was immediate, and it has become the center of social activity for all ages and all classes. This typical Community House is located in the central part of the town, which is the place where such a building should be located.

It contains a large reception room, with piano, reading tables and easy chairs. Off this is a dormitory where farmers' wives may leave their babies while shopping, a boys' room, a library, a county Y. M. C. A. secretary's room, toilet rooms, and a room for the women's clubs. In the basement is a white tiled swimming pool 20 x 50 feet with filtered water; shower baths are provided, and in the rear there is a large gymnasium whose floor is used also for a skating rink.

**A**FTER eighteen months of trial it has been found that the running expenses of such a building averaged \$174.12 a month. A hostess and janitor are included in this expense. These eighteen months have demonstrated what changes could profitably be made in such a building. In addition to the advantages offered, it should include a bowling alley, picture theater for educational films, and headquarters for the town's Commercial Club, which would bring the business men in closer touch with the institution. It should have also some apartments for single men, which would add an income without increasing the expense of management.

In this instance the entire community takes a personal pride in belonging to the association, and farmers' families for miles around make it their headquarters when on shopping expeditions. In it are held weekly entertainments, and the gym-



THE MARYSVILLE COMMUNITY HOUSE HAS A REST ROOM FOR FARMERS' WIVES



nasium is turned into a banquet room once or twice a year and the good of the community is discussed by men prominent in state affairs. It requires some effort to maintain the running expenses, and it has been necessary to overcome prejudice, but on the whole every boy and girl in town feels a direct interest in the Community House.

**I**N general it may be set down as fundamental that such a structure should be built by the united effort of the community. The ideal method would be for the entire town to pay the bill and provide for its people the advantages that such a structure would bring.

It may be roughly estimated that a community of three thousand population ought to spend \$15,000 to \$20,000 on such a building, and that its annual expense will be approximately 10 per cent of the cost. The maintenance is a problem that must be considered, and since in some states it is permissible to levy a tax for supporting the public library, for giving band concerts on the public square, and similar undertakings for the happiness or instruction of the people, there is no reason why a Community House should not be all that its name implies.

If this be not possible, the capital stock should be limited to not more than five shares to a single individual, and the shares widely distributed among the population. It is especially important that the women have a part in this work of organization and management.

**T**HE definite effect of such a Community House upon the small town is manifest chiefly in the added manliness and womanliness of that portion of its population which has been left to its own devices. A growing demand is for the opening of the schoolhouse twelve months in the year, and its use for town activities in the evening, but the schoolhouse is seldom in the most convenient part of the city, and it requires some effort to reach it. These activities outside of school hours can all be centered in one Community House, planned and equipped for just that purpose, far better than they can be incorporated as a part of our public school work.

In other words, it will centralize the activities which are not merely educational, but enter into the social and physical life of the community and bring them into a separate building and a separate organization; it will unite old and young in a spirit of usefulness that will give a larger life to the town.



AN ALL-TOWN PICNIC AT McPHERSON, KANSAS

The Marysville plan includes provision for the farmer and his family and seeks to break down the barrier between town and country. In an agricultural section an imaginary division between the farmer and the townsman exists—for which both are somewhat responsible. The townsman is eager and willing for fellowship, but does not know how to bring it about. Sometimes he succeeds in getting the neighboring farmers to join the commercial club and often carries out elaborate amusement enterprises, such as barbecues and free fairs, for the entertainment of the farmers and their families. But these are conscious efforts to placate an imaginary difference. The Community House opens a new channel of neighborliness. Put at the service of the farmer, he makes it his headquarters when in the village; his wife leaves the children in care of the hostess while she shops; the packages are delivered there; lunches are eaten in the reception room—it is his home whenever he visits the town.

**T**HE Community House is a haven of delight for the farmer's wife. In this particular alone it will serve a helpful purpose in bringing town and country in closer harmony. The farmers hold their institutes in it; they enjoy a swim in the pool; they find in it a provision for their comfort and for that of their families that brings a realization of the real friendliness existing for them on the part of the men and women in town. Women's clubs are extending into the country; rural clubs are being organized; the members in their visits to town find the Community House a home to which they are more than welcome.

These are some of the appeals it makes to a larger sympathy between town and country—of themselves a valid excuse for its existence, did it not serve another beneficent purpose in its relation to the rising generation of the town itself.

That the Community House idea will develop into a widespread movement may be expected. The people of the average community are realizing more than ever before their obligations toward the rising generation. While society is not to be held entirely responsible for individual action, it is willing to assume some responsibility for the young. Just so far as it can influence the rising generation toward the ways of decency, sobriety and good conduct, will it solve the problem of delinquency now so pressing in every state in the Union. It cannot do it entirely by preaching, nor entirely by enlarging the scope of its educational system. Those are two important factors, but unless the uncared for boy and girl are reached, a limit is set on the measure of helpfulness and the juvenile court is the place of later recourse.

The Community House will reach this class, and if it can be developed to include the supervision of town playgrounds and athletic enterprises, it will go a long way toward answering the question of what to do with our boys and girls. More than that it will interest the men and women of affairs in those who are to take their places in after years, and it will unite young and old in a spirit of enjoyment and goodwill under clean and helpful conditions that cannot fail to result in real community betterment.

*Abilene, Kansas*



# OUR BELIEVING THOMAS

A tribute to Thomas Mott Osborne, who has just resigned as warden of the New York State prison at Ossining because his efforts to give the Mutual Welfare League and its attendant reforms "a fair and full trial" at Sing Sing were hampered by "reactionary forces" higher up

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," "THE SHOES OF HAPPINESS AND OTHER POEMS"

For years the brute they saw,  
Only the fang and claw,  
At Ossining.  
The lash, the chain, the cell;  
The dark, lone, silent hell—  
Only the crime, the misery, the shame,  
Were there before believing Thomas came  
To Ossining.

But now the man they seek,  
Now to the spirit speak,  
At Ossining.  
The patience and the trust;  
The inward voice "Thou must!"  
The kindly word instead of iron blame—  
These rule since our believing Thomas came  
To Ossining.

Honor the dare and deed  
That sow the golden seed,  
At Ossining.  
Where each one has a friend  
Unfailing to the end—  
A father and friend that every man may claim  
Since our beloved, believing Thomas came  
To Ossining.

Yes, now the man they find,  
And with affection bind,  
At Ossining.  
And there a brother-band  
Holds up both heart and hand;  
And Justice too that is Love's working name  
Dwells there since our believing Thomas came  
To Ossining.

No man has lost his chance  
To conquer circumstance  
At Ossining.  
"Fling the dead Past away:  
We stand upon Today!"—  
This was the faith that leaped to living flame  
In that great hour believing Thomas came  
To Ossining.

## MRS. KAMINSKY'S SOLDIER

BY GERTRUDE CHRYSTAL

THE colored poster outside the recruiting station immediately attracted me. I was fascinated by the pictured soldierly figures, surrounded by tent, motorcycle, telegraph apparatus, cannon, and background of open country. It all bespoke vigor and action, and raised in me a wild sense of envy that I was a woman.

I turned to go, but was stopped by Mrs. Kaminsky, who lives in the rear house next to the synagogue. From her shawled arm peeped forth a newspaper bundle. Of course, like a neighborly neighbor, she wanted to know what it was that interested me. Whereupon I proceeded—but not without interruptions.

"But you don't know what I had with my oldest boy," she said. "One day he got home, and he says that I should sign a paper—he joined a club.

"What's kind of club," I asked.

"It's nothing, just a club where they play ball, and have a gymnasium and swimming—I should only sign the paper."

"I did not know. I can read only Polish, but my husband can't write, so I went down to the candy store

man downstairs. He said it's nothing, just to join a club where they will have fun, play ball, and games, and things like that. Awright, I signed the paper. How should I know? To make a living is enough for me, nein? So I didn't bother more.

"About two weeks later, my boy comes and tells me that he must go way to be a soldier. I should get ready for him his things to take along. 'Who heard about soldiers, what kind of soldiers, and what for soldiers,' I wanted to know. By us at home, what don't we do to save a boy from the *militaire*. We buy him out, or send him to America. So I ran to Miss Rumblee, by the social service office in the hospital, and I tell her what should I do, and how will I live. My boy gives me three dollars a week from what he makes, and how can I get him out. And Miss Rumblee said, 'Why did I sign the paper, and why did I go down to the candy store man? Why didn't I come to her?'

"But she couldn't help me get my boy out. She's kind tho, for she gave me three dollars for license, so I can peddle, maybe with candies, or stockings—

"Not enough that they take him

away, I should yet make ready for him his things, and you know what that means!"

Yes, I knew, simply an additional drain on the all too slim purse for the boy's personal necessities, such as the comb and brush which helps adorn her family on the community plan.

"I said I would go to the captain," here she adjusted the shawl, "and tell him that I am a poor women, and I need my boy. So I rode to the judge, and I cried to him 'Give me back my boy. He is not strong, and I need his money. My husband can't work, and I peddle, and have four children to support. This boy what you take away he gives me three dollars a week, and I need him.' I cried, and I begged him, and he said he would do what he could—I should go home—and he said he would see. But I never heard again.

"Before my boy went away, he come home drest up like that, and all the children on the block hollered 'soldier, soldier,' and the people looked after him. But what do they know about me, and why my boy don't write, and about my house!"

New York City





*The American Press*

# FRANCE—THE HARVEST OF 1916

THIS PEASANT WOMAN, OLD AND BOWED, REPRESENTS THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE JUST AS TRULY AS THE INDEFATIGABLE BERNHARDT,  
WHOSE PORTRAIT APPEARS ON ANOTHER PAGE



# The Countryside

## SUBURBAN LIFE

Is Now Owned and Published by The Independent

THE new owners of The Countryside Magazine (Suburban Life) have had brief time for elaborate plans, but are able to present herewith a program in outline for the twelve issues of the magazine for the coming year.

Every family where The Independent is read contains potential readers for The Countryside, which we hope to make one of the most useful and one of the most beautiful of American periodicals.

During the twelve years since it was founded, The Countryside has made many thousands of friends whose good-will we hope to retain. These subscribers, the scores of thousands of readers of The Independent and all whose

special interests The Countryside serves, afford a constituency whose coöperation in developing broader plans and building a steadily improving periodical we confidently expect.

The Christmas Number will be the first to be created by the new owners. Each of the twelve numbers of 1917 will adapt itself to the seasonable wants and pleasures of the countryside and will inform, inspire, entertain and charm a group of readers who will, unless we fail to express in deeds our plans and hopes, swiftly increase in numbers and find steadily growing satisfaction in the magazine which reflects and illustrates the life and the varied interests of the American countryside.

## The Countryside in Nineteen-Seventeen

### THE SPECIFICATIONS

The twelve Special Numbers announced herewith constitute the frame-work of our broad plan for building The Countryside of 1917. They fit closely the plan which has been carefully worked out for what we hope will be the most definitely useful periodical aid to country living in America—and the most interesting. The editorial plan which is building around these twelve numbers is based on long and careful study and experience as to the needs and desires of the constituency of The Countryside and those country dwellers of taste and substance to whom our wider appeal, in 1917, will be made.

It will be the editorial purpose of The Countryside to reflect month by month the interests and activities of our most prosperous suburban and country residents as the seasons come round. The Countryside will serve four classes of Americans whose interests run closely parallel:

First, those who live in the suburbs of the great metropolitan centers.

Second, those who live on the outskirts of the smaller cities.

Third, those who reside in the best homes of the larger towns.

Fourth, those city people who spend their summers on the countryside—in the mountains, at the shore, on residence farms or in the village—or are looking forward to the time when they shall live in the country the year round.

The mission of The Countryside lies in well defined paths, and wide as is its field of service there is the closest relation between the several departments of its work.

### Announcing Twelve Special Numbers of The Countryside for 1917

January	- -	Winter Sports Number
February	-	Spring Building Number
March	- - -	Annual Garden Number
April	- -	Spring Planting Number
May	- - -	Little House Number
June	- -	In the Country Number
July	- -	Summer Sports Number
August	- - -	Country Club Number
September	-	Annual House Building Number
October	- -	House Furnishing Number
November	- -	Metropolitan Number
December	- - -	Christmas Number

### Twelve Master Covers

for The Countryside of 1917 are in preparation and will strike a distinctive note in periodical cover art. This new series will be introduced by Paul Bransom's painting for the Christmas Number in December, 1916, with a new decorative cover scheme by Edward Edwards. The January Cover (Winter Sports Number) will also be painted by Mr. Bransom, and other cover designs will soon be announced.

25 Cents a Copy

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### Special Fields of The Countryside

#### THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The Countryside will discuss, in articles by those who know, the problems that directly concern the welfare, comfort and enjoyment of the country householder and resident of the suburban community. Good roads for his motor car, proper street lighting for his side walk, town welfare for his servants, the country club for his recreation, sanitary schools for his children, the suburban church for his worship, improved railroad stations and train service for his travel, more attractive approaches to his community, these are some of the things for which The Countryside stands and which it will help its readers to realize in their communities during the coming year.

#### HOUSE BUILDING

An important part of The Countryside's editorial plan calls for articles about the acquisition of land, selection of a building site, advantageous location of the house, scientific methods of construction, application of modern efficiency methods, purchase of the best building materials, choice of architectural plans and many other matters on which the dweller in the countryside needs advice and new information.

#### INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION AND DECORATION

The recent advances in this phase of house building open up a wealth of new information and a wide range of selection which calls for the authoritative and expert guidance which The Countryside will be prepared to give. Therefore, our editorial plan for The Countryside calls for authoritative articles, departments and pictures



setting forth what is new in flooring, wall coverings, mantels, bath room fixtures, heating, lighting and ventilation devices, in fact, everything that goes to make the inside of the house, from living room to kitchen, comfortable, beautiful, sanitary and efficient.

HOUSE FURNISHING

Here is the fascinating task of selecting what will make our life indoors complete and restful and a pleasure to the family and those who come to enjoy our hospitality. Rugs, curtains, hangings, furniture, pictures, china, glassware, pottery, book-cases, beds, bureaus, here is a maze of possibilities out of which The Countryside will lead its readers into the clear light of intelligent selection and harmonious, artistic arrangement. Four times a year The Countryside will issue special numbers with direct editorial emphasis on the building and furnishing of the house of luxury—be it large or small, colonial mansion or shore bungalow, suburban year-round residence or mountain camp. These special numbers are Spring Building Number (February), Little House Number (May), Annual House Building Number (September), House Furnishing Number (October). In every number of the year these needs of the reader will be remembered.

CARE OF THE GROUNDS

At the most appropriate times of the year, The Countryside will devote special attention to the preparation of the grounds surrounding the house, giving valuable advice, in articles and pictures, to the man or woman with average sized grounds, and equally suggestive and helpful counsel to those who are contemplating a scheme of landscape gardening involving the services of an expert and the purchase of trees and shrubs in large quantities.

THE GARDEN

Buying the best seeds and bulbs, planting the flower garden, choosing the most efficient implements, planning the most beautiful arrangement of flower beds, fertilizing the soil, cultivating the vegetable garden, setting out fruit and shade trees and preserving them from the ravages of pests, enjoying small fruits such as blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, all of these delights of countryside living will be dwelt upon in The Countryside by experts who write from close study and practical experience. These contributions will never be so technical that they may not be easily and clearly understood by all. They will always be authoritative and above all will breathe the fragrance and romance of the countryside garden.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

This department of country living will hold an important place in the editorial plan of The Countryside for 1917, because this is the contribution of the country itself to the health of its dwellers. Four special numbers devoted to this general subject are Winter Sports Number (January), In the Country Number (June),

The Countryside Shop

This is a new department. It will render practical assistance to every reader of The Countryside who wants to know how to get things, what to get, and where to get them. In the editorial pages, as the seasons come round, will be described and pictured The Countryside's selections of new and desirable purchases to be made in the following groups:

- Seeds, Bulbs, Shrubs or Trees
- Garden Equipment
- Out-door Decorations
- House Plans
- Building Materials
- House Furnishings
- Out-door "Toggery"
- Furniture and Rugs
- House Decorations
- Motor Cars and Accessories
- Poultry and Kennel
- Sporting and Out-door Goods
- Country Property

The Countryside Shop Service will aim to do for the readers of The Countryside what the Efficiency Service of The Independent is doing for its readers with its successful Plan and Purchase Department of Office Equipment, conducted in association with the National Institute of Efficiency. Readers of The Countryside are invited to send for catalogues, information and special reports regarding any article that pertains to countryside living. Any object described and priced in the editorial pages of The Countryside will be purchased for you by The Countryside Shop Service. There will be no charge for this service or for any information supplied.

Summer Sports Number (July) and Country Club Number (August). The men and women and children who live on the countryside like to play. Open air recreation is a big factor in their scheme of living. In close time with the seasons, The Countryside will present striking and picturesque articles on motoring, golf, tennis, riding, driving, skating, nature study, fishing, hunting, camping, with suggestions for getting the most out of the open air life that the countryside offers every day in the year.

HORTICULTURE

The Countryside is fortunate in being able to offer its readers a service in this department of unusual distinction. We have at our command exceptional sources of information whereby our readers may secure horticultural knowledge thru articles at once scientific and accurate as to fact and written in popular fashion, with pictures which are hard to obtain outside the pages of The Countryside. Beginning

in January there is a demand for correct information concerning the buying, planting, cultivating and growing of seeds, plants, and bulbs, which The Countryside will be prepared to satisfy in a specific and practical but popular way. Every number from January to May will be notable for its horticultural interest, with special emphasis on the Annual Garden Number in March and the Spring Planting Number in April. In January the subject of Garden Planning will be a feature. In the autumn special attention will be given to the planting of bulbs, the preparation of growing things under glass, installation of individual green-houses, and the use of hot-beds and cold-frames.

POULTRY

The raising of poultry for profit or part-time or household food supply has become so popular that The Countryside would not be complete without definite attention to this subject. Poultry interest begins right after New Years when eggs are fertile and when people along the countryside start raising chicks by incubator. By the time it has reached its height in April, The Countryside will have discussed this subject in a way that will have benefited every reader whose taste runs to poultry raising.

THE WOMAN AT HOME

The mistress of the countryside home has her own special occupations and this fact The Countryside will not forget. The average housewife delights in doing many things for herself. With this in mind The Countryside will keep its women readers in touch with the novelty, fashion and art, the new things in the shops of the big cities and all the metropolitan interests that apply closely to problems of country living and brighten the life of the woman who presides over the house in the country. The Metropolitan Number (November) and the Christmas Number (December) will devote special attention to these interests.

"The Best Thing in My House"

Readers of The Independent are invited to share with the readers of The Countryside in the opportunity offered by the first of a series of Reader Contests to be conducted by the editor of The Countryside during the coming year. The first of these contests "The Best Thing in My House" typifies an important phase of the idea on which The Countryside in 1917 will base its editorial scheme. In not more than 200 words, tell The Countryside what one object in your house you prize most highly and tell why. Send one photograph of the "best thing" to illustrate. Prizes of \$50 and \$25 will be awarded by The Countryside for the best and second-best answers. This contest closes on February 1, 1917, and the winning answers will be published in the April number.

The Independent  
With which is incorporated  
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NEW YORK

The Countryside  
For nearly ten years  
Suburban Life

<p>The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York</p> <p>ONE DOLLAR enclosed sent at your risk for an introductory reference, eight months' subscription to The Countryside Magazine, eight magazine numbers. One-half the regular price.</p> <table><tr><td>September Number</td><td>Annual Garden Number (March)</td></tr><tr><td>Christmas Number (December)</td><td>Spring Planting Number (April)</td></tr><tr><td>Winter Sports Number (January)</td><td>Little House Number (May)</td></tr><tr><td>Spring Building Number (February)</td><td>In The Country Number (June)</td></tr></table>	September Number	Annual Garden Number (March)	Christmas Number (December)	Spring Planting Number (April)	Winter Sports Number (January)	Little House Number (May)	Spring Building Number (February)	In The Country Number (June)	<p>The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York</p> <p>FIVE DOLLARS are enclosed for renewal of my subscription to The Independent from present expiration date (Regular price Four Dollars) and for one yearly subscription to The Countryside Magazine (Regular price Three Dollars).</p> <p>Total Value \$7 for only \$5</p>
September Number	Annual Garden Number (March)								
Christmas Number (December)	Spring Planting Number (April)								
Winter Sports Number (January)	Little House Number (May)								
Spring Building Number (February)	In The Country Number (June)								
NAME AND ADDRESS IN MARGIN BELOW	NAME AND ADDRESS IN MARGIN BELOW								



# THE NEW BOOKS

## WAR AS IT IS

In *Battle and Other Poems*, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, is real poetry depicting real war. Not particularly pleasant reading perhaps, it is poetry none the less for it is always living, genuine, uncompromising and it has compactness, strength and color. Rarely is a word of more than one syllable used. Gibson's is good homely Anglo-Saxon language, the plain strong words of Tommy Atkins, or of Hans or Ivan or Jean for that matter.

The poet's chief business is to strip war of all its glory and show it as the cold machine-like tragedy it is. Often in a quatrain or in two small stanzas he recreates for us the life at the battle front. For sheer power and graphic realism these war poems have seldom been surpassed.

*Battle and Other Poems*, by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. Macmillan. \$1.25.

## THE TRANSFIGURATION OF ENGLAND

The Great War so far has produced three notable novels, May Sinclair's *The Belfry*, Hugh Walpole's *The Dark Forest* and H. G. Wells's *Mr. Britling Sees It Through*. The greatest of these is the last. Yet it contains less of the fighting than the other two, only a few letters from the front. Mr. Wells is concerned with another aspect of the war, its effect upon the psychology of the Englishman. The book is divided into two parts, the first half is light, carefree and amusing after the manner of Wells's earlier romances; the other half is darkened by the war cloud and is written with more emotional power than he has hitherto shown.

Knowing Wells's habit of introducing autobiographical details into his romances, we inevitably surmise that Mr. Britling is himself. Mr. Britling is a writer whom "lots of people found interesting and stimulating, and a few found seriously exasperating."

He had ideas in the utmost profusion about races and empires and social order and political institutions and gardens and automobiles and the future of India and China and esthetics and America and the education of mankind in general. . . . And all that sort of thing.

This certainly reads like Wells's repertory of ideas. And to make the resemblance closer Mr. Britling writes a pamphlet, *And Now War Ends*, shortly after the war began—just as

Mr. Wells wrote *The War That Will End War*. At any rate we may be sure that the book reveals the changing moods not only of the author but of every thinking Englishman as the enormity, the awfulness, the all-pervasiveness of the war became slowly realized in the course of many months.

As a contrast to his typical Englishman Mr. Wells brings in an American, handled with more skill than British writers usually show in dealing with American psychology. The delight of his Mr. Direck at the recognition of the scenes and customs he had known from history and novels is well presented:

The Thames, when he sallied out to see it, had been too good to be true, the smallest thing in rivers he had ever seen, and he had had to restrain himself from affecting a marked accent and accosting some passer-by with the question, "Say! But is this little wet ditch here the Historical River Thames?" In America, it must be explained, Mr. Direck spoke a very good and careful English indeed, but he now found the utmost difficulty in controlling his impulse to use a high-pitched nasal drone and indulge in dry Americanisms and poker metaphors upon all occasions. When people asked him questions he wanted to say "Yep" or "Sure," words he would no more have used in America than he could have used a bowie knife. But he had a sense of rôle. He wanted to be just exactly what he supposed an Englishman would expect him to be.

Every American tourist in England

has felt this temptation. He also has the experience ascribed by Mr. Wells to his American of finding that England on closer acquaintance is not so antiquated as she looks. When asked what his impression of England is Mr. Direck answers:

That it looks and feels more like the traditional Old England than any one could possibly have believed, and that in reality it is less like the traditional Old England than any one would ever possibly have imagined. I thought when I looked out of the train this morning that I had come to the England of Washington Irving. I find that it is not even the England of Mrs. Humphry Ward.

To complete this study of national psychology there is also a German in the family circle at first, a tutor whose hobbies are Ido and internationalism and a universal index, traits drawn from Professor Ostwald apparently. He is not caricatured but we suspect that like Mr. Direck, the American, Herr Heinrich is affected by British expectations and appears more German than he is.

The book reëchoes all the passions of the war, love, hatred, courage, despair, meanness, sacrifice, heroism, selfishness, stoicism and mad wrath, but ends upon a clear religious tone such as has been heard but faintly in any work of Mr. Wells before. No one has "anticipated" the war more vividly

than he. We showed in parallel columns in our issue of December 27, 1915, that he had prophesied in detail thirteen years in advance the disaster that overtook the British army at Loos. But even his penetrating imagination could not equal the terrible reality. At least five of his earlier works deal with the impending war. *Anticipations* contains besides such striking forecasts as we have just mentioned some remarkable chapters on Franco-German rivalry. In *the Days of the Comet* includes a war with Germany. *The War in the Air* tells how German Zeppelins raided America and England. In *Social Forces in England and America* he points out the danger of a world-wide war destroying civilization and in *The World Set Free* he describes such a catastrophe. He has also dealt with the war in five books published since its outbreak, *Boon* in its last chapters "The Wild Asses of the Devil," *The Research Magnificent* in which the hero discusses German imperialism, *The War That Will End War*



Paul Thompson

MR. WELLS VISITS THE FRENCH LINES AT SOISSONS



and *What Is Coming?* both volumes of essays and now *Mr. Britling* which surpasses all these others.

*Mr. Britling Sees It Through*, by H. G. Wells. Macmillan. \$1.50.

#### EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN

Among the host of studies of New England village life, for delicacy, for subtle keenness, and for all pervading, whimsical humor, it will be hard to match *A New England Childhood*, by Margaret Fuller. The story is that of Stedman the poet and editor. A pathetic, droll, irresistible little figure is his as he lives his bewildered childhood in the midst of kindly intentioned kinsfolk. He was an imaginative, courageous, magnanimous little chap, showing from the beginning the qualities that made him the revered and beloved of three generations of American men and women of letters. The book is a beautiful record of the beginnings of a beautiful life, but it is something else; it is a vivid and charming and true picture of the New England of eighty years ago.

*A New England Childhood*, by Margaret Fuller. Boston, Little Brown. \$1.50.

#### THE VICTORIES OF FABIUS

*The History of the Fabian Society*, by Edward R. Pease, for twenty-five years its secretary, is an important contribution to the history of modern England. The influence of this organization in persuading the Liberal and Conservative parties to adopt increasingly radical measures of social reform and in altering the attitude of the British people as a whole in the direction of collectivism would be incredible if it were not incontestable. The Fabian Society has achieved its triumphs not by a direct entrance into the political arena, such as all other important Socialist and labor parties have made, but by the "indirect influence" of persistent, intelligent, systematic propaganda. The nature and scope of this influence can only be compared with the agitation for political and legal reforms of the Philosophical Radicals from Bentham to John Stuart Mill, and the work of the Abolitionists in the United States in the generation preceding the Civil War. In all three cases the propagandist element acted but as yeast to leaven the lump, being itself in an utterly insignificant minority; in all three cases such success as was attained was due to the personality of the men and women who took part in the work. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that at least one-half of the most original and effective social theorists who lived in England from 1883 to the present were at one time or another connected with the Fabian Society.

The internal politics of the Fabians, as related in this book, was naturally not always harmonious. The wonder is that so many brilliant and erratic intellects could work in common harness as well as they did. It will surprise many persons who think of Bernard Shaw as the very genius of caprice, to learn that he was usually a conservative force within the society and that his moderation and tact were frequently

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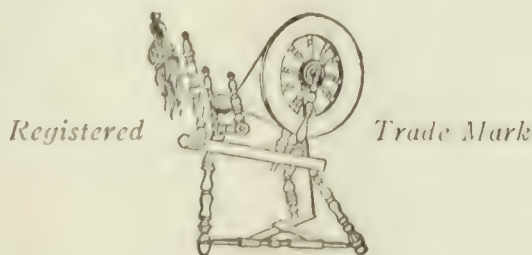
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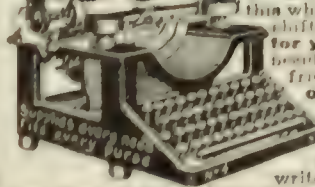
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## PATENTS

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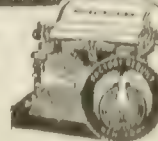
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# What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. Beal

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but, strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for, health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down, and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to

do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all—that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body, and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose life-long study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife: all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell at Number 134 West 65th Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in The Independent, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now while the matter is fresh in your mind.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." A thief is one who steals something. Don't allow procrastination to cheat you out of your opportunity to get this valuable information which is free for the asking. If you would be natural, be healthy. It is unnatural to be sick. Why be unnatural, when it is such a simple thing to be well?

called upon to prevent extremists and faddists from splitting the Fabians into hopelessly divided factions. The most important internal quarrel, to which an entire chapter is devoted, was the attempt of Mr. H. G. Wells to reorganize and enlarge the society and to revise its creed to include the state support of children. The Old Gang (as Mr. Pease humorously describes himself and the other members of long standing) opposed some of these changes, and in consequence Mr. Wells resigned from the society, which he has since lampooned severely in several recent books. Bernard Shaw contributes some criticisms and amplifications of the narrative of Mr. Pease which are incorporated in the appendix.

*The History of the Fabian Society*, by Edward R. Pease. Dutton. \$1.75.

## SINGLE TAX

A complete and fair, but not controversial, review of the *Single Tax Movement in the United States* is by Prof. Young of Princeton. It considers the forerunners, the economic conditions surrounding Henry George in San Francisco, the various experiments, the present status and the general effects of the movement.

Much mention is naturally made of the Fels Commission under which much of the later work has been done, and which took its name from *Joseph Fels* who devoted his great fortune and the energy and enthusiasm of his later life to the spread of the Single Tax doctrine. His life, by his wife, Mary Fels, is an uncommonly well balanced and delightful biography, and an enlightening study of social and agrarian conditions in England, where most of his "back-to-the-land" experiments were tried.

His was a fiery and generous spirit and whether one agrees with his theory or not there is inspiration in his impatience of the salve of charity and his ideal of justice for all man.

*The Single Tax Movement in the United States*, by A. N. Young. Princeton Univ. Press. \$1.50. *Joseph Fels, His Life Work*, by Mary Fels. Heubsch. \$1.

## WALLACE AND DARWIN

On the same evening more than fifty years ago, Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace each presented a paper before the Linnaean Society in London in which was advanced the theory of evolution. Each had independently come to the conclusion that the forms of life were not severally created but had gradually developed under the laws of nature thru environment or other conditions. That evening introduced a discussion which convulsed the scientific and theological world. This doctrine we call Darwinism. Altho as original with Wallace as with Darwin, it is proper that it should bear Darwin's name, for in study, if not in publication, he anticipated Wallace by a number of years. The conscientious care with which each of these great scholars took pains that the other should not lose his full credit is among the choicest examples of generous truth, and of the genuine scientific spirit.



This volume is less a biography of Wallace than a collection of his correspondence, with the relations of Wallace and Darwin to evolution in the foreground. Wallace did not like the phrase natural selection, for, said he: "Nature does not select by preference, it simply eliminates," and he much preferred Spencer's term "the survival of the fittest." He looked upon nature not as a power aiming at something superior, but rather as Bergson describes it: "A stream pushing everywhere against its banks, and ready to break out anywhere."

There are peculiar contrasts between the life and thought of Wallace and of Darwin. Darwin began life with the intention of becoming a clergyman but slowly discarded religious belief, not so much as an unbeliever as an agnostic. Wallace began as a disbeliever. By slow degrees the wonder of life and the supremacy of intelligence convinced him that there is something, whether God or spirit, behind material forces. This brought him into close relation with the question of psychical research. He was not afraid of an unpopular cause, and he hated our present civilization as much as did Ruskin.

We should have been pleased had the story of his own development out of materialism into spiritual faith been more fully given, and we miss the correspondence with Mr. Gulick over Hawaiian shells. Mr. Marchant has provided, however, a most admirable historical work, and one cannot read its pages without admiring the character of one of the simplest and ablest of scholars.

Alfred Russel Wallace, by James Marchant. Harper. \$5.

## STORIES

*Unfinished Portraits*, by Jeannette Lee. Ingenious, well-written stories of great artists and musicians who think and act as Mrs. Lee would have done under similar circumstances. (Scribner, \$1.25.)

At least reminding the reader of the gallant leader of the Labrador Mission, Dr. Grenfel, are the stirring and earnest stories in Norman Duncan's latest book, *Billy Topkaid, M.D.* (Revel, \$1.25.)

*The Worn Doorstep*, by Margaret Sherwood. War as it affects an English village and a girl whose lover was killed in France. Simple, delicate and charming, but not unusual. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.25.)

*Beef, Icon and Wine*, Jack Lait's stories are of the newspaper office and the street. Now and then the "United States" hurts ears and eyes and needs a dictionary, but the tales are live and human. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.25.)

*Dead Yesterdays*, by Mary Agnes Hamilton. War as it affects the London intellectual. Interesting characters and situations. The author has a lot to say that's worth hearing but it takes her too long to say it. (Doran, \$1.50.)

*Cecily and the Wide World*, by Elizabeth F. Corbett. A very good novel. The old story of a husband and wife who grew apart, handled in a new way. The only unconvincing character in the book is the maid who refuses to leave. (Holt, \$1.)

If great scientists, Rhodes scholars, and their kin use such English as *Conno Hamilton* finds necessary to tell the unpleasant story of *The Sons of the Children*, we have something to reform in our schools as well as in our fathers. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.40.)

# The Money Value of Will Power

*What Will Power Is; What a Strong Will Has Meant to Thousands; Personal Experiences; How Anyone Can Develop Wonderful Will Power*

By Charles Sawyer

**A** MAN can have anything he wants out of life,—riches, power, pleasure,—if he has a powerful will. The difference between failure or only partial success, and the kind of success we envy, nine times in ten is only a difference in will power. Two people may have a million dollar idea—one hasn't developed his will to the point of ACTION, the other has; one remains a plodder, a victim of his own weak will—the other reaps the rich reward because he was strong enough to ACT.

These startling facts were forcibly brought to my mind recently in an interview with Mr. Albert L. Pelton, who is probably the greatest authority on self-development in this country today. "Scientists and psychologists," said Mr. Pelton, "have shown that the will is the driving force back of the brain. Without a strong, unflinching will a man's brain is like an automobile without an engine or a ship without a rudder, adrift on the sea of life. A man may be a bee-hive of ideas, yet if he lacks the strength of will to 'put them over' they might just as well be the idle thoughts of a child. Thousands of men have brains and ambition, yet earn but a bare living. Others not so brainy earn \$5,000 to \$50,000 a year. And the difference between them is only a difference in the strength of their will."

Then Mr. Pelton cited almost numberless instances of how men had developed their wills with remarkable success. One case was that of a man who for years had never earned more than \$25 a week. Almost discouraged at the prospect of doing big things he determined to cultivate his will power, and within two years from that day he was earning over \$1,000 a week—and with less work than when he was struggling to earn \$25! Another instance was that of a young man who worked in a big factory. He was bright and willing but seemed to get nowhere. Finally he took up the study of will training and in less than a year his salary was increased 200 per cent. Then there was the case of an old man who had been working on a proposition for years without making progress, who suddenly made \$30,000 as a result of the lessons he took in will training.

And so it goes, there are literally thousands of cases which Mr. Pelton can quote of how men and women have practically revolutionized their lives through a study of will development. But the most interesting fact brought out in my talk with Mr. Pelton was the

attention being paid to developing the will by men everywhere who realize the necessity of a powerful will if they are to increase their earning capacity.

Everyone knows that any of the senses, or any division of the mind, or any muscle of the body can be strengthened to any degree desired, by intelligent exercise and use. The blind man acquires a marvelous sense of touch through exercise. The blacksmith acquires muscles of steel through exercise. The man with a marvelous memory acquired it through exercise. And science has shown that Will Power can be strengthened by intelligent exercise and use, as easily as the muscles or the senses. The reason, as Mr. Pelton said, that most of us have weak wills is because we have not used or exercised our will power enough. Through sheer neglect it has become so "rusty" that now if we want to use it we cannot. If you carried your arm in a sling for two years it would become powerless to lift a feather. It is the same with that faculty we call the will. It must be trained, developed, made indomitable in its strength, by intelligent, well-directed exercise.

Mr. Pelton then told me about the system of will development discovered by Dr. Frank Channing Haddock, the noted scientist. It seems that Dr. Haddock's methods met with such unusual success that he finally wrote a complete course in 28 lessons, bound up in a 400-page book and called "Power of Will."

Some idea of the reception with which "Power of Will" has met may be gained from the fact that last year it is said over a hundred thousand copies were sold.

Among those who have read, used and praised this book are hundreds of prominent men, including Judge Ben B. Lindsey; Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Governor McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis, the prominent business expert; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas; Governor Ferris of Michigan; and thousands of others whose names head the list of business and financial giants.

From the fact that so many people have found "Power of Will" the secret of their success, it may be seen that it is not a book of idle essays. It does not merely tell you to strengthen your will but it gives rules and exercises that it seems actually do multiply your will power. Dr. Haddock devoted twenty years to the most profound analysis of the will in human beings and has made every step so interesting, so fascinating, and so simple that anyone can understand and apply the principles and rules at once, with noticeable results right from the start.

Because of the obvious value of the book Mr. Pelton, the publisher, is making an amazing offer. I am authorized to say that anyone who cares to see a copy of "Power of Will" may do so without sending any money in advance. Merely write to the Pelton Publishing Co., 23-S Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., stating that you would like to examine a copy and that you will either return it or send \$3.00, the small sum asked, within five days.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of a strong will being the fountainhead of wealthy position, power, and everything we are striving for. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by examining the book at the publisher's risk. I am sure that, if out of the 400 pages, you get but one idea for mastering yourself and controlling others, you will not part with the book for a hundred times its price. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below for convenience. This one act may mean the turning point in your life, as it has meant to so many thousands of others.

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*A Little House in War-Time*, by Agnes and Egerton Castle, purports to be a chronicle of the everyday life of an average English family. It is really an irrelevant stringing together of little discourses, some pleasant, many overdone, on every conceivable subject from Belgians to butlers. (Dutton, \$1.50.)

In discussing *The Free Man and the Soldier*, Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard, gives us a dozen brilliantly written essays on the reconciliation of liberty and discipline. Eight of these are on subjects brought up by the war and a strong case is made for universal military service. In vision and clarity, the work is at times reminiscent of William James. (Scribner, \$1.40.)

**SUNDAY SCHOOL AND CHURCH**

Dr. Jowett's last book is made up of fifteen sermons woven about Paul's description of *The Whole Armour of God*. (Revell, \$1.25.)

Concrete instances of soul winning make up the recent volume by John T. Faris, D.D. *The Book of Personal Work* is a series of narratives of adventures in the bringing of individuals to Christ. As illustrative material, this rich collection of anecdotes will prove of great value to ministers. (Doran, \$1.)

*The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire*, the 1916 year book, includes besides the accounts of the year's work in almost every Christian organization save the Roman and the Greek churches, enlightening studies in child life, the villages, and industrial, educational and social conditions. (Missionary Ed. Movement, \$1.25.)

Dr. Zwemer's lectures at Princeton Seminary on what he hopes is the complete *Disintegration of Islam* from the Philippines to South Africa, is a call to missionary endeavor as well as a study of some conditions in the East. He writes with an authoritative knowledge of his subject, but with intense feeling that permits no dispassionate discussion. (Revell, \$1.25.)

Dr. Knight has made a constructive application of the best current experience in general educational principles to that belated field, the *Sunday School*. Teachers' meetings and training classes could well center about this book while individual parents and teachers will save themselves and the children much waste and weariness by a study of it. (Boston: Pilgrim Press, 75 cents.)

In *The Civil Law and the Church*, Charles Z. Lincoln has collected the principal judicial decisions affecting church problems by the courts of Great Britain, Canada, the United States and the several states. The volume is a reliable encyclopedia of religious law, useful, with its convenient arrangement and full indices, alike to clergyman and to lawyer. (Abingdon Press, \$5.)

*The Adornment of the Spiritual Marriage*, *The Book of Truth*, *The Sparkling Stone*, by the fourteenth century Flemish mystic, Ruysbroeck, are introduced by Evelyn Underhill. One wishes these included his advice on dress and other practical matters, which should prove as witty as his reply to some anxious for their soul's state. "You are as holy as you want to be." (Dutton, \$1.25.)

Kindergarten and manual training plans from paper tearing to book binding are described in A. G. Wardle's *Handbook in Religious Education*. Few of these are practicable for the Sunday school hour, in which, after all, surely less roundabout methods of teaching may be made interesting. They would be, however, useful for mid week work for the primary classes. (Univ. of Chicago Press, \$1.)

*The Christian Faith Under Modern Searchlights*, being the Stone Lectures at Princeton Seminary, by Prof. William Hallock Johnson, is an earnest apologetic for conservative theology. The author resists the encroachments of historical and biblical criticism, the doctrine of evolution, the advances of philosophy and com-

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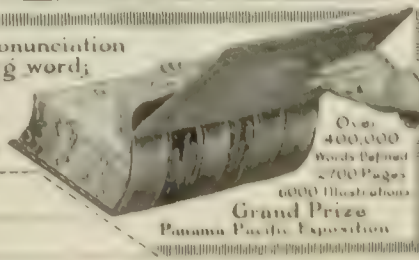
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parative religion. The attempt results in little more than the assertion: "You have not driven us out—yet." (Revell, \$1.25.)

#### BOOKS FOR TODAY

A handy aid to campaign speakers is *Wit and Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson*. The quotations are chosen to fit today's topics and are arranged under convenient headings by Richard Linthicum. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.)

If any citizen be troubled by any doubts of the Republican party let him read *Republican Principles and Policies*, by Newton Wyeth. There will be view thru rose-colored spectacles the font of all political wisdom. (Chicago: Republic Press.)

A pamphlet by Capt. Remy Faesch, of the Swiss service, gives in the smallest compass precise and full information as to *The Swiss Army System*. It emphasizes the dependence on pre-military physical training of boys from seven to twenty. The pamphlet can be had in numbers at reduced cost. (Stechert, 155 W. 25th St., N. Y., 25 cents.)

A *Citizens' Army* describes the Swiss military system and adds comments as to its physical and moral effects by Swiss business and professional men. Tho its suggestions for adaptation in this country are superficial, and one wishes more stress had been laid on the compulsory athletic training of school boys, Julian Grande provides plain answers to many of our questions as to military training. (McBride, \$1.25.)

#### WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS

The short, crisp editorials from *Collier's*, collected into the volume entitled *National Floodmarks*, are often keen thrusts at some abuse or sham apparent in social life and custom. Careful discrimination, fresh treatment, and generous optimism mark these week by week observations on the passing show of life. (Doran, \$1.50.)

Truly forceful was the "Message to the Middle Class," by Seymour Deming. *From Doomsday to Kingdom Come* is less convincing in that it adopts the incoherence of the prophet as it paints the effect of the war on our thought, turning, but a little time ago, toward justice and opportunity for all men. (Boston: Small, Maynard, 50 cents.)

*Society: Its Origin and Development*, by Prof. Henry Kalloch Rowe, is sociology without terminology. It discusses in a broad and general way for the benefit of the average reader the practical problems of contemporary life under three main divisions: Life in the Family Group, Social Life in the Rural Community, and Social Life in the City. (Scribner, \$1.50.)

*The Function of Socialization in Social Evolution*, by Ernest W. Burgess, is an analysis of the human element in progress. The adaptation of the members of the community to each other is considered as of even more importance than man's conquest of his natural environment, since the latter is only secured by intelligently adjusted co-operation. (Univ. of Chicago Press, \$1.25.)

A *Capitalist's View of Socialism*, an anti-socialist argument against Socialism and in favor of social reform which does not go to that extreme, is marked by good sense and good temper; but the writer does not attempt to delve deeply into his subject; contenting himself with a guerrilla warfare against the Socialist party press and the newspaper orators. (Park, Austin and Lipscomb, \$1.)

In the chapters defending our constitution as it stands David Jayne Hill in *Americanism: What Is It?* would have made a stronger argument if he had recognized the causes of complaint that underlie recent demands for governmental changes. But in his discussion of Democracy as essentialism in relation to the present international complications he speaks freely of our intents, of our failures, and of what the future demands. (Appleton, \$1.25.)

# Why Your Health Depends on Your Stomach

By ARTHUR TRUE BUSWELL, M. D.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

If you have ever lived on a farm you have heard of "balanced rations" and what remarkable results they have accomplished when fed to cattle and other animals. The United States Government has a department devoted to teaching farmers how to feed their stock so as to develop it to the highest point of health and efficiency.

Yet until recently I have never heard of "balanced rations" for humans or, in fact, of any serious attempt made to teach people what to eat and what not to eat. I was therefore greatly interested in the work of the Corrective Eating Society of New York City, founded by Eugene Christian, the eminent food scientist. It seems that this Society is dedicated to teaching people how to combine and proportion food for greater health and efficiency and their work is meeting with success so great that it almost seems too good to be true.

Twenty years ago Eugene Christian was at death's door. For years he had suffered the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal trouble. His doctors—among them the most noted specialists in this country—gave him up to die. He was educated for a doctor, but got no relief from his brother physicians, so as a last resort he commenced to study the food question, especially its relation to the human system, and as a result of what he learned he succeeded *literally eating his way back to perfect health* without drugs or medicines of any kind—and in a remarkably short space of time.

So remarkable was his recovery that Christian knew he had discovered a great truth which fully developed would result in a new science—the science of Correct Eating.

From that day to this he has devoted his life to telling others of the power of Correct Eating. From his research work he became convinced that 90 per cent. of the ills of mankind originate in the stomach and intestines. He found that these ills responded to corrective eating. Since then he has told 23,000 people how to eat, what to eat and what not to eat with the result that almost invariably they were brought back to a type of health that they never dreamed they could reach.

Very often good foods, when eaten in combination with other good foods, create a chemical action in the digestive tract and are converted into dangerous toxic poisons, which are responsible for nearly all sickness. In other words, good foods wrongly combined will cause acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation and numerous sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

These truths have been strongly brought out by Professor Metchnikoff in his treatise on the "Prolongation of Life" and by many other modern scientists. But most efforts in the past have been designed solely to remove the effect, by cleansing out the sys-

tem and removing the poisons *after* they had formed, wholly disregarding the cause.

The Corrective Eating Society, however, has gone a step further. Instead of waiting until the poisons accumulate, they tell you how to prevent them. They have shown that just as some combinations of food produce slow consuming poisons that wreck the system, other combinations of food taken in the right proportions become the greatest tonics for health efficiency and long life ever discovered. And a wonderful feature of their method is that results come practically with the very first meal.

In order to help as many people as possible, not only those who are ailing but those who want to maintain their health, the Corrective Eating Society has prepared a book based upon Eugene Christian's 20 years' experience. This book, *Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons*, is being offered for free examination to those who are interested. This work was written expressly for the layman. Technical terms have been avoided and every point is explained so that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

But the lessons do not merely tell you why you should eat correctly and what the results will be, they also give actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness for all ages from infancy to old age and covering all occupations, climates and seasons.

Christian says that every thinking man or woman—young or old—well or sick—should know the science of correct eating. That most people dig their graves with their teeth is as true as gospel, in his estimation. Food is the fuel of the human system. And just as certain fuels will produce definite results when consumed in a furnace, so will certain foods produce the desired results when put into the human furnace.

Yet not one person in a thousand has any knowledge of food as fuel. Some of the combinations we eat every day are as inefficient and dangerous as soggy wood, wet leaves, mud, sawdust and a little coal would be for a furnace. No wonder most of us are only 50 per cent. efficient.

The relationship of health to material success is so close that the result of the Society's teaching is a form of personal efficiency which puts people head and shoulders above their less fortunate brothers. Everyone knows that the best ideas, plans and methods are worked out when you are brimful of vitality—when you feel full of "ginger." The better you feel—the better work you can do. I understand that the Corrective Eating Society's lessons have times without number been the means of bringing greater material prosperity to its students by endowing them with health so perfect that work seems like play.

If you would like to see the Book of 24 Lessons in *Corrective Eating* written by Eugene Christian out of his vast experience, merely write and ask the Society at the address given below to send the lessons for five days' free examination with the understanding that you will either return the lessons within that time or remit \$3, the small fee asked.

If the more than 300 pages contained in the course yield but one single suggestion that will bring greater health, you will get many times the cost of the course back in personal benefit—yet hundreds write the Society that they find vital health on every page.—Advertisement.

**I suggest that you clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank used and will be honored at once.**

**CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, Inc., Dept. 410, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City**

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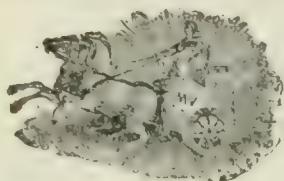
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## INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

From one of the soldiers now defending our southern frontier from Mexican invasions we have the following communication:

If press dispatches are true, Great Britain has repeatedly held up our ships and confiscated our cargoes, rifled our mails, requisitioned ships thus held up, and finally forbidden our trade with neutral countries except under regulations prescribed by her. Now, I make no claim to any knowledge of international law, but taking my guide from the many protests that have been made by the administration at Washington, I am forced to conclude, as I believe any other patriotic American will, that the course of Great Britain is wrong. If she is wrong then what I wish to be enlightened on is why do we submit? When I first noticed that the United States contented itself with protests against this high-handed course of Britain I felt that the President, like, I believe, most Americans, really felt that it was best for this country and for the world, for England and her allies to win this war, and of course, wanted her to win; and seeing that no attack by the Republican party has been made on President Wilson for his course in this matter, I was strengthened in this conclusion.

But if England really counts on our friendship it seems to me that with her overbearing manner, her conceit, her contempt of our pride, our traditions, she well shows that she cares little for it.

I have also, at times, felt that it was because of the inferiority of our navy that has kept us from resenting in a physical way these humiliations from England. The silence of the minority party has also strengthened this belief. I confess I don't know what is the cause, and wish to be told. I have talked this matter over with many comrades, men who want to know, and feel that they ought to know; but they, like me, are in the dark also.

Just recently the press dispatches stated that it was contemplated carrying the mails to the Philippines on army transports to prevent their being interfered with by British warships. This submissiveness does not square with our boasted traditions of not brooking insults.

I sympathize with the Entente in this war, but when it comes to interfering with our mails, regulating our commerce with neutrals—even with South America and German citizens in the Philippines—and taking German citizens off ships flying our flag, that is going a little further than "cutting off supplies and munitions from the Central Powers."

If we are to help England win this war should not England be made to respect our feelings? Or is the value of England's success in this war so great to us that we should smother our feelings and submit to any insult she may offer us?

Our correspondent answers his own question by his last question. The action of Great Britain in seizing our ships, rifling our mails and shutting off commerce between neutrals is altogether unwarranted and contrary to international law, as our Government has repeatedly pointed out in its protests. Such high-handed interference with American rights would undoubtedly have aroused indignation under other circumstances and might have led to war. In fact we did make war upon England for less flagrant interference with our commerce a hundred years ago

when the United States was much weaker than England. The reason why the country now does not more strongly resent such infractions of its rights is undoubtedly because the sympathies of the American people as a whole are very emphatically on the side of the Allies and they do not wish to embarrass Great Britain in her operations. The British Government is obviously not intentionally insulting or vexatious, but, while not conceding the justice of the American complaints or relaxing the rules it regards as necessary, it has shown a disposition to avoid provocation or wanton interference with American commerce. The last Congress put it into the power of the President to institute reprisals against Great Britain even to the use of the army and navy, but it is not likely that the present administration will make use of these powers.

I have read with great interest the articles in The Independent on the life of the late Dr. William H. Ward. Perhaps something of his early boyhood days may be of interest also to readers of the magazine.

Our fathers were ministers of the same faith in the same town, Abington, Massachusetts, and Dr. Ward and myself were members of the first class, that of 1849, of the Abington High School. He was the last male member of his class to survive. In languages he was far in advance of the entire school, and, altho one of the youngest pupils, was looked up to by all. It was the custom for the pupils to read in the Bible at the morning exercises. We often wondered why William Ward's reading varied so from that of the others. Curiosity was so strong that one day some pupils looked into his desk and to their surprise found a Greek testament. His seatmate said he never read from any other than the Greek. As a speaker and reader he led the school. All the pupils seemed to think it belonged to him to do so. He was always cheerful, could enjoy a joke, and see the ludicrous as well as the serious side of things. (Mrs.) ANNA PIERCE GLEASON

Rockland, Massachusetts

The Professor of Economics in Lawrence College and the author of the Wisconsin income tax law makes the following interesting comment upon the question of the lowest limit of an income tax:

Your issue of August 21 contains an editorial entitled "Everybody's Tax" which very properly criticizes the Democrats of the Senate for receding from their intention of lowering the limit of the exemption in the income tax. With your general position I quite heartily agree. But in the course of your argument you state that "The only limit of exemption ought to be the point at which it would cost more to collect the tax than the tax itself would amount to." The employment of the cost of collection as the basis for the determination of the exemption is inconsistent with both theory and practise. The cost of collecting an income tax is very little. For example, in 1912, the first year the Wisconsin income tax law was in operation it cost but \$1.28 to collect \$100 of tax. The cost of collecting the federal income tax, it is true, has been a little more. While the



expense of collecting a tax on a small income would be a somewhat larger per cent of the income, still it is evident that the application of the principle laid down in the editorial would allow virtually no exemption.

The net income, it will be kept in mind, is the gross income minus the expense actually incurred in its acquisition. The cost of feeding, clothing and housing the recipient of the income and his family is never considered a part of this expense. It is for the purpose of covering these items that the exemption is always allowed. To take from an individual a portion of his income in the form of a tax and then be obliged to return it to him in the form of charity is most unwise.

Therefore the basis of exemption in levying an income tax should not be the cost of collecting the tax, but rather the cost of maintaining the taxpayer and his family at the point of greatest economic efficiency. This conclusion is sustained by the practice of every nation at present levying an income tax.

D. O. KINSMAN

Appleton, Wisconsin

## PEBBLES

Tramp—What do you do with your old shoes, sonny?

Sonny—We keep a puppy.—*Life*.

Emperor William (telephoning to Heaven)—He don't answer! I'm afraid He is gone over to the Allies.—*L'Asino (Rome)*.

Chemistry Professor—What happens to gold when it is exposed to the air?

Student (after long reflection)—It's stolen.—*New York Times*.

Teacher—If angry with another little boy, what should you do?

Little Boy—Sit on him and count two hundred.—*New York Times*.

## THE UNIVERSAL MANIA

Lives there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to the world has said  
In thunder tones inspiring awe:  
"They really ought to pass a law?"

—*The Sun*.

"Well, there is one thing to be proud of; we have no class prejudices in this country."

"H'm! I guess you were never around when three or four sophomores got hold of a freshman."—*New York Times*.

"Madam, allow me to show you my patent hammer for the home. Now, on this side the head is made of the best quality steel for hitting the nail or tack. On the other side we have the best rubber for hitting one's finger or thumb!"—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Charles E. Edison, of Middletown, Ohio, says that this epitaph actually exists on a tombstone in Ozark County, Missouri:

"Here lies our wife Samantha Proctor, who fetched a cold and wouldn't doctor, she couldn't stay, she had to go, Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

Said the Chemist: "I'll take some dimethylacetylaldehyde."

And I'll add just a dash of dimethylbenzoylformaldehyde.

But if these won't mix, I'll just have to be

Up a big powerful dose of triethylammoniumchloride."

*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

A few days ago a rather bashful young woman went into a store carrying three chickens. She inquired the price of chickens and at the same time put them on the counter. The clerk didn't know the chickens' feet were tied and asked if they would lay twice. She hit her handkerchief and said, "No, sir, they are roosters."—*Delphian Republican*.

# "How's Your Nerve, Today?"

By Charles F. Trick

In this year of America's greatest prosperity, wherever men pause for an instant in the great race for fortune to hail each other, this is their new form of greeting: "How's your nerve today?"

On your answer to that question depends your chance of making THIS day count in your fight for success. And THIS day may be THE day on which will come for you some big opportunity.

NEVER have the stress, strife and struggle for success demanded of men so much vital, nervous energy as in this year of our commercial history. The man whose nervous forces are exhausted cannot hope to escape defeat in these days of strenuous effort. Everywhere in the great world of trade, in the professions and industries, men are being speeded up to the very limit of their mental and physical powers. Few and fortunate are those who are cautiously guarding their vitality and stamina, taking for their motto "For what shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world yet lose his health."

One of these men is Bernarr Macfadden, one of the most talked about men in America. By reason of his own amazing success as a business organizer, educator, author and editor he has become one of the dominating personalities in American public life today. Mr. Macfadden frankly confesses that his remarkable achievements in the business and professional world are directly due to his own discovery of the power of nervous energy and a system for conserving and increasing it.

It was my pleasure a few days ago to meet him personally. The story of his rapid rise from obscurity to fame and prosperity I had heard told and retold a hundred times and I lost no time in questioning him. "Genius! Luck! Success!" he said, in response to my question, "they are all a matter of nerve, or I should say nerves. In my own experience I believe there is for thousands of others both the key to success and a warning that will save them from much misery. Mere bodily health, muscular strength, ambition, determination—all these are of little avail to the man whose nervous energies have been dissipated. The man who, by trying to do too much, has overtaxed his nervous system is entirely at the mercy of chance—a ready victim of illness and disease and in constant danger of both a physical

and mental collapse. Before he can hope to be free from this danger he must learn what I learned.

"He must learn to develop and command the power that lies latent within him—how to vitalize his nerves and charge them with that dynamic energy that distinguishes all those successful men who are seen everywhere forging ahead, smilingly cool and confident that their resources are ample to meet every demand. He must stop deceiving himself with the idea that a day of overstrain can be fully compensated for by a night's rest. Only when they are intelligently guided and directed can Nature's wonderful recuperative powers restore tone and energy to worn out nerves.

"It is to my discovery of a new and scientific method for vitalizing the nerves that I attribute every success I have won, as well as the successes of thousands of my friends who have followed my advice."

Out of his rich experience Bernarr Macfadden has written a remarkable course of training in Vitalizing the Nerves of the body and brain, giving all the secrets of that phenomenal health that is the wonder of all who meet him.

Written without technical detail, the course tells you how you can develop your forces back of your brain, how you can

make yourself absolutely master of your own destiny by acquiring a day in and day out type of health and vitality that will enable you easily to overcome the obstacles in your path and make your daily work a pleasure instead of a burden.

The publishers have just issued a little brochure that tells all about Mr. Macfadden's wonderful system and its new and different health-building and success-achieving methods, which I am authorized to say will be sent on request to anyone interested. A postal addressed to the Physical Culture Publishing Co., 3410 Flatiron Building, New York City, will bring you the brochure by return mail.





## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health, or business, the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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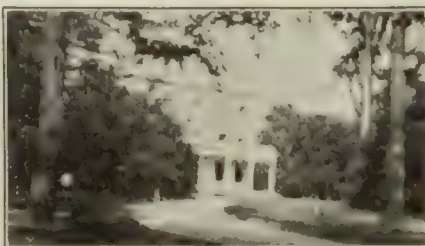
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## MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

335. Mr. A. D. G., New York City. "Please suggest (a) list of recommended schools of automobile instruction, personal and correspondence; and (b) occupations for rather deaf man of thirty, previous experience bookkeeper mercantile house, and timekeeper contracting work."

(a) We cannot affirm the reliability of or comparative excellence of trade schools. Write Editor of *The Automobile*, 239 West Thirty-ninth Street; of *The Automobile Journal*, 51 East Forty-second Street; of the Automobile Directories Company, 1737 Broadway; also Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street; all of New York.

(b) Why change occupation, unless to broaden out and become a certified public accountant, or an efficiency engineer, or a buyer for a large concern? Your deafness should aid in concentration, but would suggest your working independently rather than in a business where many oral instructions were needed. Investigate the schools of accountancy previously mentioned here; some of them cooperate with their graduates in locating a position; make inquiries along this line.

336. Miss M. S., Maryland. "I have just completed an academic course at high school, and will soon take an English course at college, which requires a few hours of afternoon study. I should like to do some kind of newspaper work in the morning; had thought of becoming a reporter, but never studied shorthand. I shall greatly appreciate your suggestions."

The Chicago Correspondence Schools, Unity Building, Chicago, guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. Write for particulars. Investigate also the new Stenotype system of shorthand—address the Stenotype Company, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York.

Doubtless the college you will attend publishes a weekly or monthly paper; why not try for a position on that, or at least write articles or news items for it? Get your English teacher to introduce you to the editor of a local newspaper, and ask his aid or advice.

The work of a reporter is extremely difficult—on a paper worth while, is poorly paid, and is often heart-breaking. Some other branch of literary pursuit would seem better for a girl of your age.

337. Mr. B. S. J., Kentucky. "The tobacco habit is ruining my health, and my doctor orders me to stop it altogether—heart has become affected. The men of our family have used tobacco for three generations, the craving seems in the blood, and I don't seem able to quit the thing. Can you advise me?"

Always we refuse to believe that a habit is stronger than a man. Several methods and books are now available, purporting to assist or effect a cure. Apply to Albros Society, 181 Lexington Avenue, New York, for details of MacLevy's book "Tobacco Habit Conquered"; also to Restoration Publishing Company, 101 West Seventy-second Street, New York, for general literature; also to Edward J. Woods, Station E, New York, for particulars of his method; also to Newell Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Missouri, for booklet and description of their remedy.

338. Mr. L. R. A., New York. "I am purchasing agent for a large concern, using several thousand pencils a year in all its branches. On page 247 of your book 'Efficient Living,' I note your reference to a saving of 200 per cent on pencils yearly by using those costing one cent each, instead of five cents. May I ask which brand you refer to? I see here a chance for economy that should appeal to office workers generally."

Specific mention of any article we use personally might be construed as preferential endorsement. This we cannot give, as all our judgments must be impartial. But the penny pencils we use are manufactured by one of the following concerns—obtain samples from each, and make your own choice. American Lead Pencil Company, 220 Fifth Avenue; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, 65 Reade Street, Eagle



Pencil Company, 377 Broadway; Eberhard Faber, 200 Fifth Avenue; all of New York.

339. Mr. E. M. K., Louisiana. "I am twenty-two years old, and am very much interested in aeronautics. Please advise me about the idea of taking this up as a business, by giving exhibition flights in Southern towns, thereby making sufficient capital to enter into business in a few years. What are some of the schools, books and manufacturers in this line? I thank you very much in advance for this information."

A man going into the flying business should learn it from the ground up. Why not first become an employee of an airship factory, a helper to an aviator, or some other apprentice to experts in the field? Secretary of the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue, or of the Aeronautical Society of America, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, both of New York, would probably furnish addresses of manufacturing concerns and of professional aviators. Get copies of *Aeronautics*, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, and *Aerial Age*, 120 West Thirty-second Street, both of New York; study the advertisements for clues to progress.

Write also these various concerns for particulars of their work: Patterson Aviators, East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan; Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company, Ithaca, New York; Health Aerial Vehicle Company, Chicago; Arrow Model Works, Grove Street, Brooklyn; Ideal Aeroplane Company, West Broadway, New York; Popular Mechanics Book Department, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

340. Mr. D. D. K., Ohio. "I have seen many personal budgets outlined for married men, but never one for a single young man. During the last seven months I have earned \$443.10 and have kept a personal cash account. Please give me your opinion of the amounts expended: (1) Doctor bills 18.3 per cent; (2) Board and room 45.5 per cent; (3) Clothing 3.6 per cent; (4) Pleasure 4.7 per cent; (5) Insurance and savings 10.9 per cent; (6) Miscellaneous personal items 17 per cent. Doctor bills large because of a recent breakdown; miscellany covers 5 per cent for music lessons, but I have made enough from music to cover this fully. How can I save more?"

Prepare to earn more—study by mail in spare time and train for a better job, or a part of another man's job where you are. On your present income you are doing remarkably well. The only excessive amounts are (1) and (2). You can learn the science of health, and reduce your doctor bills to 5 per cent or less; and you can live on \$2.50 a week for food and \$2.50 a week for room. The saving on these items would come to \$150. or more, every year. And you might well put \$50 of this into clothing—we do not see how you can dress properly for business advancement on 3.6 per cent of your salary. Your example of thrift is a mighty good one, we recommend it to all our young men readers.

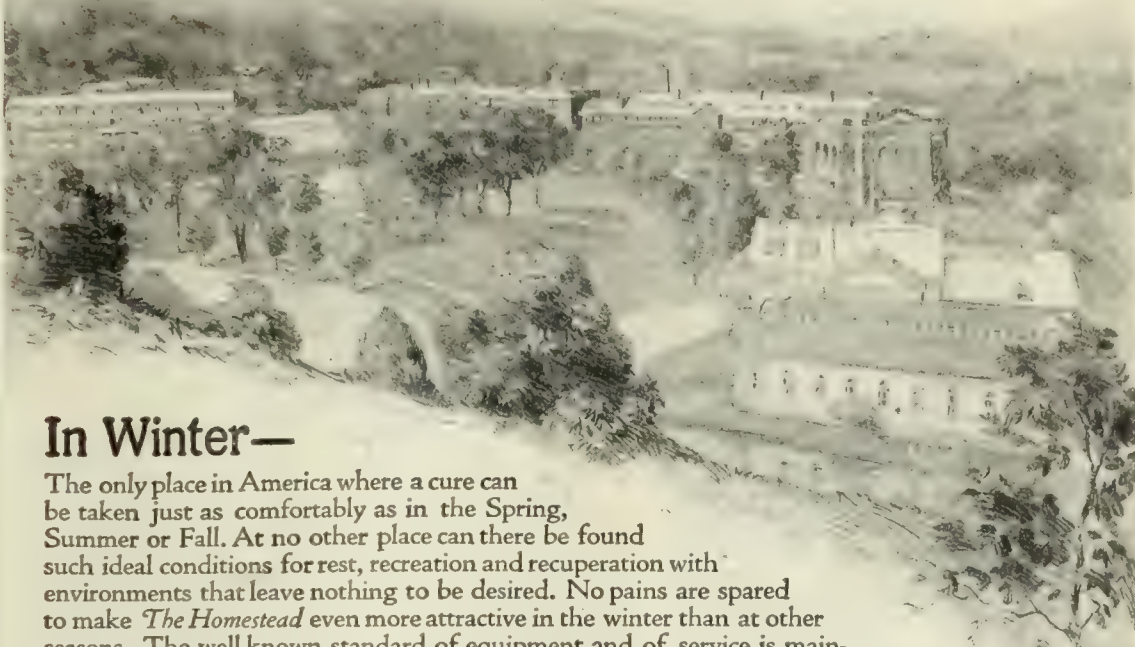
341. Mr. A. I. B., New York City. "I am a young man of nineteen, and would like to communicate a few of my ideas on personal efficiency which may be of invaluable aid to other young men. I walk a certain distance every day; carry my lunch, with me and use a Thermos bottle; do not smoke or drink or stay out late; have \$500 bank account and a \$1000 insurance policy; attend concerts and lectures, but not vaudeville or motion pictures. My Sunday program is as follows: 7 a. m., rise; 8 to 10, piano practice; 10 to 11, a four-mile walk in Central Park; 1 to 2, dinner and heart-to-heart talk with my parents; 2 to 4, meeting friends; 4 to 6, attend organ recital; 6 to 8, supper and family gathering; 8 to 9, attend public forum or lecture; 9 to 10, bath, exercise, bed. Will you kindly say whether you approve such ideas, and the Sunday program, for a young man?"

We do and we do not. You are analytical, systematic, organized, temperate, clean, thrifty, and have a model for young Americans. But our idea of efficiency is to forget it from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning, and you have got your Sunday all messed up with clocks and tape measures and pedometers and gymnastic stunts. When are you a human being?

Are you so good you never need to go to church? How can anybody have a heart-to-heart talk right after a Sunday dinner? Why have supper an hour too soon after dinner? Where is your place for social service or a Sunday-school class?

Your Sunday plan is far above the average; you are on the right track and more religion would make it ideal. Your other suggestions are good, but hardly necessary. We appreciate your interest.

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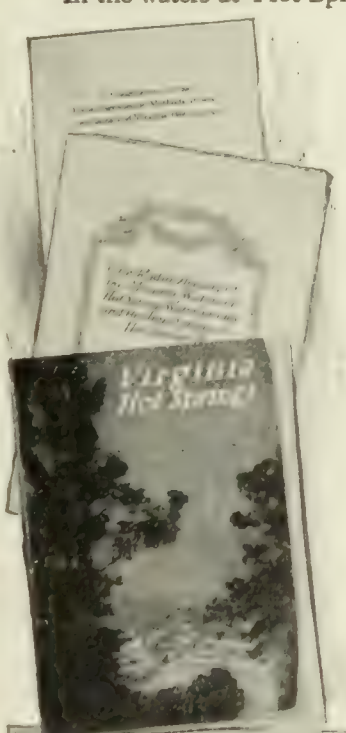
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## The Market Place

### THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

An active and eventful market on the New York Stock Exchange followed the sharp decline of prices on Friday, the 6th (the twenty-fifth consecutive full day on which more than 1,000,000 shares were sold), when the general advance was checked by the report that Ambassador Gerard, then crossing the ocean, was bringing to President Wilson from the Kaiser a message suggesting overtures for peace. Prices had been rising on account of large railroad earnings, the continuing very profitable business of war order companies, and the purchase of stocks by what brokers call "the public." Peace might sharply reduce the earnings of munition manufacturers and the railway carriers. On the 7th there was a slight upward reaction, due mainly to official denials that Mr. Gerard was bearing such a message. The prominent banker responsible for the report (Mr. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company) had not, however, said that the suggestions to our government were to be made by the returning Ambassador, altho he had reason to believe that they would be submitted by some agency. In the stock market the story lost its original weight.

But there was to be another and a greater fall of prices, caused this time, not by indications of approaching peace, but by events which, many thought, might draw our country into the war. News of the attacks of German submarines upon ships passing not far from Nantucket Light, bound in or out, was known to everybody on the morning of Monday, the 9th, and at the opening of the market that day there was great selling pressure. The first transactions in several securities showed losses of 6 or 8 points. Decline was hastened by the execution of stop-loss orders, and a great many of these came from the West, which has had a large part of the recent exceptional volume of Stock Exchange business. In the first hour a million shares were sold. Before the close a part, in some cases half, of the losses was recovered, but the record for fifty representative stocks showed an average loss of 2 1/2. The day's business was 1,906,000 shares, including 526,000 of Steel Corporation, whose net decline was 4 3/8 points. The break was greater than that which occurred the day after the sinking of the "Lusitania," but the market was in a vulnerable condition when the shock came.



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Evidence or reports that what had taken place gave no ground for complaint by our government led to some recovery on the 10th, when a slight net gain was shown for a majority of the stocks at the close; but on the 11th the decline was resumed, with a net average loss half as large as Monday's. The 12th was a holiday. On the 13th there were gains in the early part of the day, but a well-defined downward movement followed and there were considerable losses at the end. Steel shares fell to 108¾. Here the long series of million-share days was interrupted, for only 925,000 were counted. There had been twenty-eight of these days in an unbroken line. For this no precedent is found since 1901. While there was no real news of a disquieting character, the reported presence of submarines near our coast caused nervous fear.

Internal or domestic conditions have combined to be highly favorable. Manufacturers are very busily engaged, additional statements of railroad earnings show large increases, and labor is employed at high wages. But the stock market, on account of its exceptional breadth, recent advances, and the wide interest of "the public" in it, has become sensitive and is sharply affected by reports or events which may seem to threaten interference with the profits of production and transportation.

#### CROPS AND PRICES

Another reduction of the wheat crop estimate was made in the government's October report, from September's 611,000,000 bushels to 607,557,000, or not much more than half of last year's 1,011,500,000. The crop of spring wheat is the smallest in twenty-one years, and the entire crop is about 125,000,000 below the average for five years preceding the remarkable harvest of 1915. Little change is shown in the report's figures for other products. There is a general decline, in comparison with last year's yields, except for hay, tobacco and rice.

Our wheat shortage raises interesting questions. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that about 625,000,000 bushels are required for domestic consumption and seed, and that the surplus carried over from last year permits the exportation of not more than 100,000,000. But wheat from this country and Canada is going to Europe at the rate of more than 400,000,000 bushels a year, and Canada's exportable surplus probably is no larger than our own. The shipments for the last fifteen weeks have averaged 2,000,000 a week, and 2,400,000 a week for the last month. Evidently, at this rate, all that can be spared will be exported in the first half of the crop year. From this country alone Europe took 322,000,000 bushels in the first year of the war and 250,000,000 in the second. European crops, as well as our own, are short. The Allies intend to have as much wheat as they need, if money will buy it. Our shortage and their demand have raised the

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CHARLES L. WHITE,  
The American Baptist Home Mission Society,  
Department I, 23 East 26th Street, New York.

### DIVIDENDS

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1916, will be paid October 31, 1916, to stockholders of record as of October 6, 1916.

H. D. WHITE, Treasurer.  
New York, September 27, 1916.

## American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Monday, October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

October 4th, 1916.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid Oct. 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 27th, 1916. Transfer books will not close.

REGINALD D. SMITH, Asst. Secretary.

### PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 9.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 43.

The Board of Directors will meet on October 2, 1916, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed November 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1916. The transfer books will not close.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.  
San Francisco, California, October 9, 1916.





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price here (at Chicago) to \$1.58 a bushel, and more than 50 per cent has recently been added to the price of flour. Similar advances are seen in Canada, where the increases since the beginning of the war have been about 60 per cent for wheat and 53 per cent for flour.

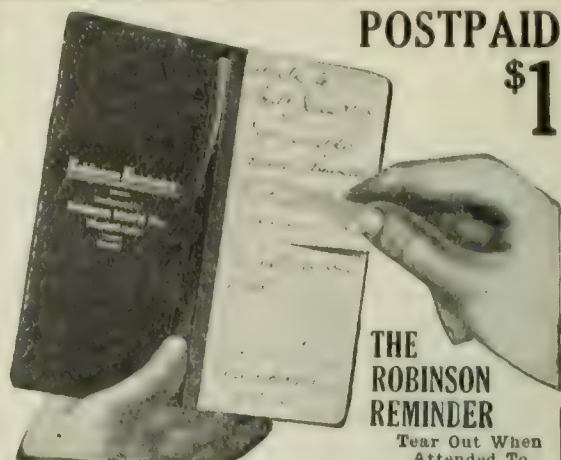
Last week the British, French and Italian governments decided to take the purchase of foreign wheat wholly from private hands. They will buy here and elsewhere by the agency of a joint commission, and the first purchase reported is one of 18,000,000 bushels in Australia. A Royal Commission in England has taken possession of stocks of wheat and flour and will control the distribution of imports. If the three nations set out to buy here as much as was taken by them last year, our people will see prices march upward as a result of a trade contest for possession of the quantity needed for home consumption. Some say that such an upward movement must discourage the use of wheat here in the usual quantities and thus cut down the estimate of 625,000,000 bushels. But our people are prepared to buy. Published interviews with leading wholesale dealers say there never has been such a demand for foodstuffs, altho the prices of all of them have been largely increased. They are turning down orders which they cannot fill. This demand is due to prosperity and good wages. Probably the prices paid by home consumers and foreign buyers will be higher in the near future than those now reported from the markets.

#### IRON AND STEEL

Steel mills and iron furnaces continue to show great activity, and further additions to prices have been made. Among the new orders is one from Russia for 1000 locomotives, the largest of its kind ever placed here. In the last two weeks our own railroads have bought more than 10,000 cars. There have been large sales of pig iron for export, Great Britain taking 20,000 tons. There is a remarkable demand for ship plates to be used both here and abroad. All the American shipyards have orders enough to keep them fully employed thru the year 1917. Great Britain and Australia are buying plates; Japan has paid a premium on an order for 5000 tons. One of the new prices is \$6 a box for tinplate, which may be compared with \$3.60 a year ago. Exports of tinplate are growing; last year they were 516,000,000 pounds, valued at \$18,704,000. Nearly half of this quantity went to the Orient, and there were large sales in the region from which the tin itself had been imported. Our annual output, which was nothing not many years ago, is now about 2,000,000,000 pounds. In one day recently 355,000 pounds were shipped to China.

The following dividends are announced:

American Light and Traction Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, common, 2½ per cent and 2½ shares common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all payable November 1.



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# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## A MATHEMATICAL QUESTION

As observed on several previous occasions, an old line life insurance policy, with its mathematically correct premium, seems a bad bargain after one who has carried it for years hears the fascinating tale which the representatives of assessment companies and fraternal orders can tell. The man with a proper consideration of the responsibilities due to dependents then finds the contract he made with a legal reserve company irksome. Only those who have grown old and uninsurable in the service of reserveless life insurance actually suffer the disenchantment following its use.

One of my correspondents in South Dakota tells me of a contract he has recently made with the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha. His age is 27, and he is promised \$4000 of life insurance protection for a total premium thruout life of \$41.04, or \$10.26 per \$1000. He asks if I believe it can be done. I do not. When such great life insurance companies as we have in this country, the underwriting, financial and mathematical integrity and ability of which are unimpeachable, not only insist that it cannot be done, but refuse to do it, I, and every other man open to conviction, may rest assured that the Guarantee Fund Life Association is mistaken. At that age a premium of \$10.26 is within \$2.07 of the tabular mortality rate; ten years later, at age 37, it is only \$1.03 more than the mortality rate; at age 47 the mortality rate is \$12, which is \$1.74 more than the premium paid; at 57 the mortality exceeds the premium by \$11.07; at 67 by \$37.38; and so on in a constantly increasing ratio each year to the end of life. The premium of \$10.26 includes nothing which, invested at interest, will serve as a reserve to provide for the increased cost due to advancing age.

My correspondent says that he desires life insurance, but wants something his beneficiary can collect. If he should die soon, there is no doubt his beneficiary would have no trouble collecting the amount due. But if he should live an average life time, he will probably find that his cheap insurance has advanced in cost prohibitively.

N. T. S., Monticello, Ark.—Best advice I can give you is that you consult a lawyer familiar with the insurance law of Arkansas and organize your association under his direction. You will also be aided by communicating or conferring with the Auditor and Insurance Commissioner of your state. As to underwriting or operating plans, forms of policies, methods of bookkeeping etc. why not consult the managers of the two associations to which you refer?

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed JONATHAN G. W. TRUMBULL, Esq., of Norwich, their Surveyor for said town, and its neighborhood—who is also authorized to receive proposals for Insurance against loss by Fire, in behalf of said Company.  
WALTER MITCHEL, Secretary.  
Hartford, Dec. 17, 1810.



## The First Hartford Agency

was established in Norwich on December 17, 1810, when J. G. W. Trumbull was authorized to underwrite insurance for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. This agency at Norwich, through direct and continuous succession, is still writing Hartford Insurance. A few struggling states have developed into a great nation, and the Hartford has grown to an organization with agents at every important point in the United States offering to property owners the

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<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmen's Compensation	<input type="checkbox"/> Parcel Post	<input type="checkbox"/> Tractor
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Collision	<input type="checkbox"/> Bonding	<input type="checkbox"/> Rent	<input type="checkbox"/> Salesmen's Samples
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Theft	<input type="checkbox"/> Elevator	<input type="checkbox"/> Merchandise in Transit	<input type="checkbox"/> Registered Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Auto Fire	<input type="checkbox"/> Plate Glass	<input type="checkbox"/> Live Stock Transit	<input type="checkbox"/> Use and Occupancy
<input type="checkbox"/> Baggage	<input type="checkbox"/> Race Horse	<input type="checkbox"/> Live Stock	<input type="checkbox"/> Explosion
		<input type="checkbox"/> Live Stock Mortality	



# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

CHESS is the best of games, but it has one great fault, the stereotyped opening. The beginning of a game is always tedious, for the position of the pieces is fixed; the first move on both sides is almost invariably P to K4 and the succeeding moves are limited to a few settled sequences from which it is perilous to deviate. Any one who takes the trouble to commit to memory the standard openings has an unfair advantage over a player of superior ability who has not cared to cram beforehand, but depends upon his own brains instead of a book. Now in war, which chess aims to imitate, the skill of the tactician is shown in the way he places his troops at the beginning as well as how he manages them afterward. A battle well planned is already half won. Besides, a general has a chance to show his ability in guessing how the enemy's forces are placed. Even the aeroplane does not afford all the information desired. Hudson Maxim has added the aerial arm to his new form of chess, but in the ordinary game there is no aeroplane, yet the player knows in advance just where his opponent's pieces are put.

..

These defects can be overcome and the beginning of the game made as exciting as the end by the simple expedient of letting each player marshal his forces to suit himself and without the knowledge of his opponent. Hold a newspaper between the two halves of the board. The players then place their pieces wherever they please on the squares of the first three rows of either side, having the two middle rows vacant. Then take away the paper and play according to the usual rules. This "surprise chess," as I call it, is much more interesting than the ordinary game because it introduces at the start an incalculable element, not the blind chance of falling dice, of shuffled cards or spinning wheel, but the natural uncertainty that belongs in all human conflicts, the impossibility of knowing what the other fellow means to do, the thing that gives zest to true games and to real life.

..

The variations of the opening in surprise chess are infinite. The strategy begins before the first move. A clever and unexpected arrangement of pieces may carry one on to victory. Or, on the other hand, the best laid plan may lead to naught for when the screen is raised the opposing pieces may be found to be arranged in a disconcerting manner. The advantage of the first move is of course greater than in the ordinary game, but here again the new game comes closer to real warfare where the offensive has a like advantage. It is therefore more scientific than the old game and affords opportunity

for greater skill, yet is no more difficult to learn. Every player is partial to certain pieces. One prefers knights; another bishops. Some use the queen a great deal; others keep her in the background. In surprise chess one can employ his favorite tactics from the start and plan his campaign to suit his style of playing. It is a great delight to exercise one's ingenuity in setting the pieces. Any fixed rules are fortunately impossible, but after a little practice with the game one arrives at some general principles. The safest place for the king seems to be near one end of the "king row" with a vacant square adjacent to prevent smothered check and a double row of pawns in front. To double the castles and provide a clear space in front of them makes a very strong combination provided that you do not discover that your opponent has his doubled castles confronting them! The bishops must of course be placed on different colors and should be where they can come into action quickly. Place the knights well to the front and so they can bear upon as many other pieces as possible. Permit no piece to be altogether unprotected. The castles and queen must be put out of range of any possible position of the opposing bishops. Since White has the first move of course he will arrange his pieces for the offensive and Black for the defensive. It is quite likely that this simple expedient for getting rid of the tiresome sameness of the opening moves has occurred to others, but I never happened to hear or read of it.

..

I happened to see the other day a private letter which a student in the University of Atlantis had written to a friend abroad who had questioned his attitude on the war. Since he puts so clearly a point of view which is held by many Americans, I quote a passage:

You think that Prussia is the enemy; I don't. Prussia is (in spots) a very beautiful country. Prussians are (sometimes) the nicest people imaginable. The enemy is *Prussianism*, a political system and tendency, regnant in Germany to be sure but found sporadically in almost every other country. Among Treitschke the Czech, Nietzsche the Pole, Hobbes, Cramb and Houston Chamberlain the Englishmen, Napoleon the Frenchman, Macchiavelli the Italian, Gumplowicz the Austrian, Pobiedonostieff the Russian, Von Reventlow the German, Homer Lea the American, and forty other men from a dozen other countries I make no choice. All alike are faithful slaves of Him Who invented slavery. His Infernal Majesty, Satan the First, Emperor of Hell, King of Maelbolge, Prince of the Power of the Air, Archduke of Tartarus, Knight of *Weltpolitik*, Grand Commander of the Order of Birds of Prey, Defender of the Faith in the Omnipotent State. His reign will not be over even if the Allies should win. I care nothing for the issue as between England and Germany. I am interested in the war only in so far as it is a conflict between a more and a less liberal political system and spirit. Had the German revolution of '48

succeeded; had the liberal, democratic, national and peaceful union dreamed of by Kant, Schiller, Fichte, Stein, Jahn, Heine and Schurz ever come into existence; were France as predatory as under Louis XIV and the two Napoleons, or Great Britain as reactionary and feudal as it was before the reform bills of 1832 and 1867, I should be pro-German.

There is no nation, not even America, which I would rather love than Germany—if it would let me. But when to an oppressed Alsace-Lorraine, a strangled Schleswig, a martyred Poland, a gagged press, a servile social structure, an omnipotent military caste, a divine-right monarch, a misgoverned colonial empire and a consistently reactionary foreign policy is added a Serbia annihilated for offering to refer to The Hague a doubtful case and dubious Austrian claims, a Belgium laid waste for no fault but geographical location, the revival of obsolescent methods of warfare such as the wholesale killing of hostages and non-combatants in the neighborhood of each act of resistance, acquiescence in what is probably the greatest massacre in history still going on in Armenia and a yet raging lust for the territories of its neighbors, we are compelled to say to Germany: "Choose between a drastic revolution of your entire internal economy or being shut in forevermore by an iron ring formed by the hostile alliance of all the rest of the civilized world."

..

The reference librarian of the University of Atlantis was startled when one of the summer students came to her desk and said:

"I want an antidote."

"What for?" asked the librarian, reaching back of her in that peculiar way that librarians have and picking off the shelves a volume entitled "Ready Reference to Quick Remedies."

"The professor said I must have an antidote" replied the anxious looking schoolma'am.

"What for?" asked the librarian again, running a quick finger down the page from Acid to Arsenic. "What did you take?"

"I took English XIII," said the summer student, "and the professor said I ought to have an antidote to begin my theme with."

..

No milk on my dumbwaiter this morning! The striking farmers upstate are pouring the precious fluid out by the gallon on the unappreciative earth and there is only enough left for the children and the hospitals of New York City.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your hike.

Make me a child again, just for the strike.

..

Putting it succinctly the Central Powers began the war by a double movement: the *Drang nach Osten* on the one hand and the *Drang nach Ostend* on the other.

..

In India men worship beggars. In America the contrary superstition prevails.



# The Independent

Founded 1843

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## JUST A WORD

"Both Sides of the Presidential Campaign" have been presented, fully and authoritatively, in The Independent during the past three months. Norman Hapgood, speaking for the Democratic party, and Jacob Gould Schurman, the Republican spokesman, will sum up the important arguments for Wilson and for Hughes in the next issue of The Independent.

The next issue of The Independent will be the Annual Book Number, in which we plan to publish classified reviews of the important fall books—stories, histories, biographies, poetry, books about the theater, and religious books. Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, the Literary Editor, will discuss the remarkable change in the tone of world literature effected by the two years of war.

From the sociological treatises on "Conditions in N. Y. C." to the rag-time refrain "In the heart of the city that has no heart" people are fond of calling New York "heartless." But the man who ought to know more about it than anyone else—Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan—speaks convincingly to the contrary in a sincere little essay "The Heart of New York," written for The Independent.

The editor's barometer, known to the uninitiated as "clippings of articles and verse reprinted from The Independent," indicated "increasing popularity" in the case of Morris Gilbert's poem "Germany," which we published on May 8, 1916, and which has been copied in magazines and newspapers all over the country. Mr. Gilbert has written another poem for The Independent, "Götterdämmerung. Before Verdun," to be published shortly.

## WORLD TIME

Instead of quibbling with schemes to set the clocks back an hour or to work out an Esperanto of the time notations in tide tables, astronomical charts and railway time tables, Dr. A. H. Mackay has suggested a plan for world-time—simple, efficient, and never out of order.

With our continental railways and telegraphs, transoceanic cables and omnipresent wireless, we should use the same time in every part of the world. For railway travel, telegraphic contracts, news and scientific observations it would be exact, simple and without danger of confusion.

Suppose, when the sun is vertical to the 180th meridian from Greenwich, every clock and watch in the world should point to the hour 0 at the beginning of "the day." When vertical to the meridian of Greenwich it would be 12 everywhere. When approaching the 180th meridian the clocks would be approaching 24.

Every locality would settle its most convenient time for breakfast—it may be at 6, 8, 12, 14, or 23 o'clock. From May 1 to October 1 we could henceforward with comfort adopt the unwritten law of fixing the events one hour earlier. Nothing to puzzle over—not necessary even to change your watch an hour four times in going from Halifax to Victoria. The telegram dates in the newspapers would give us the

true interval of time since the event without a calculation. Even the reductions of the diurnal temperatures of the meteorologist would be no more troublesome than they are at present under the so-called "daylight saving," time consuming attempt to deceive the public to its advantage.—*Nature.*

## THE NEW PLAYS

*Arms and the Girl* is the frothiest sort of play—tangling a Russian spy, a Belgian burgomaster, an American girl and a whole company of German soldiers in impossible funny situations. (Fulton.)

*Rich Man, Poor Man*, is handicapped by a trite plot; heroine transplanted from boarding-house to mansion renounces riches for love. But the acting is good, especially in the minor parts. (48th Street.)

New York "high society" raised to the nth power of frivolity and daring and supplied with scintillating conversation and artistic setting—life as it isn't *Upstairs and Down*. (Cort.)

It's a pity *Backfire* has but four acts. With a fifth none of our treacheries need have been left out. But another act would certainly have killed the one cheerful, if cheap, figure, the ubiquitous insurance agent. (39th Street.)

*The Washington Square Players* are giving a gay pantomimic play, "A Merry Death"; "Lovers' Luck," clever French company of German soldiers in impossible Sugar House"; the "Sisters of Susanna," whimsical farce in daringly colorful set. (Comedy.)

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

SARAH BERNHARDT—Love is the cure for age.

MOTHER JONES—No nation is stronger than its women.

PERCY HAMMOND—Chicago is the sewer of the inland seas.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The Lord of Hosts will help us to victory.

ARNOLD BENNETT—The first year of marriage is the hardest.

REV. W. R. YARD—The soul, just for itself, is not worth saving.

WOODROW WILSON—Talking thru the hat ought to be a dead industry.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—It is impossible to tell exactly how funny business is made.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER—England is at the dawn of a great religious revival.

REV. J. W. HEINIGER—The world is well nigh overrun with moth-eaten people.

ED. HOWE—Most persons say they have a favorite poet. I have not. I dislike all of them.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS—It won't do to suppress a play because evil things are done in it.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS—This prosperity is the prosperity of bloody murder.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—The joys of motherhood cannot be put into words. They must be lived.

JUDGE MAHONEY, of Chicago—The next time you're bothered by a man jab him with a hat pin.

JANE EDDINGTON—One could write rather an entertaining and useful booklet on the parsnip.

DAVID BELASCO—The greatest part of my success in the theater I attribute to my feeling for colors.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Dressing should be done quickly, as slow, pattering dressing is a strain on the nerves.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—The view of the present administration is that a problem avoided is a problem solved.


ROBERT HERRICK—Ours is the country of quack medicine, quack thinking, quack legislation and quack religions.



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# The Independent

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**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## THE CLOSING CAMPAIGN

**I**T has been a clean campaign. It has been prosecuted with vigor on both sides—more especially on the side of the opposition. This is natural, for it is the opposition which must attack, while the party in power has only to stand upon its record. But the fire of the attack has been directed against Mr. Wilson as President, and not against Mr. Wilson as the man; while the fervor of his counter-attack has been aimed at his opponents as a party and not at Mr. Hughes himself.

The campaign has not brought forth any clean-cut issue like that of free silver or anti-imperialism. It is not the fact that the Republicans are for preparedness and the Democrats against it. The Democratic Congress and President passed such a huge program of military and naval expenditure in the closing days of the last session as to spike their opponents' guns pretty effectively. The tariff no longer appears as the gulf which separates irretrievably "good" Republicans and "good" Democrats; if a Republican administration is elected, it will not go into office with an unmistakable popular mandate to revise the tariff.

There are three high spots in the campaign. The first is the Democratic record of legislation—a record of unusual fulness and excellence. It is on this record primarily that the administration asks to be retained in

power. This record the Republicans have been chary of attacking.

The second is the administration's foreign policy. Here the Republicans, led by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Roosevelt, attack with horse, foot, dragoons and artillery. The Democrats counter with the slogan, "He kept us out of war."

The third is the railroad eight-hour law and the method of its passage. But even here the issue is not too clearly joined. Mr. Hughes criticizes strongly what he denominates the surrender of the principle of arbitration in labor disputes and the yielding to the threats of a part of a community. Mr. Wilson asserts his belief in the fundamental justice of the eight-hour working day and the propriety of acting quickly to avert the calamity of a nation-wide strike.

On the personal side of the campaign Mr. Hughes has disappointed many of those who would naturally support him, because he has been content with attacking and criticizing, and has not set forth a big constructive program of his own. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, has done nothing but satisfy his supporters by his campaign utterances. He has had the easier task, for it is the record of his administration, its achievements and its spirit, that speaks for him.

## THE PROBLEMS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

**A**LTHO the total number of Episcopalians in the United States is only about a million—and this Church stands therefore only about in seventh place down the column of Protestant denominations—it has always exercised an influence upon forms of faith and modes of worship out of all proportion to its size. Consequently the Forty-fourth General Convention, which assembled in St. Louis on October 11, has attracted the attention of many far outside the bounds of this communion and the daily press has devoted large space to the questions there discussed.

There are really only two great fundamental questions for the Church in general to ask: First, What actually is her message? Secondly, To whom shall she address this message? Considering the latter first, it is futile to answer "Her message is to all the world." This is one of those generalities which are meaningless until they are resolved into particulars. What people in the world, and what kind of people in this part of the world, does the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" expect and intend to appeal to during the next three and

the following years? There are two classes of people in particular whom members of this Church have need at this time to consider: First, the members of the other churches that surround them. These turn to her, in increasing numbers nowadays, not for "Faith" but for "Order." Secondly, there is that great and growing multitude of good men who hold themselves aloof from all churches. Time was when the problem was how to reach and win evil men; now it is how to hold the good ones. If this be kept in mind, it will save the Episcopal Church in particular from some mischievous acts of petty party legislation and it will help her to seize an important opportunity which just now seems to be hers in a high degree.

In dealing with the first class, questions of doctrine become of importance. But this is of far more concern to them than to her. Their churches are built up around doctrines, while the Episcopal Church rests upon order. On this point they are sensitive. If she can make it clear to them that no dogma of theirs is denounced and that no new doctrine of hers is imposed, she may count upon



a friendly hearing, but not otherwise. The Episcopal Church, therefore, is faced with this question: How far is she willing to revise her statements of doctrines, cutting out obsolete ones and relegating to their proper place those theories of order which she has elevated to the dignity of dogmas? Until something like this is done, openly and frankly, and by formal action of General Convention, this Church will appeal in vain to her next-door neighbors.

In the second category, however, there are even more to whom this Church ought to speak. Twenty years ago John Burroughs wrote: "The religious skeptics of today are a very large class, larger than ever before, and they are among the most helpful, intelligent, patriotic, upright and wisely conservative of our citizens. Probably four-fifths of our literary men are such; a large proportion of journalists and editors; half the lawyers; more than half the doctors; a large percentage of the teachers; a larger percentage of the business men; almost all the scientific men." If this was true then, it is still more true now. Nor must the term "skeptics" in this connection have any evil connotation. These persons are what they are here called in the sense that they doubt many things which they think the Church calls upon them to believe. Can the Church speak to them so plainly and directly as to convince them that they have largely misunderstood her? The answer is that she cannot convince them—while she retains in her formularies things which she herself only makes believe to believe. For these men stand upon a high level of truth and righteousness.

To both these classes, the Episcopal Church must speak honestly, if at all. Mere "Missionary Zeal" will not avail here. "Laymen's Forward Movements," "Nationwide Preaching Missions," "St. Andrew's Brotherhoods" and similar devices will touch the persons above mentioned no more in the future than they have in the past. The appeal must be carried by the Church's clergy. It must be spoken from the Church's pulpits. There must be a clear and coherent message which has the Church's imprimatur upon it. The supreme duty of the General Convention is to frame and issue such a message. God knows, the task is no easy one. But every man knows that when party interest, or blind conservatism, or cross-eyed radicalism, or easy-going custom are present, it cannot be done at all. Which is the reason these ought all to be eliminated. Not until this is done absolutely, can judgment begin again at the House of God.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR BULLIES

**A**T this season of the year the sophomores are taking great interest in a course not mentioned in the catalog but given with the tacit approval of the faculty, that is, field work in petty tyranny. They are authorized to indulge in one of most pernicious of human instincts, the abuse of power and the gratuitous interference with the rights of others. The student daily of the largest university of the world puts the common belief with brutal frankness:

That there should be a certain amount of animosity between the two lower classes is not alone natural, it is also desirable. The old adage that everybody loves a fight holds on the campus as it does elsewhere.

That "everybody loves a fight" is a genial explanation of the state of Europe and it is undeniably "natural" to delight in the annoyance of inferiors, but the campus

does not seem a suitable place for the deliberate cultivation of primeval viciousness. Recent regulations have done away with the grosser forms of hazing but have left the moral evil of it untouched. Saving the freshmen from the torture and danger of the old customs is doubtless desirable, but the net gain is slight, since the milder forms of tyranny meet with more general toleration and inflict more lasting injury upon the characters of those who impose them and those who submit to them. To tie a man to the railroad track, to bury him alive or brand him with silver nitrate are not pastimes in which one is apt to find delight after his sophomore days, but the habit of imposing one's will upon others in the matter of dress and conduct is not so easily outlived. A man who has been allowed to dictate to younger and less educated men what color neckties and socks they shall wear, what they shall sing and where they shall walk, is apt to carry into later life the belief in class distinctions and intolerance which his college training has given him.

### ROMANS AND RUMANS

**T**HE Rumans or Rumanians are proud to claim descent, in a more or less legitimate way, from the Roman legionaries who were stationed in their country, but they have yet to prove that they have inherited along with their language any of the military genius of the ancestors to whom they lay claim. In fact, their present set-back is due to their direct violation of Roman precedent in two respects. When the emperor Trajan undertook the same job the Rumans have now on their hands, that is, the conquest of Transylvania, he did not throw his troops recklessly across the mighty Danube on a pontoon bridge and so get them cut off like the Rumanian troops. No, he sent out in advance his best architect, Apollodorus, the same whose work the tourist still admires in Trajan's Forum at Rome. Apollodorus built a strong stone bridge over the Danube and a good solid road leading to it, carrying the road along the perpendicular sides of the defile in a covered wooden gallery supported by beams inserted in holes in the cliffs. After all this was done Trajan sent the Roman soldiers into the enemy's country—and they stayed there so long that all the people got to calling themselves Romans.

The Rumans showed good judgment in taking the roads that Trajan constructed by the Iron Gate to Orsova and by the Red Tower Pass to Hermannstadt, but they neglected to guard what the Romans were especially careful to look out for, their lines of communication to the rear. Consequently they have lost 3000 men in the west and 15,000 in the east.

Silistria, recently captured by the Bulgars, was the ancient Roman fortress of Durostorum, was one of the outposts of the Empire, and, because of its strategic importance, garrisoned by Legio I and Legio XI, the Italian and the Claudian Legions. But their suppositious descendants evacuated the stronghold without a struggle and when the Bulgars entered they found it deserted. Yet this old town has stood many stout sieges in the course of its long history, for it stands in the road of all who have tried to march to Constantinople along the sea. The inhabitants in the course of time had become accustomed to the sort of life now led at Rheims and Verdun and whenever the bombardments grew too hot they simply took shelter in the municipal cyclone cellar, a subter-



ranean cavern underneath the town large enough to hold them all.

The Romans fixed the northern boundary of the Empire on the line still marked by Trajan's Wall, the line followed by the railroad from Constanza to Bucharest. But the Rumans thought they knew better than their alleged ancestors so they advanced with their Russian allies some forty miles south to meet the Bulgars coming up thru the Dobrudja. Then the Bulgars beat them back, back to Trajan's Wall, which they would have known better than to leave if they had learned their Latin lesson.

It is an old board on which this game of war is being played and the best moves are often those made by the master players of the past. Joffre checked and held the invaders from Belgium just where Cæsar did on the line of the Marne at Rheims. The old Roman fortress of Verdun still stands them off.

It was by following the old Roman road into the Balkans that the Teutonic hosts conquered Serbia, and wherever a modern general picks upon a good place for entrenchment the shovels of his soldiers are liable to uncover Roman bricks and stones.

Anybody can fight. Fuzzy-Wuzzy could break a British square. But when Kitchener invaded the Sudan with a railroad, Fuzzy-wuzzy's day was done. The Romans fought with roads, bridges and entrenchments. They were the first to realize that war is simply a branch of engineering. What if Cæsar or Trajan had only had railroads and telephones? Or what if the Rumans only had a Cæsar or a Trajan?

## THE AMERICAN POLICY OF AMERICAN PARTIES

LAST week we discussed the "European Policy of American Parties" and quoted all the references to trans-Atlantic questions in the platforms of the two parties for the past sixty years. A similar survey of these thirty-two platforms with regard to what they have to say about the relations of the United States to the countries south of it shows that the two parties have reversed their attitude if they have not changed their principles. In the fifties the Democratic party was frankly and emphatically imperialistic, doubtless chiefly because the South wanted more slave territory. Great Britain, France and Russia were engaged in the Crimean War. Spain seemed likely to be drawn in on the side of the Allies. Russia was looking for the American navy to come to her aid. Russia and the United States signed a convention (1854) establishing the principle that "free ships make free goods" which England and France, then as now, refused to accept as international law. Since we could expect the support, if not the help, of Russia in a war with Spain, it seemed a good chance to get Cuba.

At the suggestion of the Secretary of State our ministers to England, France and Spain, who were Buchanan, Mason and Soulé, met at Ostend to devise means for carrying out the scheme. They recommended that the United States offer to buy Cuba at a fair price—\$120,000,000 was later suggested—and they held that in case Spain refused the United States would be justified by every law, human and divine, in wresting the island from Spain. In reference to this the first Republican platform, that of 1856 on which Fremont ran, says:

That the highwayman's plea that "might makes right" embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

The Democratic platform of 1856 makes only a veiled reference to the Ostend manifesto, altho one of its authors, Buchanan, was being run for President. Since this platform contains the most ambitious and decided policy on Latin-American affairs of any in our political history it is necessary to quote the chief resolutions:

That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade thruout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States can not but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and the Union at large.

It may be necessary to explain that "the efforts made by the people of Central America" referred to the Walker filibustering expedition in Nicaragua and "our ascendancy in the Gulf" meant the forcible annexation of Cuba.

Four years later the subject is dismissed in three lines as follows:

That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Not until 1884 do Pan-American questions again appear in the platforms. Then the Democratic party comes up again with a claim to have always been the party of expansion:

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy, save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory, by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

Curiously enough Cleveland who ran on this imperialist platform tried later to haul down the American flag from Hawaii and restore the native queen to her throne. The Democratic platform of 1888 drops the expansion policy that it had so vigorously championed four years and the Republicans take it and declare that

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice.

In the next election, that of 1892, the Democrats advocate the Nicaragua Canal while the Republicans ignore it. By 1896 the Democrats have forgotten the Nicaragua Canal but the Republicans include it in their ambitious foreign policy:

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere



place carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The Democrats in 1896 merely extended their "sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence" but the Republicans went further and offered to aid them:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

These four pledges of the Republicans were carried out so far as possible. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed and the Danish Islands would have been if the Danish upper house had not refused. An isthmian canal, tho at Panama instead of Nicaragua, was built. Not only Cuba was liberated from Spanish tyranny but Porto Rico and three thousand other islands in the Philippines as well. The two parties had now reversed the positions they had occupied in the beginning of their rivalry. The Democratic party, which was fifty years before urging the forcible annexation of tropical territory, devoted a large part of its platform of 1900 to the denunciation of the expansion policy of the Republicans in either hemisphere. We quote from the Democratic platform of 1900 the chief references to American affairs:

We denounce the Porto Rican law, enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an isthmian canal in the face of the failure of the Republican majority on this subject to pass such a bill in Congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

The Republicans on the other hand pointed with pride in 1900 to the accomplishments of the administration in the Philippines, Hawaii, Samoa and West Indies:

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the southern Pacific, every American in-

terest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish War, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations.

The Democratic party in 1904 continued its denunciation of "colonial exploitation" and declares that "wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American Constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain."

The Republican platform of 1904 congratulates itself chiefly on Panama:

The possession of a route for an isthmian canal, so long the dream of American statesmanship, is now an accomplished fact. The great work of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by a canal is at last begun, and it is due to the Republican party.

Our foreign policy under his administration has not only been able, vigorous, and dignified, but to the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe Doctrine was signally vindicated and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secure to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications which might have been of a very serious character.

The platforms of 1908 and 1912 contain nothing whatever of importance on the subject, and the platforms of 1916, which deal at length with Mexico, we need not quote.

This comprizes the record of the foreign policy of the two parties in this hemisphere in so far as it has found expression in their quadrennial statement of principles. We have not thought it worth while to quote the kind words which it is customary to apply to the Monroe Doctrine or the usual vague references to the desirability of friendship and increase of commerce with our sister republics of the south, since these are common to both parties and mean little to either.

It is obvious that it would not be possible to write the history of American party policy from these official utterances alone. One would gather for instance that the Democratic party in recent years was opposed as a general rule to the extension of American control over new tropical territory; yet the most emphatic and extreme expression of the Monroe Doctrine—that "today the United States is practically sovereign upon this continent" (presumably South America)—came from President Cleveland, and President Wilson has carried American control into San Domingo, Hayti and Nicaragua to an unprecedented extent, has twice invaded Mexico and is now trying to buy the Danish islands. It will be seen that the expansion of the United States has been due to the party in power, whichever it happened to be, while the out party quite naturally tends to assume an attitude of opposition regardless of its traditions. It appears, then, that the foreign policy of the United States in America as well as Europe depends less upon the party which happens to be in power than upon the individual who happens to be President. The American people do not all agree as to our external politics, but their differences in point of view on such questions do not divide them on party lines.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Allied Gains** The Germans have delivered strong counter-attacks on both the French and the British lines, but in both cases they have been repulsed and have lost ground. The point of attack on the British sector was the Schwaben Redoubt, which forms part of the Thiepval system of fortifications, now in the possession of the English. The Germans charged the redoubt repeatedly during the week and on Saturday succeeded in entering the trenches at two points, but were immediately driven out leaving a large number of dead on the ground. In return the British launched attacks in the direction of Grandcourt, gaining new ground and taking a thousand prisoners.

The French in a brilliant charge captured the fortified village of Sallisel in a quarter of an hour. An eyewitness gives the following description of this brief but decisive engagement:

The infantry officers and the artillery officers had synchronized their watches and the infantry were ordered to attack at exactly 11:45 o'clock.

The moment arrived. The range of the artillery, which had been battering Sallisel,

- ## THE GREAT WAR
- October 16**—French occupy Athens. Austrians ten miles inside Rumanian boundary.
  - October 17**—Russians driven back from Halicz. Germans trying to regain Schwaben Redoubt.
  - October 18**—French capture Sallisel. Cunard liner "Alaunia," from New York, sunk by mine in British Channel; passengers and crew saved.
  - October 19**—Bulgars and Germans break Russian line in Dobrudja. Rumanians check Austrians in Transylvanian passes.
  - October 20**—Serbs take Brod on way to Monastir. French admiral takes command of Greek police.
  - October 21**—Austrian premier assassinated. Bulgars and Germans take Tuzla in Dobrudja.
  - October 22**—French gain in Chaulnes Wood. Russians defeated in Galicia.

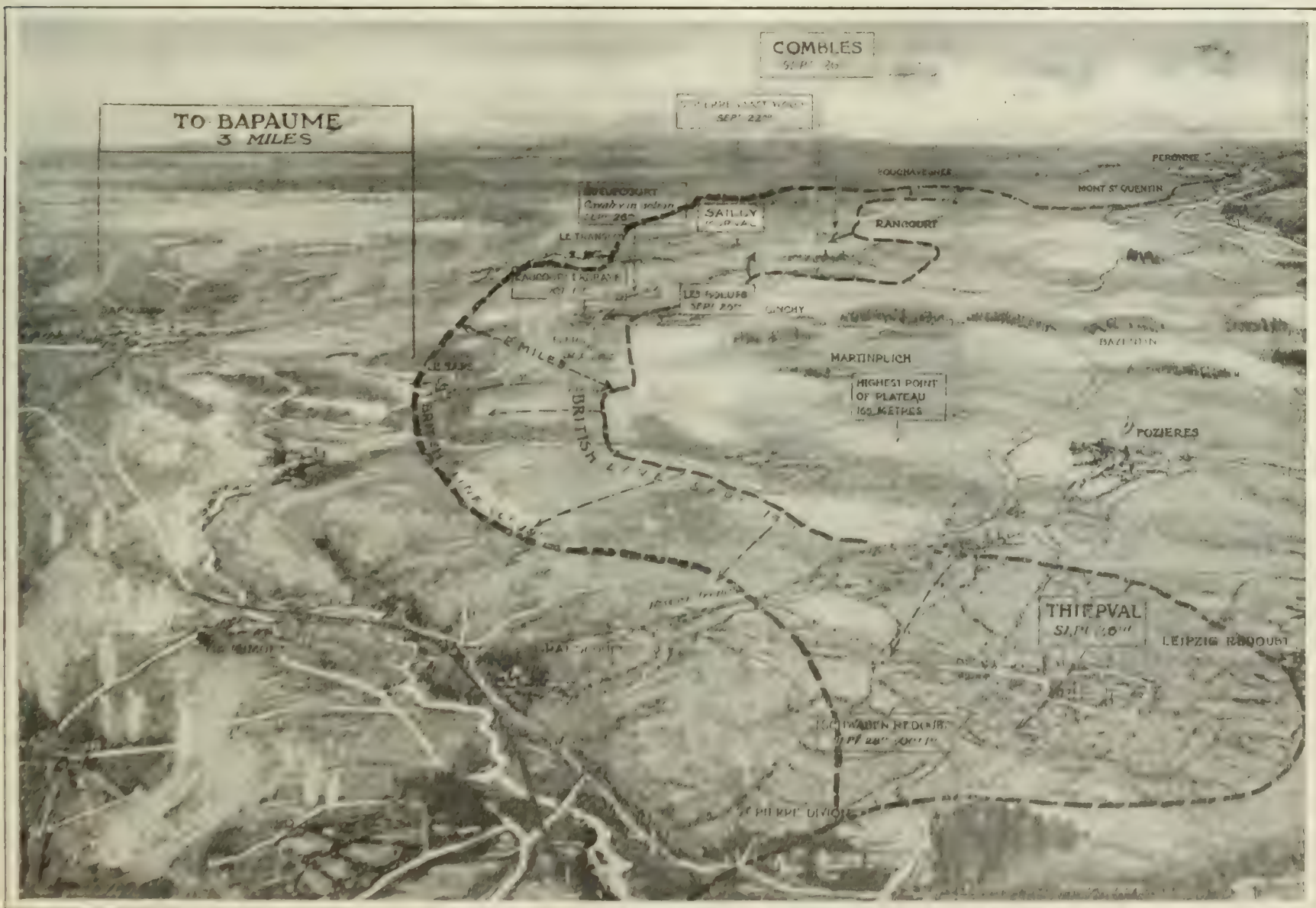
Sallisel, was increased a few hundred yards; the infantrymen's heads appeared over the parapets; then, in dashes, the men covered the short open space, throwing grenades, and within a quarter of an hour rockets sent up showed the airmen observing from the clouds that the position had been won. The airmen flew to the field

commandant's headquarters to take back the news.

Further to the south the French are closing in upon Chaulnes and have secured control of the greater part of the woods north of that town.

**French Troops Occupy Athens** The Allies were not satisfied with the seizure of the Greek forts and most of the navy, but on the following day presented an imperative note to the king demanding more sweeping concessions. King Constantine at first refused and threatened to withdraw to Larissa and set up an independent government there, but he was finally persuaded to give way. The French then took possession of what was left of the Greek fleet, including the two cruisers sold by the American government to Greece just before the war, the "Idaho" and the "Mississippi," now known as the "Kilkis" and the "Lemnos."

The Greek sailors who had been put ashore by the Allies were reviewed by the king who expressed his deep sorrow at their expulsion and his hope that they might soon return to their ships. The streets of Athens were filled with crowds bearing flags and portraits of



THE GREATEST BATTLEFIELD OF THE GREAT WAR

This new sketch of the Somme field, on which the battle has raged without cessation ever since July 1, shows why the capture of Thiepval is regarded as the most important victory of the English since the war began. The struggle is still going on over the last entrenchments of this system of fortifications, the Schwaben Redoubt. The capture of Le Maré and Grandcourt l'Abbaye have brought the British within about three miles of the important town of Bapaume. The French line which extends from Sallisel to the right is separated from Peronne only by the river Somme.





L. Asino, Italy

#### THE NAIL

the king, singing the national anthem and hooting the Allied legations and troops.

The first contingent of Allied marines sent to the capital were driven out by the Athenian people, but next day a detachment of a thousand French and Italians were marched into the city and took possession of the city hall, the Castalia barracks and the municipal theater. Machine guns were stationed so as to command the principal streets and a guard placed in front of the king's palace. The special police guard of King Constantine has been cut down from 4000 to 80 by order of the Allied Powers. Vice-Admiral du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet, is now under the title of "Chief Inspector," actual ruler of the whole of Greece as well as of Athens. A strict censorship has been imposed and the press is no longer allowed to print matter offensive to the Entente Allies. In the last issue before the suppression of their freedom of speech the royalist papers published an appeal to the American press as the only bar before which Greece can obtain justice and sympathy for the destruction of the national liberties of Hellas.

#### Greeks Appeal to America

Incensed at the action of the Allies in seizing the Greek ships and forts and occupying Athens with their troops the Greeks held an anti-war demonstration in the capital and a procession of four thousand marched to the American Legation to ask the aid of the United States in the preservation of their liberty. The petition read as follows:

In the name of the people spontaneously assembled before the Legation yesterday evening, to come to you as a representative of the great, free, liberal American people, to register with you and thru you to the people you so worthily represent the protest of the Greek people:

The Greek citizen has decided to remain neutral because he does not think it to his interest to participate in the European war, and on this account he has become the victim of coercion by the rival groups engaged in the struggle. During the year past the rival groups gradually abolished all the functions of the Greek state, and now one of the groups even occupies our capital.

We are aware the American people always have fought for liberty against slavery and therefore appeal to their powerful influence to avert the subjugation of those who desire only to remain free. Owing to our exceptional position with respect to the powers in the conflict, such influence can



#### AND THE HAMMER

be exercised efficaciously only by America. We trust that the noble American people will lend a sympathetic ear to our appeal, and call for three cheers for the American people. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

A rumor that an American fleet of thirty vessels was about to arrive for the protection of Greece aroused wild manifestations of joy in the crowd, but this was dispelled when it was learned that the American navy was represented in the Mediterranean by one small cruiser and a collier and that these were not likely to intervene.

#### The Rumanian Crisis

The sudden reversal of the fortunes of Rumania is one of the dramatic spectacles of the war. On August 27 King Ferdinand declared war. A month later his armies were in possession of 7000 square miles of enemy territory. Before the second month was over his troops had all been driven back to their own country. Rumania was invaded on three frontiers, and the Bulgars held 3000 square miles of her territory. If we may believe the Berlin reports, King Ferdinand has lost a quarter of his army and a large part of his supplies. It is no wonder that he has sent out an urgent appeal to the Allies to come to his rescue.

But it is difficult to see what they can do at the moment. General Sarrail shows no disposition to risk sending his eight-power army into the interior so long as the Bulgars hold the Struma River on the east and Monastir on the west. The Italian demonstration toward Triest has not seriously alarmed the Austrians. The incessant pounding on the Somme front by the British and French is not regarded by the Germans as serious enough to prevent them from shifting some troops from France to the Balkans.

The only source of immediate aid is Russia, but for some mysterious reason Russia has been slow to act. Just now when her help would be most effective she seems paralyzed. General Brusiloff has made no progress in his drive toward Lemberg for more than a month. When Rumania entered the war it was with the expectation, presumably based on explicit assurances, that a large Russian army would be sent at once into the Dobrudja and so on to Constantinople. But it seems that only a few divisions of Russians were sent and these were late so they lost fifty miles on the start and are now being driven



Paul Thompson

#### THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN 250,000 GERMAN PRISONERS DURING THE WAR

How to take care of the captured prisoners on the Somme is an increasingly difficult problem for the Allies. This detachment is being conducted to a temporary camp near the rear lines



back further. There cannot be any lack of men, for Russia's annual increase in population is more than half the total population of Bulgaria. So we are forced to conclude that the Russians have run short of shells again and must wait until the deficiency is made good from England and America. Rumania stocked up with Krupp ammunition during the war, but when this is exhausted she will have to be supplied from Russia, and this means that most of it must come via Archangel on the Arctic or Vladivostok on the Pacific for the Rumanian factories are inadequate.

If, then, Falkenhayn should be able to strike across from the mountains to the Russian boundary, a distance of seventy-five miles, Rumania would be cut off and fall as easy a victim to the Teuton armies as Serbia did. Last week his armies advanced twelve of these seventy-five miles, but the Rumanians have driven them back and seem to be able to hold the mountain passes for the present.

**The Conquest of the Dobrudja** While Falkenhayn's armies are being held up in the Carpathian Mountains on the north, Mackensen has renewed his attacks in the Dobrudja on the south. The Dobrudja, as will be seen from the accompanying map, lies between the Danube River and the Black Sea and forms the connecting link between Russia and Bulgaria. Evidently the entrance of Rumania into the war did not take the Germans by surprise. Their plans were laid in advance for this contingency, and General von Mackensen, who distinguished himself early in the war by his brilliant campaign in Poland and later by his swift conquest of Serbia, was put in command of three Bulgarian divisions numbering about 70,000, supplemented by a few German regiments and some Turkish troops.

With this force he invaded the Dobrudja as soon as war was declared; in fact, before it was declared against Bulgaria. The Rumanian armies were over the mountains in Transylvania and the Russians had not come yet, so he advanced without much difficulty fifty miles beyond the Rumanian frontier. Here he was halted, for the Rumanians and Russians had established themselves on a line stretching from the river to the sea and about ten miles south of the railroad line.

This railroad line is of the greatest strategic importance, for it is the sole connection of Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, and Constanza, the chief Rumanian seaport. The railroad runs not far from the old Roman line of fortifications known as Trajan's Wall, which marked the northern limit of the Roman Empire. It crosses the Danube at Chernavoda by a bridge eleven miles long, extending over the broad river and the marshes beyond. If General von Mackensen can capture this bridge he will be able to threaten Bucharest from the east as he can now from the south by way of the railroad running from the Danube at

Turtukai to the capital. But the Rumanians will doubtless destroy the bridge if they are forced to leave Chernavoda.

Constanza or Kustendji, the seaport of the Dobrudja, has become a prosperous city since the construction of the railroad and bridge connecting it with Bucharest, and it now has about 12,000 inhabitants. As Russia has complete command of the Black Sea, most of the Russian troops sent to the Dobrudja have been shipped to Constanza by water instead of coming from the other direction by rail. Since Constanza is under the protection of the Russian Fleet, it would be difficult for Mackensen to take it, but he can gain his end of severing this line of communication between Russian and Rumania as well if he can cut the railroad behind Constanza.

This, doubtless, is the object of the offensive he started on October 19. This was a surprising success, for at the end of two days he could report the capture of 3500 Russians, 500 Rumanians, two cannon, five caissons and twenty-two machine guns. Several points on the Russian front were carried by storm, including Tuzla, the seaside terminus. Even if Mackensen does not succeed in breaking thru the Russo-Rumanian line in the Dobrudja, he may compel his enemy to shift troops from the Transylvanian side and so give Falkenhayn a chance to try another invasion thru the mountains.

**Austrian Premier Assassinated** Count Karl Stuergh, who has been Austrian Premier for five years, was killed on the evening of October 21, by Ludwig Adler. The assassin approached him while he was dining at a hotel in Vienna and fired three shots from a revolver into his head. So little has been allowed to leak out about Austrian affairs that it is impossible to say what political significance the murder has or what will be its effect upon the imperial policy. The Austrian cabinet was reorganized last November but there has been no meeting of the Austrian parliament since the war began. Dr. Adler is secretary of the Social Democratic party and editor of *Der Kampf*, a radical Socialist newspaper.

**Villa Active Again** During the past week Villa has increased the vigor of his attacks upon small bodies of Carranzistas and on October 20 defeated a force of two thousand federal troops under General Carlos Ozuna near the town of Santa Ysabel. The government soldiers were trapped between two wings of the rebel army, commanded by Villa and José Salazar respectively, and forced to retreat towards Chihuahua City. It is possible that Villa's victory will once more postpone the evacuation of Mexican territory by the forces of the United States. The Villistas, estimated from eighteen hundred to four thousand in number, have not only eluded or defeated every expedition sent against



THE STRUGGLE FOR THE TRANSYLVANIAN PASSES

The Rumanians have been expelled from Transylvania but are trying hard to hold the mountain passes and so protect their country from invasion. If the Austrian forces are strong enough it is obvious from a glance at the map that they might enter thru the Gyimes or the Tamos Pass and cut Rumania in two. The Bulgarians advancing up the Dobrudja took the Danube fortresses of Turtukai and Silistria and are now driving the Russians and Rumanians back to the railroad that connects Bucharest with Constanza and crosses the Danube at Chernavoda.





Paul Thompson

## THE SIMPLE RECREATIONS OF AN AIRMAN

At the Aviation Camp of the Allies at Salonica the Frenchmen have amused themselves by decorating the ground with elaborate designs wrought in flowers, shells and pebbles in a way to be fully appreciated only from an observation point in the air. Here appear the arms of the city of Carcassonne, in France, birthplace of General Sarrail, the Allies' leader in the Balkans, with the inscription "Glory to Carcassonne for the eminent chief whom she has given us."

them, but occupy practically the entire southern and western parts of the state of Chihuahua. General Carranza issued a decree on October 9 to meet the difficulties created by renewed bandit activity, suspending constitutional guarantees thruout the country, providing for the summary trial and execution of rebels and robbers and even authorizing execution without trial in the case of those who are taken in the act.

In spite of the frightful condition of anarchy described in Carranza's decree, the de facto government is proceeding with elections as if the country were at peace. On October 22 a general election took place for the new Constitutional Assembly which will revise the organic law of the Mexican Republic. Each state chose one delegate and one alternate for each 70,000 population or each fraction of that number in excess of 20,000. No opponents of the Constitutionalist regime were allowed to become candidates. The deliberations of the Assembly are expected to continue from the first of December to the first of February, and towards the end of this period a special presidential election will be held. It is now expected that General Carranza will be chosen with little or no opposition.

**The End of the Bayonne Strike** On October 20 the Standard Oil workers, whose strike had created a veritable reign of terror in Bayonne, New Jersey, returned quietly to their jobs, leaving the question of a wages increase for future negotiations to decide. It is not certain whether the dispute has been terminated or only postponed, as the men are contemplating the formation of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and it is very possible that should no wages increase

be granted by the Standard Oil Company, a new strike may be called. John A. Moffitt and James A. Smyth, government conciliation commissioners acting on behalf of the Department of Labor, induced the workers to abandon their strike, on the ground that the Standard Oil Company would refuse to admit any mediation until the strike was over. It is understood that the federal commissioners are now using their influence to induce the employers to announce an increase of wages, but it is not at all certain whether or not their efforts will prove successful.

What really broke the strike was the return to work of more than two thousand English-speaking employees under the protection of the police. Most of these men had not wanted to join the strike, but were idle because of the closing of the plants and from fear of violence. The return of these men enabled the Standard Oil Company to resume operation in Bayonne, and the effective policing of the city secured them against further intimidation. The strike of a thousand men at the Bayway Standard Oil plant collapsed even before the strike at Bayonne, and all the strikers returned to work at the old rates of pay. Friends of the Bayonne strikers complain bitterly of the conduct of the police. They declare that the authorities repressed crowds of strikers and sympathizers with needless violence, that the police lost their self-control and shot and clubbed at random, and that the measures taken to bar "agitators" and inflammatory literature from the city overstepped the limits of constitutional right. They also charge the newspapers with unfairness in exaggerating the amount of disorder prevailing in Bayonne before the city authorities had attained control of the situation.

**The Republican Campaign**

The Republican campaign is in full swing and Republican prophets claim more than 300 out of the 531 votes in the Electoral College as certain for Mr. Hughes. While the presidential candidate was campaigning in the Middle West, Mr. Roosevelt toured the Mexican border states. Mr. Hughes, speaking in Omaha, Nebraska, denied that if he were elected an "invisible government" of party bosses and corporation agents would be established at Washington, and asserted that he owed his nomination to his consistent opposition to "invisible government" when he was governor of New York. He branded Mr. Wilson's presidency as "an administration of unofficial spokesmen of mysterious influence." In Sioux City, Iowa, he defended his opposition to the Adamson eight-hour law. He insisted that President Wilson had plenty of time to meet the railroad crisis, since the Chamber of Commerce had asked for an inquiry into the situation as early as July 29. He declared that rather than have supported legislation which was passed without investigation he would have dared the strike; but he did not promise that the Adamson law would be repealed during his administration, since "you cannot repeal a surrender" and the law goes into effect on the first of January, more than two months before the change of administrations.

Ex-President Roosevelt devoted most of his speeches to the Mexican question. He inveighed with great bitterness against what he regards as the cowardly policy of the administration, pointed out that of all the foreigners resident in Mexico, Americans and Chinese were most frequently plundered and killed, and intimated that the best policy as regards Mexico would have been the one pursued by the United States in Cuba, the occupation and regeneration of the country by an American army. In a speech at Phoenix, Arizona, he compared the political position of Mexico with that of the Balkans:

After a decade of internal warfare and struggle in the Balkans the present world war resulted. If we let Mexico sink into permanent anarchy, and show ourselves too feeble to restore order, then sooner or later some Old World military power will itself step in and take possession, with results as disastrous to us as the anarchy in the Balkan peninsula has been disastrous to Europe.

The government in Mexico must necessarily interact with and upon the governments and population in the northern half of the South American Continent. A strong and stable government in Mexico, working in harmonious relations with the United States, could establish security for property and make it possible for American enterprise to carry railroads, irrigation works and other benefits of civilization into that territory.

**The Democratic Campaign**

President Wilson is still entertaining delegations from different parts of the country at Shadow Lawn, his personal headquarters during the campaign in Long Branch, New Jersey. On October 21 he address an audience of three thousand, many of



them farmers, on the issues of the election. He devoted the greater part of his speech to the needs of rural life, the advantages of coöperation in agriculture, and the constructive legislation of the present administration on behalf of the farmer, instancing especially the Federal Reserve act, the Rural Credits bill, the Underwood tariff, and increased appropriations for research.

The Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor has issued a public statement to officers of organized labor, strongly favorable to President Wilson and the Democratic Congress. In part, it reads:

Never at any time within the last fifty years have the workers had more at stake in any political campaign than in the one that is to be decided in the election November 7.

During the present administration and particularly in this campaign, there has been developed a clear-cut issue between the workers—the producers—and those who manipulate the products of the labor of others—the exploiters. . . .

During the present administration the organized labor movement has been able to secure recognition for the rights of human beings and opportunity for all to participate in the affairs of the nation in a degree that has never before been accomplished.

The dignity of human life and the value of the coöperation of those whose work is necessary to the processes of industry and commerce have been given an important place in considering all problems that concern the nation. This recognition has taken the form of legislation necessary to protect the interests of wage earners and in the ideals that have guided and directed national policies both at home and in our relations with other nations. . . .

The interests that have been seeking to plunge our country into war not only with European countries but also with Mexico are the interests that are represented by the most selfish and most conscienceless element of Wall Street. These elements have not stopped with an effort to use existing mistakes and wrongs as an excuse for war, and have not hesitated to endeavor

to create situations that brought the nation to the very brink of war. It was only by the determined resistance of the citizens who understood that an element of reasonableness was injected into the situation and action prevented until the true facts could be discovered and the will of the masses of the citizens could prevent the evil purposes and designs. . . .

The American seamen, the last group of workers who could under law be compelled to perform compulsory service, have been made free men and given the right to quit their ships when in safe harbors. . . .

Due to the initiative of President Wilson, the Congress extended the United States eight-hour law to include the workmen engaged in the operation of the railroad train service of the country, and a great national strike was thus averted.

#### Secretary Baker Stirs a Hornet's Nest

By an injudicious reference to American history in a speech delivered on behalf of the administration at Jersey City, Secretary of War Baker called down upon himself an avalanche of criticism. He defended the tolerance shown by President Wilson to the Mexican revolutionists, admitting that they were guilty of depredations and mischief, but asserting that similar lawless conduct had marked every revolutionary movement in history, including our Revolutionary and Civil Wars. He said that American soldiers in the Revolution had plundered churches, driven out ministers and plundered the country. This comparison of the Continentals and the Constitutionals at once aroused a chorus of indignation from the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies, and on October 19 Mr. Hughes himself, in an address at Youngstown, Ohio, gravely rebuked the secretary of war for lack of patriotism. Mr. Baker pointed out that his statements were made on the authority of John Fiske's "The American Revolution" and "A Critical Period of American History."

#### Thinking Over the U-Boats

Little more has been heard of the "U-53" and other German sub-Atlantic warships since the attack on British and neutral shipping near Nantucket on October 8, altho it has been rumored that the British sunk some German submarine, possibly the "U-53" not far from the site of the recent raid. The American Rights League has addressed a letter to President Wilson protesting against the inactivity of the administration in view of the Nantucket incident. The government is more concerned over the protests of Great Britain against the reception of the "U-53" at Newport. President Wilson refuses to debar submarines from the usual belligerent privilege of visiting neutral ports, but it is not improbable that additional precautions will be taken in the future to prevent visitors to belligerent submarines in American ports from conveying military information to their commanders, since the charge has been made that the "U-53" learned at Newport the date and course of sailing of trading ships bound for Allied countries. Transatlantic traffic is now nearly normal and insurance rates show a tendency to sink to earlier figures.

A persistent rumor that the "Lusitania" case had been settled by American acceptance to the latest German proposals has greatly disturbed the administration. Both Acting Secretary of State Polk and Joseph Tumulty, the President's private secretary, emphatically deny that there is any truth in the report. The text of the German note has never been given out, but in substance it expresses regret for the loss of American lives and promises indemnity, while not admitting that the act of the submarine commander was either illegal or unjustifiable. Democrats pronounce the rumor a campaign trick.



PRESIDENT WILSON ABANDONS THE "PORCH CAMPAIGN"

Perhaps the enthusiastic Western tour of the Republican candidate seemed a good example to follow. At any rate President Wilson left "Shadow Lansen" and is making round speeches too.



# THE BIG GAME

BY HERBERT REED

MODERN football has reached such an advanced stage that the fundamental problem of all coaches, East or West, North or South, is to turn out players with thirty-five-year-old heads on about twenty-year-old bodies. There are other tasks which vary somewhat according to the point in attack on which the coach believes he should put the greatest emphasis, the proper proportion on attack between plays relying mainly upon power and those relying principally on deception; but whatever his choice, and whatever his troubles, he must try in the month of October to develop football brains at a rate that would startle an instructor in mathematics or some other non-athletic subject. His success will not be apparent until November, when, as a rule, the more important games are scheduled. Right here it might be well to make it plain that by "important" games I mean those that are played annually over a term of years. Defeats will be met by the way, and at the hands of colleges that deserve to rank with the best, but the coach and his men must stand or fall on the outcome of what they call their "big" games. Thus while Harvard was beaten strictly on the merits of the day's work by Tufts, and Illinois by Colgate, it does not follow that the game was the correct season's measure of the power of the defeated elevens. In passing it is worth mentioning that both Tufts and Colgate have played good, sound football for some years with the added distinction of innovation on attack that was of permanent value to the game.

For many years, until Yale under Frank Hinkey reversed the process for the time being, the fundamental difference between East and West in coaching lay in the fact that Eastern men were prone to develop the defense first, while Western coaches, and they are good ones, too, began with the attack, and, indeed, the Western attack generally remained a jump or two ahead of the Western defense thruout the season. Recently, however, there has been a growing tendency to try to bring the two along together, which is one of the greatest problems a coach can face. There comes a time, and that usually about the first week in November, when a coach can feel reasonably sure of which type of eleven he has on his hands; will know whether his eleven is to be stronger on attack or defense, and so he will plan his work accordingly.

*Herbert Reed, better known as "Right Wing," has been for many years a student of amateur sport in this country and in England. He is the author of "Football for Public and Player."—THE EDITOR.*

It is ancient history that strong defensive elevens have won their big games against teams that were far superior in attack, which means for one thing that they have had fine punters and drop-kickers, and a line, especially on the ends, strong in down the field work. Occasionally even the punting has been turned into an offensive measure, deadly kicking to the corners of the field putting the opponents into almost as ugly a situation as if they had been driven there by a running game. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that a coach who begins the season



Paul Thompson

LE GORE OF YALE

with one or more good kickers at hand will do one of two things—develop this kicking game to its utmost value, developing the running attack later, or work up a running game as quickly as possible, feeling that the finesse of the kicking game can be imparted in a hurry.

The first method is by far the safest, and that is the method that has been adopted by John H. Rush, at Princeton, this October. He had at hand in the person of Driggs one of the game's greatest punters, and so he used this asset to defeat Holy Cross in the season's opening game, in the meantime working up the end play and seeking a backfield that was not asked to win the early combats by means of the running game, but was merely asked to get together. He was looking for the right combination, and the biggest problem in that combination lay at quarterback, a problem not yet solved. Princeton had a remarkably fine team last year in every essential save the headwork in the quarterback position. Rush has been determined to do better in that respect this season, with the result that he has been sending Ames in for one-half of the contest and Eddy for the other. Sometimes they have been under instructions, and again have been allowed to go their own way. In general, we find that punting won the opening game for the Tigers, and that drop-kicking was just good enough to defeat Tufts, which had beaten Harvard. Against North Carolina the disparity between the two lines, especially on one side, was sufficiently apparent to justify greater emphasis in kicking, with a forward pass slipt in from time to time. Thru October the line has acquitted itself well with occasional poor play at tackle, this latter apparently by no means incurable, and, equipped with good kicking and the first signs of a promising running offense which seems to be strongest just inside tackle or thru the guard positions, Princeton looks formidable.

Percy Haughton and his aids have faced about the most difficult problems in the East. They were beyond solution in time to come cleanly thru the October games, for they included the development of kickers and the filling of serious gaps in the eleven due to graduation and other things. The men were called together early and driven hard by Leo Leary and his assistants. Even Bert Waters, famed as a driver, was sent for to help in "putting the punch" in the eleven. This on the eve of the Tufts





Paul Thompson

CAPTAIN HOGG OF PRINCETON

On the whole, and despite the fact that the result of the Cornell game cannot be included in this review, I think there is enough evidence to warrant the expectation of the development of at the very least a good, average football team at Harvard. And it is quite within the range of possibilities that it will be better than average by the middle of November. Teams that have been turned out under the Harvard system of recent years have not infrequently come along with a rush in four or five days.

Yale's first month of play has been fairly satisfactory to the coaches. Tad Jones enjoyed the advantage of having at command, in the person of Le Gore, a fine, all-round back—a good kicker, a strong, elusive runner and an excellent hand with the forward pass. Thus he had all the threats needed in his backfield and so could make an early start with the running attack. The opposition was not very strong up to the Lehigh game, but, if I bar a rather puzzling and at times rather stupid type of play by the Eli ends, the defense showed vast improvement, and was especially sound against the forward pass. Swinging into November Yale seems to have better than an average outfit of backs, with one real star, field generals who are only fair, and a line that is still very much unsettled. Arthur Brides is in charge of the line and he has done well, altho the men are still not using their hands as a true Yale line should, and at times even the stance is wrong.

game. All to no avail. The players were too green to take the coaching at the rate it was given to them. Haughton came late to the task and found that Leary had been unable to give him a team so far advanced as in previous years. Now in the last few years Harvard has had a strong running game made up of a neat combination of power and deception, the latter being made by men whom Haughton called his "decoys," more familiarly known to other coaches as "two in deception," and all this was backed by fine kicking and end play. The whole was run with superb generalship. While such powerful backs as Wendell and Bradlee were in the game, with such a man as Hardwick on the end to cut down the secondary defense, Harvard went in for the force plays very largely, but put on the deception whenever it found opponents given to looking at their own feet rather than at the Crimson attack. Last year, because of the wonderful speed and feinting ability of Eddie Mahan, the emphasis was on deception, with results against Princeton and Yale with which we are all familiar. The interesting feature of Harvard's November play will be to see what Haughton's decision has been in the way of emphasis on attack. There is evidence in the October play that he has been trying out both forms and has not yet made up his mind. He has fast end runners in Casey and Willecox, both of whom will take a lot of coaching, and only fair backs so far in Bond, Flower, and especially Horween, who was expected to carry the burden of the heavier line running. Yet the development has been slow, and it has been handicapped too by the fact that the Crimson line has also been very green. In the early games there was none of that evidence of quick thinking, individually and in the team sense, that has distinguished the Crimson defense of recent years.



Paul Thompson

CAPTAIN DADMUN OF HARVARD

There have been times, too, ever since the opening of the season, when certain of the Yale forwards, including Captain Black, have been rather too easily spilt. However, the Blue is certainly more formidable than last year, and there are internal evidences in the posting of certain of the men that the Blue still has at command the lateral pass. It may not be used much, but it is there.

Cornell and Pennsylvania, the ancient Thanksgiving Day rivals, began their campaigns well equipped with promising material, the Ithacans, however, having lost the greater number of stars. Cornell enjoyed the advantage of the continuance of a sound and successful coaching system, while Pennsylvania came out for the first time under Bob Folwell. Dr. Sharpe's problem at Ithaca was to fill the vacancies left by Cool at center, Shelton at end, and the great Barrett in the backfield. To the outside public the loss of Barrett seemed the greatest misfortune, whereas in reality Cool was the hardest man to replace. The Ithacans run nearly all their plays from kick formation, the ball going direct from center to runner, which means that everything depends upon the passing from the center, which, under this system, is complicated and difficult. How well the coaches have been able to fill Cool's place will have been fairly settled in the Harvard game. The indications are that Cornell will have another great line, with promise of good ends. There are also plenty of high-class backs. The Quakers made an excellent start, more promising than I have seen in years, and this despite the defeat by Swarthmore. Like Cornell, the Red and Blue is well equipped with backs, and the kicking department is in good hands. The principal difficulty, I think, will lie in getting the generalship in good



Underwood &amp; Underwood

CAPTAIN MUELLER OF CORNELL



order, for the lack of it nearly lost the opening game, and Bell, at quarterback, fumbled away the Swarthmore match.

Army and Navy, at the close of the October building process, were closer together than was the case a year ago. The Soldiers have a wonderful line from tackle to tackle, experienced quarterbacks, and at least three remarkable punters and drop-kickers who can be used in the backfield at the same time. Incidentally, Charley Daly, who heads the coaching staff, and Lieutenant Prichard, who is helping with the backs, were among the most remarkable quarterbacks in the history of the game, a significant fact. If the Army team is not run with perfect generalship in its big game it will not be because the coaches did not know how to teach it. The real West Point problem is the development of ends. At Annapolis there seems to have been marked improvement over a year ago under Lieutenant Ingram, who is heading the coaching staff for the second successive season. There is in evidence a much better rounded attack, a line already showing considerable strength, and a good backfield, which may be handled by Roberts, a Plebe who made a handsome record at Colgate. The eleven was beaten by a single point by Pittsburgh, but in that game met one of the most brilliant running attacks the East has to show, albeit somewhat marred by fumbling.

Under the coaching of Glenn S. Warner, Pittsburgh shows promise of another good year, the field leader being Captain Peck, one of last season's three great centers. As a deviser of brilliant end run formations Warner has no master, and his attack is usually very strong in other respects. The eleven is fighting it out with Syracuse as these lines appear, and there is no doubt that Syracuse is to have another strong team, this time under the coaching of Bill Hol-

lenback. Because of the type of Warner's attack such a game is a hard one for the defensive ends. Syracuse still has that wonderful pair of guards of a year ago, however, Captain White, the biggest man playing football, and Schlacter. These, by their ability to break thru, are terrors to any attack, often breaking it up before it can get out against the tackles and ends. Hollenback is a capable and versatile coach, and before the season is over should show a few ground-gaining devices of his own.

Dartmouth faces the same old problem, that of finding a quarterback whose generalship is up to his individual play. Frank Cavanaugh believes he has one in the person of Cannell, but up to the Georgetown game the Green had met no opponent strong enough to settle the point. With Thielscher, Gerrish and Duhamel carrying the ball and Gerrish punting, the eleven from Hanover has an attack that is remarkable for its power, especially hard to stop just thru the tackle position—the close slant play that has always been such a terror in American football, ancient or modern. In common with Dartmouth and Syracuse, not to mention Cornell, Brown University simply galloped thru the early season, rolling up big scores. So good is the material this year at Providence that Ed. Robinson, the veteran coach, seems to have no particular individual problem on his hands. He simply has to bring his eleven along to concert pitch in team work.

The South demonstrated very little in the first month of the season, most of the scores being very one-sided, and the Southerners who ventured North failing to show their accustomed strength. Vanderbilt and Georgetown seem to be comfortably in the lead at this writing.

Prospects are bright for Michigan in the West—that is, in upholding the reputation of the Middle West,

since Michigan's really big games are with Eastern elevens. Michigan teams are, however, like their coach, of national interest. The outlook was not promising when Yost first called his men together, but with the return of the famous Captain Maulbetsch to top physical condition, and the discovery of a capable quarterback in Sparks, the Maize and Blue began to look up a little. Whenever Yost and his cohorts come East one hears a great deal of "trick plays," etc., and Yost has invented a lot of deceptive forms of attack, but when it comes right down to brass tacks he does not build on them as heavily as the public thinks. His supporters, yea, his idolizers, will tell you that all he needs is a couple of good backs who can forward pass, and good ends, and he will have a wonderful team. Yost knows better. "That's all very well," he will tell you, "but there never yet was a fine football team without a strong line."

On the Pacific Coast the University of California, under Andrew Smith of Pennsylvania and Eddie Mahan of Harvard, looks promising, altho for a real line on the team one will have to await the issue of the Oregon game. There seems to be particular danger in that section from the University of Washington, with which eleven Gilmour Dobie has been terrorizing many miles of football territory for years. It is planned that Syracuse is to play the championship eleven of the Pacific Coast after the close of the Eastern season, and Pennsylvania, too, is looking for a game on the Coast. Transcontinental football, however, has yet to settle any fundamental dispute between the two sections. And with all this revival of real American football in California Leland Stanford Jr. University still clings to English Rugby, a game in which she can find no serious rival save club teams like the Olympic and the Barbarians.

*New York City.*



*Edwin Lottick*

THE BROWN TEAM GALLOPED THRU THE EARLY SEASON, ROLLING UP BIG SCORES

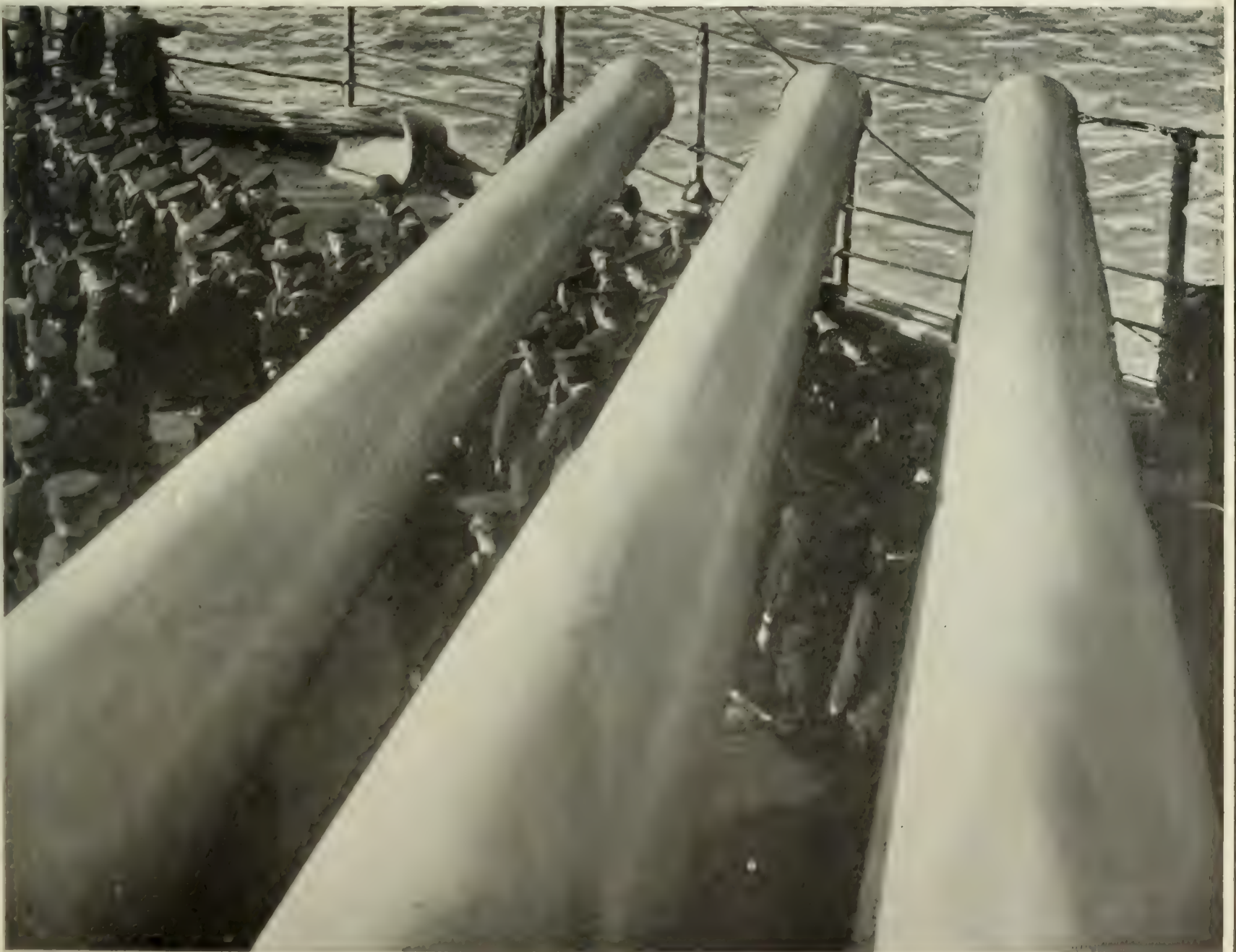


# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*From Photo News*

*These soldiers are learning how to put up a sand-bag fortification without exposing themselves to the enemy's guns.*



*© International Film*

*The U. S. superdreadnought "Arizona" mounts twelve 14-inch guns, twenty 5-inch guns and anti-aircraft ordnance.*





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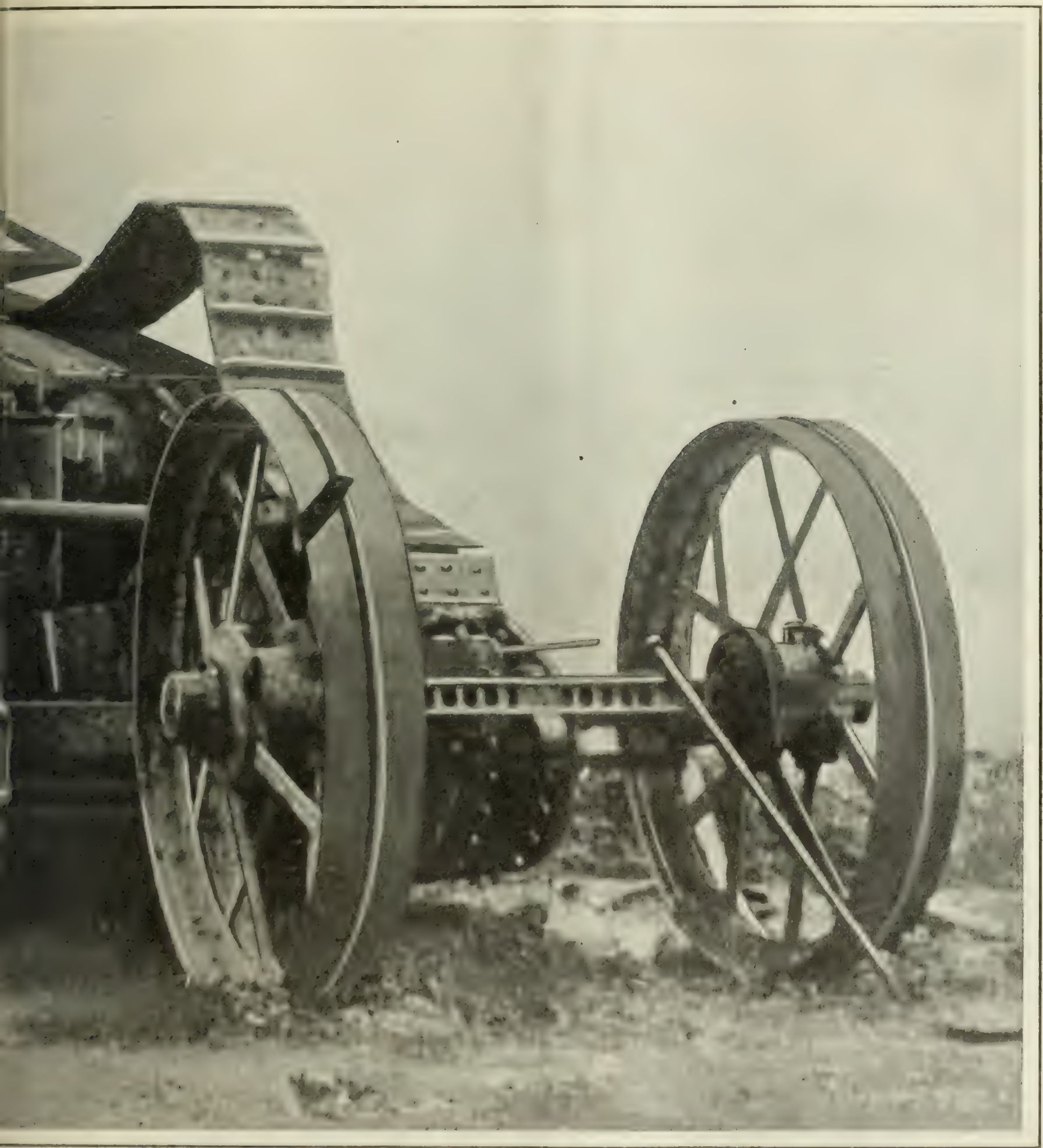
**T**HE first appearance of the British in history is Cæsar's account of how their sithe-armed chariots dashed into the Roman lines. The latest reports from the seat of war tell of armored motor-cars driving against the German trenches, evidently a modern development of Boadicea's favorite weapon of war. We reproduce above the first photograph of these land dreadnoughts that has reached this country. The machine lays its own track so it can go over rough or soft ground, cross a trench and even climb in and out of the craters made by the high explosive shells. Its

## THE STEEL-SHELLED AL

weight, power and the long grip of its caterpillar wheels enable it to plunge thru barbed wire entanglements and thickets. Previous to the war some eighty caterpillar tractors of American make and of 60 to 75 horse power had been sent to Germany and Austria, and in the last two years Great Britain has purchased over a thousand such machines from this country.

The new war engines appear to be built upon a similar plan. A broad belt of interlocking steel links runs upon





## DILLOS OF THE SOMME

the ground and over the top. The machine pictured above has evidently been disabled in action, and where the caterpillar belt has been torn away on the right the sprocket wheel may be seen. The purpose of the wheels and axle outside the armored shell is not clear. In the American farm motor such wheels serve to support the front half of the machine, but in this war motor the traction belt runs the whole length, and such a machine could be steered and even turned in its own length by simply

throwing one belt out of gear. The muzzles of two machine guns in revolving turrets may be seen on the left of the photograph.

The secret of these gigantic military motors was well kept until the morning when they suddenly appeared on the British front and plowed their way slowly and indomitably across the zone of fire and over the German trenches. They are invulnerable to rifle, machine guns or shrapnel. Several of them have, however, been wrecked by shells or have broken down in the midst of the battle and their crew all killed or captured.





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*Final examinations can be lots of fun. These are Brooklyn school children harvesting the results of their playground work.*



W. H. HALL, Denver

*Our next national park may be Mount Evans, near Denver.*



International Film

*Starting from New York to Maryland by stage coach.*





# SOCIALISM VS. MILITARISM

BY ALLAN L. BENSON

CANDIDATE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SO far as I have power to influence the direction of the Socialist campaign this year, I lay the emphasis upon the plain tendency of the American capitalist class toward militarism. That American capitalists and their servants in office deny the existence of such a tendency is to be expected. I believe the Kaiser, as the representative of the great German capitalists, still insists there is no militarism in Germany. It is my understanding that opponents of militarism need not wait to attack it until its backers make open confession.

Acts sometimes speak more loudly than words. President Wilson says he is opposed to militarism. But what has he done? He has used his power to force thru Congress the greatest military appropriations that any nation ever made in time of peace. When the nations of Europe were pulling themselves together for war, not one of them made such appropriations as the American government has just made. Even Germany's appropriations for the second fiscal year preceding the war seem small in comparison. Look at the official figures. The naval figures, with the exception of those pertaining to Austria-Hungary, are from the last number of the United States Naval Yearbook. The army figures

and Austria-Hungary's naval figures are reproduced from official figures reprinted in the *World Almanacs* for 1914 and 1915:

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS OF THE NATIONS NOW AT WAR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR THAT ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

	Navy	Army	Total
Great Britain ..	\$237,530,459	\$224,300,000	\$461,830,459
Germany. . .	112,091,125	183,090,000*	295,181,125
France ..	90,164,625	191,431,580	281,596,205
Russia ..	117,508,657	317,800,000	435,308,657
Austria-Hungary. .	35,975,338	47,571,755	83,547,093
Italy ....	49,550,147	82,928,000	132,478,147
Japan ..	48,105,152	49,000,000	97,105,152

THE WILSON MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916-17

United States .. \$313,384,389 \$349,092,123\*\* \$662,476,512

\*Estimates for 1913-14. Appropriation for next year not available.

\*\*Made up of \$267,596,530 for the army proper, \$25,747,550 for fortifications, \$20,000,000 for a nitrate plant and \$34,523,000 for army and navy deficiency.

The facts about the Wilson military appropriations are worthy of particular consideration. One is that they are far and away greater than any other nation ever made in time of peace. The other is that Republicans criticize them because they are too small.

I am aware that the pretense is made that these appropriations are for three years. This is a "three year program." The inference is that there will be no more appropriations for two years. That is what the uninformed are expected to think while they are paying the bills in the form of higher living costs. I by no means

regard this as a "three-year program" in any such sense. I have long observed these gentlemen at work. I well remember how Mr. Schwab, in 1896, endeavored to wheedle from the Government more than contract price for some of his goods on the ground that he had created special plants to produce them which would soon be useless for the reason that the navy, "in ten years, would be completed"! I know there is no such thing as "completing" a navy that is competing in size with other navies. I know there is no such thing as satisfying a naval officer that the navy with which he is connected is large enough. I know the policy of the militarists is to get as much as they can whenever they can and always to ask for more. Our navy is already so large that about \$140,000,000 is required annually for maintenance. We shall have to have another appropriation next year for that. Additional ships will increase the cost of maintenance. We shall have to appropriate money for the increase. Furthermore, our militarists will next year discover that, while we have made a fine start toward "protecting" the nation, we sadly need so many more dreadnoughts, so many more battle cruisers and so many more destroyers, for all of which appropriations will be asked.



This is not mere idle prophecy. It is projecting the history of the past into the future. It is based upon the way our militarists work.

**B**UT the unparalleled number of millions that the Wilson administration and the Democratic Congress have appropriated for military purposes—these millions by no means constitute the only signs of militarism. The military laws of the State of New York constitute another sign. They were enacted last spring without notice and without public demand during the last hours of a dying legislature. The Governor now has power to draft, at any moment, any and every male citizen of military age. Under the guise of “physical training,” military drills are enforced upon school children, while boys between the ages of sixteen and nineteen are to be given training that is acknowledged to be of a military nature. A Republican legislature and a Republican Governor enacted these laws, but a Democratic President, when he came to write his party’s platform in July, uttered no word against them. He could not. On June 3 he had approved a bill under the terms of which he, himself, took the power arbitrarily to draft citizens of the United States into the Federalized militia. The bill to which I refer is the so-called Hay-Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill. The draft provision is in Section 79. At first the bill was made to read that when battalions of the national guard should be sent away on service, reserve battalions should be formed and that the President should have power to “call” enough citizens to create new battalions. This was the form in which the bill was first passed by the House. But the bill was sent to a conference committee and when it came out the word “call” had been changed to “draft.” The committee in which the change was made was composed of Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, Beckham of Kentucky, Broussard of Louisiana, Du Pont (a powder peddler of Delaware) and Representatives Hay of Virginia, Dent of Alabama and Kahn of California. Many members of the House who voted for the bill on its final passage said they did not know “call” had been changed to “draft.” But the bill, with “draft” in it, was signed by the President.

We Socialists take these matters seriously. We believe militarism is bad. We believe it is as bad in the United States as anywhere else, and we object to it more in the United States than anywhere else. We do not believe that life will be worth living or that civilization can endure if in-

dustry is to continue upon a basis of private ownership for private profit with its inevitable search for foreign markets in which to dispose of the goods that the workers cannot buy because of insufficient income. The struggle for foreign markets gives rise to the necessity of fleets with which to “back up” aggressive diplomacy, and the necessity of paying bare living wages to enable one group of capitalists to compete with other groups that are also paying bare living wages, gives rise to the necessity of maintaining large armies. This is particularly true in America, where, because of our remoteness from other nations, a large army is needed neither for defense nor for the conquest of foreign markets.

We Socialists most emphatically challenge the statement of American militarists that our great military appropriations are made for defense in any true sense of the word. We well know the purpose for which they are made. Our naval appropriations are made to enable American capitalists, after the European war, to hold the enormous foreign trade that Europe lost and American capitalists won as a result of the war. American capitalists have suddenly and unexpectedly come into possession of a large fraction of the world’s trade. From a nation that had no merchant marine, we are about to become the world’s second maritime nation. We are today building more merchant ships than any other nation. We are building these ships to carry the trade that Europe lost. And we are preparing to build 157 more warships, because we know that Europe, after the war, will try to recover her trade, and our capitalists mean to hold it even at the cost of war! That is the kind of attack that American capitalists fear and against which they are preparing.

**W**E Socialists are violently opposed to the buying of foreign trade at such a price. We are opposed to foreign trade at any price that means simply the selling abroad for private profit of goods made by American workers that they were unable to buy because of the difference between their wages and the value of their product. But we are particularly opposed to foreign trade for private profit when it means (as it now does) not only the exploitation of the workers, but the placing of their lives in jeopardy to maintain, by a show of armed force, American capitalists’ foreign trade. We assert that the history of no nation may be cited as proof that foreign trade brings more than a bare living to the workers. Great

Britain leads the world in foreign trade, but the rapacity of the British capitalist has brought about even the physical deterioration of the worker. We Socialists also assert that America, if it would, cannot “hog” the world’s trade and hold it. We are the richest nation in the world, but we are not richer than all the other nations, or even richer than the nations of Europe. The more foreign trade we might get, the more we should be hated by our nearest rivals, and sooner or later a military combination would be made among them that would first impoverish us to keep up with them and eventually lead to our conquest.

We Socialists warn the nation of these perils. We challenge the statement of President Wilson that militarism is not here because, notwithstanding our great military appropriations, there is no desire in America to attack others. We know the people of America are peaceful. We know the peoples of Europe were peaceful. But we also know the European war is of economic origin; we know there were capitalists in Europe who preferred war to the sacrifice of what they regarded as their interests, and we believe there are great capitalists in America who would prefer war to the sacrifice of their interests.

**S**Ocialists also charge that all of President Wilson’s legislation was incapable of ending the industrial depression until the European war dumped so many billions of gold into the country that business had to revive; that such “prosperity” as we now have, while it means hundreds of millions to the capitalist class, means only more work for the workers for wages that, however “high,” are only as high as the cost of living; that the average railway profit of \$4100 a mile went to 607,630 stockholders who represent but six-tenths of one per cent of the population; that the profits of other corporations are similarly absorbed; that the increase, since 1913, of \$41,000,000 in the national wealth still leaves the workers upon farms and in factories with no prospect for the morrow but more work for a bare living, and that what this nation needs is not a great foreign trade, but such economic arrangements as shall enable productive workers to consume the full value of their own products. In short, Socialists, this year as always, advocate public ownership and democratic management of the nation’s great industries—combined with another innovation—public ownership of the Government.

*Yonkers, New York*





Moffett Studio

# PROHIBITION PRINCIPLES

BY J. FRANK HANLY

CANDIDATE OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

**T**HE Prohibition party, for the twelfth time, is asking the American people for their suffrage. Eleven times have they refused its request, save in relatively insignificant numbers. It has never received in any election more than 265,000 votes. And yet, each successive national election it has declared its principles, nominated its candidates and repeated its demand for recognition.

Were it not posset of a great moral vision, expressive of actual human need, and based upon sound principles, it would have died long since. It has lived because it has spoken the conscience of the unselfish and the altruistic.

It has so stressed its dominant demand—the abolition of the liquor traffic, and the divorcement of government, state and federal, from partnership therewith—that those not affiliated with it have quite generally come to think of it as a party of one principle. If that were true it might well be that it still would be entitled to support, for a single principle may so hold within it the public welfare that it would justify the party's existence and entitle it to support.

But the Prohibition party, as now constituted, is not a party of a single principle. In fact, it is the only real

progressive party left in American politics.

It stands for the enfranchisement of women by state and by federal action, not as a matter of expediency or as a thing inevitable—as the Republican and Democratic parties stand for it—but because it believes the ballot to be woman's just due—her inherent right. It stood for women's enfranchisement when it cost it votes and lost it prestige. Had it been clothed with power, women would have long since been enfranchised by federal constitutional amendment.

The Prohibition party stands for peace with the nations of the world—peace with honor, peace without the surrender of a single substantial American right.

It stands for the establishment of a world court of arbitral justice—a world court with power, with authority to adjudge justiciable controversies between nations as courts now adjudge controversies between the sovereign states of this republic, and if clothed with power it would exert its good offices for the establishment of such a court. It stands for a world police force back of the world court when established—a police force great enough to enforce the decrees of such tribunal.

It stands for the maintenance of

the Monroe Doctrine inviolate. This new world has been dedicated to human freedom, and this nation in a peculiar sense is the trustee of that great right on behalf of every nation within its boundaries. The American people, however, cannot claim the benefits of this doctrine and refuse to assume or discharge the responsibilities and the duties which inhere therein.

If there is to be no European intervention in the affairs of any American nation under circumstances amounting to disorder and anarchy, then the security of the lives and property of European citizens living or sojourning in American nations must be assured and guaranteed by us. This duty we are performing in some instances with punctilious care, notably in Haiti and San Domingo, and in another, a more notable instance—in Mexico—we are failing, and have long failed, to perform it, so disregarding our obligations as to justify grave concern when, later, the nations, the property of whose citizens has been confiscated or burned, and the lives of whose citizens have been taken, demand reparation at our hands.

If we owe this duty to the citizens of foreign governments living or sojourning in Mexico, we owe an even more imperative duty to protect the



lives and property of our own citizens who live or sojourn there. In the event of a breakdown of government across the border it is the duty of this government in the interest of civilization to do whatsoever shall be necessary to establish law and order in that distracted land.

We are opposed to the violation of the sovereignty of the Mexican people and would countenance no war of aggression against them. But responsible, stable government must be established there, tho armed intervention be required to establish it.

THE Prohibition party stands for reasonable military preparedness, but it does not believe in militarism or in universal military service. It believes that an appropriation for military preparedness in a single session of Congress aggregating \$625,000,000 is more than "an initial step" toward the preparedness required. If such preparedness is only "an initial step," and the policy is to be adhered to and continued, the end will be the militarization of the nation.

The Prohibition party stands for Americanism. But what is Americanism? It is difficult to define; too impalpable perhaps to be defined. But we know that no man, no set of men and no party has a monopoly of it. It is as big as the hundred million men and women who inhabit this land, who think its thoughts, vision its ideals and do its work—as big as America.

It's the soul and heart of that common impulse that binds us together as a people, and yet goes beyond our own safety and welfare. It believes in the great world fact that all peoples are involved in a common destiny and that international peace and justice between all peoples are essential to the working out of that destiny. And, believing in our high responsibility, not only to ourselves but to all peoples, it is willing to sacrifice, if need be to the uttermost, to defend these ideals and effectuate its aspirations.

For two years the nations of Europe have been at death-grips with one another. It is not strange, nor is it uncommendable, that persons born in any of those lands, but now living here, should be stirred by emotions of interest and sympathy for the land of their birth. But that such interest and such sympathy should lead them to indulge in thoughts and expressions of disrespect to the duly constituted authorities of the land of their adoption, or to deeds of conspiracy and acts of aggression against this government, is so repugnant to the spirit of loyalty that is this country's solemn due, that it cannot be tolerated, and should be, wherever

and whenever it occurs, repudiated by universal public opinion and suppressed by the strong hand of the Government if necessary.

The Prohibition party stands for a non-partizan tariff commission. It believes the people have a right to know the basis of every tariff duty levied. It stands for trade reciprocity with the nations of the world—the reciprocity of James G. Blaine and of William McKinley.

It believes in a tariff based upon scientific investigation and ascertainment, and not on partizan advantage or upon the enhancement of great and powerful corporations and combinations.

Duties should be so levied and adjusted as to secure to American labor and American manufacturers such degree of protection as to equalize the difference in wages between the labor entering into any American commodity, and the labor entering into any foreign commodity with which such American commodity is compelled to compete.

It stands for the creation and maintenance of an American merchant marine, but it is opposed to government ownership of ships and to the Republican policy of ship subsidies. An adequate merchant marine can be created and maintained without either the one or the other. It can be done by the admission of materials for the construction of ships free of duty, the admission to American registry of ships purchased abroad, by liberal payment for carrying the mails and for transport services, by the reservation to ships of American registry of all shipping from the United States to any of its possessions and by the liberalization of harbor rules and charges and navigation laws.

It stands for efficiency in the administration of the national government.

The whole administrative machinery of the government should be revised by a board of non-partizan experts to the end that departmental duplication of work and responsibility may be minimized and an adequate and efficient system of supervision and accounting installed.

It believes that the budget system should be adopted and that the President should be given power to veto any item in any appropriation bill. There should be an end to the extravagant and shameful misuse of public money in river and harbor and public building appropriations.

It stands for arbitration of differences between capital and labor; "for the prohibition of child labor in factories, mines and workshops; for an eight-hour maximum day, with one

day of rest in seven; for more rigid sanitary requirements and for such working conditions as shall foster the physical and moral well-being of the unborn; for the protection of all who toil by the extension of employers' liability acts; the adoption of safety appliances for the protection of labor; and for laws that will permit the just division of wealth which labor and capital jointly produce; and for provision for those who suffer from industrial accident and occupational accidents and diseases."

THE Prohibition party stands committed to all these things. Taken all in all, they form a broad, progressive and comprehensive movement touching the social welfare, the economic and material interests and the civic life of the American people, and entitle it to the confidence and support of the people at the polls.

But while it is committed to these things, it is convinced that they can not be fully effectuated while the alcoholic liquor traffic has governmental license and sanction. While the trade in rum exists there can be established no effective program of social justice, no real conservation of men and women, no triumph of the humanities.

In a brief while, many millions of men, drilled into high efficiency and disciplined into abstinence and sobriety, will re-enter the industrial life of Europe. Confronted with desperate necessity, the nations there will make superhuman effort to regain the markets they have lost. If, in competition with this new, effective and insistent force, we are to retain industrial and commercial mastery, we ourselves must attain to the highest efficiency.

While the traffic in alcohol survives, America cannot be efficient nor its people at their best. Nor can there be adequate military preparedness. In case of war we should find what Europe has found, that greater than enemy armies is this foe of humankind.

The Prohibition party, of all the political parties of America, is the only one pledged to destroy this traffic, and if given power it will keep the pledge.

The Prohibition party stands for the basic, elemental right of the American people to govern themselves. This great primal right of the people is challenged by the traffic in alcoholic liquors, organized, purposeful and arrogant—a traffic infinitely greater in its wrongs to the children of men than chattel slavery ever was.

In the face of that challenge both the Republican and the Democratic



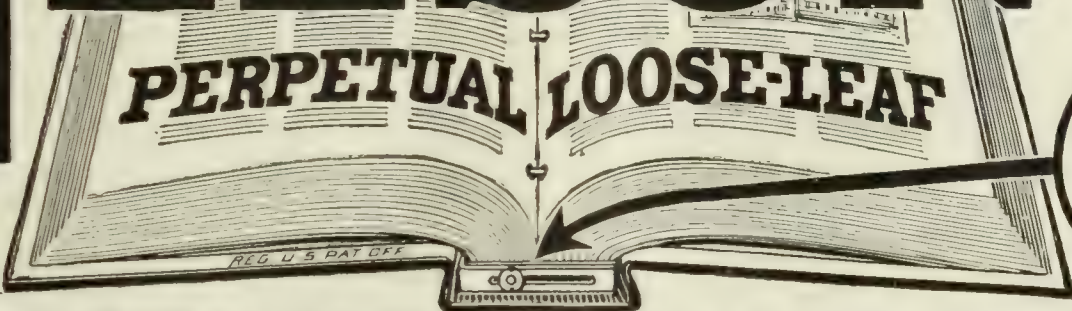
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parties are silent, both confess their inability to meet it.

Ex-President Taft, in the city of Boston, before the assembled bar of the State of Massachusetts, speaking against the amendment of the Federal Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, made the startling statement:

It would be a futile and an idle thing to amend the Federal Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, because the nation could not enforce the amendment if it made it.

Here is a confession made by the highest representative of the Republican party, that representative constitutional government has failed in this nation. If an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the liquor traffic, or any amendment, made in the slow, thoughtful, orderly process provided by that great instrument for its amendment, representing the crystallized conviction, the purposeful will and the high resolve of the American people, cannot be enforced when made, then representative constitutional government fails in this nation.

There were those, and of them I was one, who, when they heard Mr. Taft's confession, did not believe the Republican party would accept his confession or make it its own.

WE went to the National Republican Convention at Chicago and begged it to accept the challenge, begged it to make some affirmative declaration on the great issue involved. But it would not! On the contrary, it refused, wrote a silent platform, and nominated a candidate for President who in all his life, whether as a public official or as a private citizen, has uttered no public word against the traffic or in behalf of the great basic right it challenges—a candidate who, within the month, has toured the states of Montana and California, where state-wide fights for prohibition of the traffic are pending, and the states of Washington, Oregon and Colorado, where fights are being waged to destroy prohibition already won, and in all the trip of four thousand miles he uttered no word of encouragement or support to the struggling hosts who are fighting there to win an initial victory over this traffic, or to retain the victory over it they have already won.

If he will not speak in behalf of state-wide prohibition at an hour like this, when in states where the issue hangs in the balance, what right have we to expect national prohibition at his hands if we clothe him with power?

The Republican convention in Chicago refused to accept the challenge

of the liquor traffic, or to commit itself in any way to national prohibition because men like Charles Warren Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, had packed the convention with liquor representatives. I make the charge flatly, broadly and purposefully. I challenge him to deny it.

In my own city and his, the city of Indianapolis, he deliberately chose as a delegate to the Republican national convention, and as his personal representative, a wholesale liquor dealer. And a few weeks ago, on the occasion of the notification of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, he chose as the master of ceremonies in his own home, out of all the splendid Republican personnel in the commonwealth of Indiana, this same wholesale liquor dealer.

And since his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, and his acceptance of the high honor, he has actually refused, tho it was presented to him three several times, to sign a remonstrance against the granting of license to retail intoxicating liquors in his own ward, in the city of Indianapolis—tho he knew that if he did not sign it, he would be counted in favor of the traffic. His Jew tenant signed it. His butler signed it. But Mr. Fairbanks would not. Can you expect at the hands of this man who would not even give his name to a remonstrance against the traffic in his own ward, the national prohibition of this traffic?

THE Democratic candidates, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall, on this first and fundamental issue, are no better.

Failing to obtain affirmative action in Chicago, we went to the Democratic convention in St. Louis, and begged it to accept the challenge and to declare for national prohibition. But it, too, refused, wrote a silent platform, and renominated a candidate as silent as Mr. Hughes. Clothed with all the constitutional power of the great office for three years, he has uttered no word and lifted no finger in behalf of prohibition or hinted at acceptance of the traffic's challenge.

We were recently in the State of California, where a state-wide fight is on for prohibition, and we found the enemies of prohibition—the brewers, the winery owners—proclaiming the President in their official publications as chief among the statesmen of the country who are opposed to prohibition and in favor of California remaining wet.

We did not desire to do the President an injustice. We desired to know his attitude. And that we might

know his attitude the campaign manager of the Prohibition party, on the 20th of September, sent the President the following message:

You are quoted by the enemies of prohibition in California in their official publications, as chief among those opposed to prohibition. Have they any authority for so using your name? Prohibition party special train touring the state. It will be a pleasure to announce that you are in favor of state-wide prohibition for California, if you will so permit. Answer will reach us any time tomorrow, Bakersfield, California, care Prohibition special train.

That was weeks ago. All this time the telegram has been in the President's hands, but he has made no answer. His failure to answer justifies the belief that the California wets are right, and that the President of the United States prefers that California should remain wet.

Speaking in the city of Baltimore a few days after he received the telegram from Mr. Stewart, the President made a declaration which goes far to corroborate the statement of the California wets that he is opposed to prohibition:

There is only one thing I have ever been ashamed of in America, and that is its timidity in face of foreign competition.

Here we have it at last from the President's own lips. He is not ashamed of the alcohol liquor traffic with its debauchery, its intimidation, its crime and its civic corruption. And he is not ashamed of the partnership between the Government at Washington and this, the greatest racial evil that ever curst a nation or damned a people.

And the Democratic candidate for Vice-President is even worse. As Governor of the State of Indiana, he sent an executive message to the General Assembly imploring it to repeal the county local option law under which seventy-two out of the ninety-two counties of the state had voted dry and eliminated 3000 saloons, on the ground that, as Governor of the state, he was unable to enforce the law. Upon his recommendation the law was repealed and 2000 licensed saloons returned to the state. There is blood on his hands—a damned spot that will not out.

Such are our principles, and such are our ideals. We believe in them intensely. The welfare of the nation seems to us to be indissolubly dependent upon their effectuation. We shall battle to make them the accepted principles and ideals of a majority of all the people, and in so doing we are discharging, as we believe, the highest duty that can be devolved upon the citizens of a free government.

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there is a perfectly safe and natural way of restoring perfect circulation of blood, which is all that weak eyes require.

It is in the nature of a gentle massage given over the closed lids for five minutes at a time twice a day, and for twenty years this method had been successfully used in correcting eye troubles and bringing back normal eyesight to young and old—

Many of those whom it has benefited had very serious eye troubles too, as is shown by their voluntary letters on the subject.

Just note what leading authorities say on the subject of eye massage—Doctor De Schweinitz of Philadelphia, Professor of Ophthalmology at Jefferson College, has stated that in treating even so serious a condition as dreaded cataract of the eye, massage of the eye-ball "has been followed by improve-

ment in vision and deepening of the anterior chamber." The Medical Record, in treating the same subject, says that "the most feasible plan seems to be properly applied massage."

This system of massage to which we refer is fully explained in a scientific book on "The Eyes—Their Care, Their Ills, Their Cure," which may be obtained free on request from *The Ideal Masseuse Co.*, 1968 Broadway, New York City, if you will mention The Independent.

The most effective helps for our weaknesses nowadays are often the most simple and safe. Hosts of people have saved themselves from the nuisance of constantly wearing eye-glasses by using this massage (or exercise), so it will probably be well worth your while to at least inform yourself further by writing for the little book which treats the subject so thoroughly.

## The Market Place

### LOANS AND CREDITS

Arrangements have been made for a new credit of \$100,000,000 in favor of a group of French industrial companies and firms, to cover their purchases here. The bills or acceptances will have a term of 90 days, with the privilege of five renewals. French treasury bonds will be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company as security, and the return will be a little more than 6 per cent. The acceptances will be made available for discount or purchase by banks of the Federal Reserve system, and direct participation by the public is not involved.

Argentina intends to issue bonds of a consolidated loan, for the refunding of previous issues, and this will be done with the assistance of the Guaranty Trust Company. Since the beginning of the war, Argentina has negotiated here five loans, amounting to \$79,500,000. It is reported that Russia seeks a loan of \$50,000,000, and that the terms of a new British loan will soon be announced.

### STOCK MARKET RECOVERY

Owing to the sharp decline of prices on the 9th, caused by news of the sinking of ships near Nantucket Light by a German submarine, and to subsequent losses, the New York Stock Exchange record for the week ending on the 14th showed a decided downward movement, with net reductions for active stocks ranging from 3 to 9 points. For fifty representative shares the average decline was about 3½. The break on the 9th, due to fear of complications that might lead to war, had been preceded by one on the 6th, that had for its cause the report that Ambassador Gerard was bringing a peace message from the Kaiser.

In the following week, however, there was a general recovery. At the beginning it was seen that investors and traders had become optimistic, convinced that the peace report had been unwarranted, and that the submarine's exploits would cause no international disagreement. There was a fresh series of million-share days. On Monday, the 16th, sharp advances so changed the aspect of the market that the record showed a net average gain of 2 points for fifty representative stocks. Nearly 5 points were added to the price of Steel shares, which had fallen to 108 in the preceding depression. Thruout the week there were large transactions in Steel,

1865



1916

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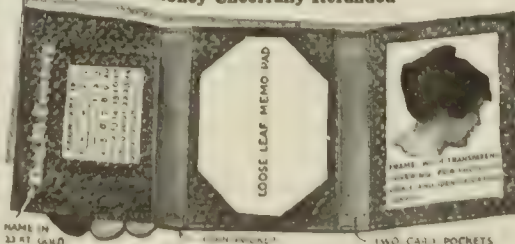
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amounting in two or three of the days to more than one-quarter of the entire business.

After Monday the movement was an irregular and uncertain one, but with an upward tendency, until Friday, the 20th, when this tendency became more pronounced. A net gain of 4 points for Steel (367,000 shares) on that day raised the price to 119%. For the five full days the net average increase, for fifty stocks, was more than 3 points, showing almost a complete recovery from the decline of the week preceding. All anxiety concerning war questions having been laid aside, the favorable financial and industrial condition of the country had due weight.

Among the incidents of the week was the increase of the Illinois Central's dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent and the announcement that the New York Central at the beginning of next year would issue \$25,000,000 of treasury stock, offering it at par to stockholders, who would be entitled to 10 per cent of their holdings. The money is to be used for improvements.

#### THE COST OF LIVING

Those prices which directly affect the cost of living continue to rise. With wheat selling at about \$1.70 in Chicago, the bakers there are paying \$9.50 per barrel for flour, the highest rate in twenty years, and talking about 7 cent loaves of bread. The export movement of wheat has not been checked, and the National Bakers' Association is appealing to President Wilson for an embargo. Reports concerning the wheat harvest in nearly all European countries are unfavorable. In Argentina the estimate of production has been greatly reduced. Large purchases of wheat have recently been made in Chicago by the joint agency that now represents Great Britain, France and Italy in procuring supplies of grain. Corn prices are following those of wheat, and are higher at Chicago than at any other time in 24 years.

The price of cotton in the New York market has advanced to a little more than 18 cents a pound in response to orders received from various parts of this country and from Europe. New additions to the prices of cotton goods have been made. Holders of cotton say that the foreign demand would not lose strength if the war should end next week, because the exhaustion of supplies in Germany, Austria and other countries would compel them to buy. The Fall River cotton mill employees are soon to ask for a wage increase of 10 per cent, in addition to increases amounting to 15 per cent already granted this year.

A sharp advance in the price of coal, both anthracite and bituminous, is predicted, mainly because the output has been restricted by a shortage of labor. Men have been drawn from the mines to war supply factories by high wages. Settlement of the milk controversy in New York has been followed by a price increase amounting to \$24,000 a day in the great city.

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The forthgoing truths are recognized the world over, which is proved by the fact that deep breathing is taught in every school, every institution of physical training, and in the army and navy of every country.

The point is simply this: You cannot run a one horse power engine with a one cat power boiler. Yet this is exactly what most of us try to do. Few persons have strong lungs, and those who have strong lungs do not use them. We are shallow breathers; sufferers from oxygen starvation, and still we wonder why we are depressed, nervous, underweight, and why our vital organs fail in their duty.

Breathe, Breathe, Breathe, if you want Health, Strength and Endurance. Have a competent instructor teach you how to breathe. I recommend especially Paul von Boeckmann, the foremost authority of breathing in America. In order to give wide publicity to his teachings and discoveries, he will send his book, "Super-Conscious Deep Breathing and Nerve Building," free to anyone who will write to him, Studio 22, 110 West Fortieth St., New York. This offer bears with it no obligations, but when you have read the book you will feel that you owe him a debt of gratitude for having unfolded to you the startling facts he presents. It contains more real information than most books sold at a high price.

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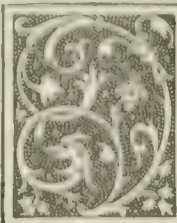
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## THE NEW BOOKS



### A PICTURESQUE RADICAL

It is the life of an explorer in the realms of thought and social theory that is outlined in Edward Carpenter's *My Days and Dreams*. To Americans Edward Carpenter is vaguely known as an admirer of Whitman and a poet of democracy. Of the many-sided activities of this original man the general public has no notion. Born of a prosperous middle-class family, Carpenter went to Cambridge, stroked his crew there, cut into the heart of the culture of his college, took orders, and accepted a fellowship. Thenceforth a successful academic career was assured him.

From this comfortable prospect he turned away. His nature rose in revolt against all the ideals of British respectability, and he took his place in the van of "advanced" thinkers. In politics he became a socialist, with anarchy as the distant goal. He was a vegetarian; an anti-vivisectionist; a teetotaler; a wearer of sandals, the sworn enemy of boots and shoes; a practitioner of the simple life; devoted to market-gardening, letters, lecturing, philosophizing. To some he was the prophet of a new social and moral order, to many a voice in the wilderness talking dangerous and fantastic nonsense. The present volume is a sketch of his life, allusive rather than circumstantial, and full of curious interest.

*My Days and Dreams*, by Edward Carpenter. Scribner. \$2.25.

### THE TURNING POINT

Mr. Hilaire Belloc's second volume of *The Elements of the Great War—The Battle of the Marne* confirms his position as a foremost civilian military critic. Of that supreme conflict on the Marne which, as he shows, decided the ultimate fate of the war, he has weighed the evidence to hand with careful and impartial judgment. He explains, for every reader, how it developed that what was purposed to be a fatal blow dealt by the almost superhuman German military machine fell short, and how in the resulting confusion a masterly French counterstroke dispelled the danger of another such attack. From the haze enveloping the operations on the Marne he illuminates two features which hitherto have escaped the due attention of even military critics—General Joffre's "Mass of Maneuver" strategy, and the Battle of the Grand Couronné. The manner in which General Joffre employed the "Mass of Maneuver" was by concentrating in the rear large and practically independent bodies of reserve taking orders only from the High Command and prepared to strike in at a favorable moment.

Thus it was that General von Kluck suddenly found his exposed right flank

seriously threatened by the "Mass of Maneuver" army of General Maunoury when the Allied left under General French seemed on the verge of annihilation. It was his summoning reinforcements from the German Center to meet this emergency that led to what Mr. Belloc terms a "dislocation," and the opportunity for the blow delivered by General Foch's "Mass of Maneuver" army which turned the Marne into a decisive French victory. Mr. Belloc withholds blame from General French for not attacking Von Kluck, for, apart from the exhaustion of his force, his part would seem to have been to hang on to the end of the line but refrain from any action which might jeopardize the success of General Maunoury.

The significance of the able discussion of the Battle of the Grand Couronné in relation to the Marne must impress the student of military movements. Reckoning by divisions Mr. Belloc estimates the opposing forces at the Marne as seventy-five German to fifty-one French in a numerical proportion of more than seven to five. This is probably a very conservative estimate of the German strength, for when we come to numbers of men to a division—an elastic term—we find there have been German divisions of over 22,000 opposed to Allied divisions of less than 20,000. The book is illustrated with numerous plainly instructive diagrams, and should become a standard work on the Great War.

*Elements of the Great War, The Battle of the Marne*, by Hilaire Belloc. Hearst. \$1.50.

### CHOOSING ONE'S WORK

There are still large sections of the population that resort to palmists and card shufflers, astrologers and bumpologists for guidance in the selection of horses, spouses, occupations, and other important accessories to happy living. To these modern science offers nothing but new and high-sounding names. To other sections of the population, however, the results of patient laboratory research may offer a new point of view and new methods for reaching important decisions.

Dr. Hollingworth's *Vocational Psychology* adequately exposes the fallacies of the phrenologies and physiognomies as agencies for discovering native traits of vocational significance. He recognizes the limitations of the laboratory method, limits as yet to a large extent determined by the fact that the operations mental and muscular involved in the various occupations have not yet been adequately analyzed; but there are limits determined by the nature of the human organism, as well as those determined by the method itself. That a mere beginning has been made in this field is indicated by the fact that



this most complete summary of the subject does not even touch the problems which are raised by the effects of the various kinds of work upon the worker.

*Vocational Psychology*, by H. L. Hollingworth. Appleton. \$2.50.

### HAMLET AMONG NATIONS

Three serious studies of Russian affairs have recently come to us from Great Britain where the need for an understanding of the great ally is giving rise to a large amount of pro-Russian literature. *Self-Government in Russia*, by Paul Vinogradoff, professor both at Oxford and Moscow, is a very compressed study of the gradual rise of what outsiders are prone to think a sudden change in Russian government since the Russo-Japanese war. It explains the effects of the various political changes rather than the changes themselves. The chapter on popular education is especially interesting. Professor A. H. Murray introduces C. E. Bechhofer's *Russia at the Cross Roads*. This takes up in most readable way the various forces at present active—the racial elements in the empire; the unused wealth; the Mir; the ancient communal system and its possibilities; the orthodox church and other religious forces; Rasputin, whom the author talked with; and, in the closing chapter, the necessity for either Russian ownership or the neutralization of the Dardanelles.

James Y. Simpson, of New College, Edinburgh, has made a most careful and sympathetic study in his *Self-Discovery of Russia*. Not covering all the historical ground of the first book mentioned, nor as picturesque or as coherent as the second, it has a wider scope. There is broad minded investigation of the effects of the prohibition of vodka, for instance, a description of the efficient system that has been developed among the local governments by the sudden need of caring for the sick and supplying the needs of the soldiers. Both Mr. Bechhofer and Dr. Simpson consider some form of self-government for Poland a matter of course, and both agree as to the safety for the rest of Europe as well as the benefit to Russia in the granting her rights in the Dardanelles. Much of Dr. Simpson's argument is given in quotations from Russians and Poles, and his book has the additional value of an index lacking in both the smaller books. From an American journalist comes one of the most informing and interesting of all the books on Russia brought forth by the war. Richard Washburn Child took time to really see what he went to see, and his account of the spirit of the people, of the women, of the vodka prohibition, of American dulness in commercial dealings with the Russians, and above all his story of the little known, but appalling sufferings of the refugees from the front make *Potential Russia* much more than the note book of a clever reporter.

*Self-Government in Russia*, by Paul Vinogradoff. Dutton \$1.25. *Russia at the Cross Roads*, by C. E. Bechhofer. Dutton \$2. *Self-Discovery of Russia*, by J. Y. Simpson. Dutton \$2. *Potential Russia*, by R. W. Child. Dutton \$1.50.

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### WHO BEARS THE EXPENSE?

In an article recently appearing in this department, it was observed that even under the best results which skilled and economical management could attain, life insurance is an expense. A correspondent in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, asks if I refer to the expense incurred by the company in carrying the risk, or to the expense incurred by the person insured.

The company, if properly managed, is at no expense whatever. It must collect from the insured more than enough to cover the cost of the service. I meant, therefore, that life insurance was an expense to the insured.

Is not the fact apparent? Somebody pays the death losses and agency and management expenses. In this case there are only two parties: the policyholders and the company. The company—and by the word company I mean the corporation which collects and distributes the money—could not long exist if it bore the expense. It follows, then, that the policyholders do.

My correspondent asserts that if the insured under a Term policy survived the contract period, or if the insured under a non-participating Whole Life policy lived to an advanced age, my position might be correct; but that a participating contract in a well established company is not an expense. He adds: "In event of an early death the face value would be much greater than the deposits by the assured, and in event of a long life the dividends of the contract would produce a paid-up contract before the deposits would reach a sum equal to the principal."

Answering the first clause of this statement: up to the date of early death the policy was all expense to the holder to the extent of the total premiums paid, a very small sum compared to the amount insured; but the sum insured in the shape of a death benefit immediately became an expense to his surviving fellow-policyholders. Answering the second clause of the statement: we know that at most ages the total premium on a Whole Life policy is very much less than the sum insured. At age 40 the Single Premium, calculated on the American Experience 3 per cent basis, is \$503.14 per \$1000. If an insured under this arrangement dies the first year, his personal expense is \$503.14, and that of his fellow-members, \$496.86. If he lives out his "expectation," 28 years, and if money is worth 5 per cent, the gross cost of his \$1000 insurance is \$1151.18. To get at the net cost we must ascertain the cash surrender value at the end of the 28th year, to which must be added the sum of all the divi-

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dends and interest thereon. But as few persons pay a single premium, we will take the cost of \$1000 insurance, Whole Life, age 40, on the annual premium method for 25 years.

The annual premium would be \$30.94. At 5 per cent for 25 years the gross premium payments would be worth \$1550.49. Assuming that the dividend will average 20 per cent of the annual premium during the whole period, these at 5 per cent would aggregate \$310.20. Add to this the cash surrender value at the end of the 25th year, \$488.02, and we have \$798.22, which deducted from the gross cost, \$1550.49, shows us that the net cost has been \$752.21. On the same basis of calculation the net cost during the first ten years would be \$154.67.

But detailed calculations are unnecessary. Go back to the fundamental facts: there are death losses and management expenses; the company is but a medium through which the policyholders carry out the scheme of insuring each other; their premiums are money, and money is worth interest.

T. T. M., Washington, D. C., asks for "a good rule for determining what amount of fire insurance should be placed on a house," adding that he can see why neither the original cost of construction nor present market value would constitute a satisfactory standard. Assuming a total absence of moral hazard thruout the period of insurance, a sum equaling 100 per cent of the present market value would be just and proper to insurer and insured. But this theory is not practicable in many cases and good judgment on the part of the insurer would place the insurable value at about twenty per cent less. The amount insured under a fire policy represents the maximum for which the insurer is liable and as actual market values fluctuate, it is obvious that an adjustment of the loss becomes necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value destroyed at the date on which the loss occurred. In other words, the insurer undertakes to make good the actual loss suffered in a sum not exceeding the amount written in the policy.

E. C. W., Boone, Iowa. There are a number of text books on both the theory and practise of life insurance which are of value to beginners in the business. One of the most comprehensive is "Life Insurance; a Text Book," by Solomon S. Huebner, Ph.D., published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, at \$2. The Northwestern Mutual Life and the Mutual Life have distributed what they call Educational Leaflets, both of which are of great practical value. On the subject of rates and dividends, "Flitercraft's Compend," published by A. J. Flitercraft, Oak Park, Ill., is an authority. Current history may be followed by reading several good insurance journals. For addresses and discussions, procure the proceedings of the National Association of Life Underwriters, 58 Pine Street, New York City, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 165 Broadway, New York City, and the American Life Convention, Thomas W. Blackburn, secretary-treasurer, Omaha, Neb.

H. A. B., Oglesby, Ill. Well established life companies of the first class discourage the use of Term policies for long periods because as the vast majority of insured persons survive the periods, they make no progress in building up a provision against death, with the result that the conclusion reached is unsatisfactory. Nearly all the companies indicated will issue five and ten year Terms with the privilege of converting them before expiration into Ordinary or Limited Payment or Endowment policies for the same amount.

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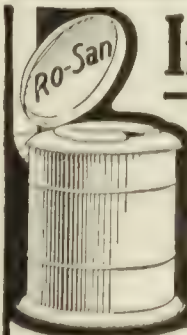
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# JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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"HALLOWE'EN!" sneered the Cynical Sciolist, gazing ruefully at his silk hat which had been knocked off his head by the seeming inadvertence of a Halloween reveller. "Say rather hollow-e'en! Sheer emptiness! Idiotic, slap-stick tricks! Look at that hat! Ruined by an invisible piece of twine strung from a lamp-post to —"

"Hold on there, Brother," cried the Genial Philosopher. "Not so fast. Have a heart—be human just a minute. Didn't you ever play any of those Halloween pranks yourself? Did you never enjoy the thrill of fastening a tic-tac upon a neighbor's window, and waiting in a hidden nook nearby to witness his wrath? Best of all did you never, as the clock struck the mystic hour of midnight, with a mirror in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, walk backwards down the cellar stairs, and, peering into the mirror's depths, try to discern therein the face of the one you loved best?"

"Sure I did," returned the Cynical Sciolist. "I've been as big a jackass as the rest of our poor suffering humanity, but I've reformed. I've tried that mirror trick dozens of times, but it didn't work. When I looked in the glass all I ever saw was myself."

"And yet you say it didn't work!" laughed the Genial Philosopher. "You of all people in the world. If you were looking for the face of the person you loved best, in Heaven's name whose face did you expect to see if not your own?"

"Piffle!" ejaculated the Cynical Sciolist. "And all that rot about Ghosts! Who the dickens believes in Ghosts these days?"

"I do, for one," returned the Genial Philosopher. "The world is full of 'em, and is what it is today because of 'em. Invisible, intangible, realities. The most real of all real things, because everlastingly fixed."

"Of course, if you take the narrow view of what a Ghost is, you are justified in regarding them with suspicion. The notion in some people's minds that a Ghost is a cold, dank, clammy bit of malarial ooze that rises up out of nothingness to haunt them is, of course, foolish. That is the kind of Ghost that Coleridge doubtless referred to when, in answering an acquaintance who had asked him if he believed in Ghosts, he replied, 'No, I have seen too many of them.' But the *real Ghosts*, the true spirits of the past that come to haunt us—what indeed would we be today without them?"

"The Ghosts I mean are the great spirits of the past that still live in our hearts, and whose teachings are vital to our growth. Homer, Moses, Shakespeare! Cromwell, Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Lincoln!



Illustrations drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

### AND THEN THE GHOSTS CAME

Every nation that has records, my friend, has its Ghosts, and only those nations that have never enjoyed a taste of civilization are without them. England's Ghosts are Richard Coeur de Leon, King Arthur, Alfred the Great, Milton, Horace, Virgil, Cæsar, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo—these are some of the Ghosts of Italy. Where would France be today deprived of the spirits of Joan of Arc, Henry of Navarre, Moliere, Racine, Rabelais, even of that of Napoleon? And we ourselves, are we not constantly haunted by our great galaxy of Ghosts appealing to us from their high pinnacles and offering us so lavishly the rich gifts of the spirit we so sorely need in our present emergencies? When you, for instance, my dear Sinnick, have been overcritical of other sections of your country, and are thanking Heaven that you at least are Podunk first, last and all the time, have you never been haunted by the spirit of Patrick Henry, come to whisper in your ear—*I am not a Virginian, but an American!* When you talk about Peace At Any Price did good old Ben Franklin's Ghost never come to you to tell you that even *Peace may be purchased at too high a figure?* And in your occasional moods of criticism of what you are pleased to call Militarism did Washington's Ghost never bid you remember that *to be prepared for War is one of the most effectual means of preserving Peace?*

"Then take the Ghosts of Literature—why, I know a man who having failed as a plumber decided to take up literature. Reading the modern magazines had shown him what an easy stunt it had become, and when some one told him that while a plumber might fail at writing romance, as a writer of free verse he could not possibly do worse

than any of its most successful practitioners, he decided to become what he properly called a Verse Libertine. He bought a fountain pen and a pad, and started. His first production he called "How Many Jackasses Are You," and it went this way:

I am four jackasses.  
One is hitched to a cart,  
Resenting his job,  
And braying at space.  
Another has his nose in the thistle-patch,  
Filling his tum-tum with thorns to aid his digestion.

A third is ruminating under the greenwood tree,

And the fourth—  
He is kicking another jackass out into the universe.

How many jackasses are you?

"Excellent work," said the Cynical Sciolist.

"For a Plumber, yes," replied the Genial Philosopher. "But when he had written that, and had bought enough return-stamps to cover the probabilities, he retired to await the dawn when he should burst upon the Horizon of Letters as a true Poet. And then the Ghosts came. Wordsworth, and Shakespeare, and Rossetti, perched themselves on the foot of his bed. Wordsworth read him his *Sonnet on Milton* and his *Ode to Duty*. Rossetti gave him three of his *Sonnets of Life*, and Shakespeare handed out his *All the World's a Stage* soliloquy. Then they faded away, and poor old Sodderpipe turned over on the other side, and, lo and behold, on the top of his bureau sat Shelley, and Keats, and Poe. Shelley advanced to his bedside and recited his *Ode to a Skylark*. Keats jumped off the bureau and sang his *Hymn to Pan*, and old Poe got to work on him with the rhythmic measures of *The Bells*—and what do you suppose that Plumber did?"

"Woke up," said the Cynical Sciolist.

"Precisely," said the Genial Philosopher. "He woke up to the fact that he wasn't a Poet at all, judged by any decent standards, just as you, haunted by the broad Americanism of Patrick Henry, by the self-sacrificing heroism of Nathan Hale, by the profound philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, and the far-seeing patriotism of George Washington, will realize how narrow is your Podunkian Provincialism, and how blind you are to the difference between the spirit of Militarism and a decent Preparedness."

"Your story is not convincing," laughed the Cynical Sciolist. "Literary Ghosts don't haunt Plumbers. No plumber ever heard of Shelley, Keats, Rossetti and —"

"This one did," said the Genial Philosopher. "He learned all about them in my library. While waiting for his Helper to return with articles to repair my pipes he used to sit in my den reading poetry at my expense at the rate of four dollars and a half an hour."





# The Independent

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## REMARKABLE REMARKS

EMPEROR WILLIAM—The Lord of Hosts is with you.

LILLIAN RUSSELL—Go to bed with a clean face.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I am a peaceful literary man.

DR. FRANK S. ABBOTT—Be merciful to the drug fiend.

CONDUCTOR PASTERNAK — Conducting cannot be taught.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—I am opposed to being dictated to.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS—Our patience is exhausted.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER—No one plays golf any more.

REV. W. R. YARD—I am not interested in the life after death.

PROF. H. E. FOSDICK—There have never been any good old times.

JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON—A mother is better than a matron.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON—The Londoner has the heart of a lion.

PRESIDENT HADLEY—Yale stands for poetry as distinct from prose.

DAVID LUBIN—President Wilson is neither a dreamer nor a cabbage.

MICHAEL MONAHAN—In regular English Riley is superior to Robert Burns.

BISHOP T. F. GAILOR—The greatest danger to American life is irreverence.

SECRETARY MCADOO—Wall Street has always dominated the Republican Party.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I am one of these blind-eyed fatalists who cannot be scared.

THOMAS A. EDISON—This talk of the United States being despised is all nonsense.

DR. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON —If one nation is armed, then all must arm; therefore none should arm.

REV. ROBERT WATSON—Billy Sunday is the best known, best hated, and best loved preacher now living.

WILLIAM F. MCCOOMBS —There is no need of rubber shoes when you are appealing to the people.

ED. HOWE —The Democrats are as good as the Republicans, and the Catholics as good as the Protestants.

HARRY A. FRANCK—A traveler is a man who tosses a toothbrush into his pocket and strolls out of town.

GIFFORD PINCHOT—The war party in the United States is essentially a moneyed and leisure class party.

KING CONSTANTINE —The holy ikons that have protected you in the past will protect you in the future.

MARGARET HINCKLEY, Labor Leader—The next time a cop attacks you women grab him by the feet and turn him upside down.

DAVID ROTROFF—Logansport, Indiana, has a ball player so full of pep he slides home when he is forced in by a base on balls.

MME. HELENA PADEREWSKI—There are no children in Poland today under eight years of age except the sons and daughters of war brides.

IRVING S. COBB—Except dogs afflicted with fleas, sage grouse are the only members of the gallinaceous or scratching tribe that are gizzardless.

CORRA HARRIS—If a preacher has never seen the inside of a ballroom or danced with a woman he is sure to have an evil imagination about such things.

MEYER LONDON—I am going to be a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress and no ignoramus of a Tammany Hall-kosher-ham sandwich statesman can keep me from it.

CARDINAL FARLEY—If the children of a parish are not taught the law of God, in a generation or two the Catholic Church will be as deserted as are those outside the faith.

THE POPE—Our bitter grief over the frightful bloodshed is increased by the fact that our repeated efforts for peace encounter contemptible attempts to cast suspicion on our motives.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—I have heard a cultivated European woman say that it was unthinkable that any decent women would ever live again with the men who had lived so long like filthy beasts in the trenches.

## BOOKS AND WRITERS

John Wanamaker long ago made concerts an important part of his shop. Now another New York firm, Lord & Taylor, is introducing literary lectures in its book store. The first is on O Henry, whose life is shortly to be published.

Since the British Government has put difficulties in the way of importing foreign language Bibles from Stuttgart the supply for our foreign speaking citizens is short. Here is a cargo for the German U boats! If they don't bring them we may have to print a few ourselves.

The New York Public Library is giving out Mark Twain's stories in all sorts of languages. There are twelve put into German, six into Hungarian, five into Bohemian, several in Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Spanish and Italian, and even the folk who read only Polish or Little Russian can laugh over *Huckleberry Finn*.

We were led into a discussion of the Russian sense of humor by the item of news as to the great popularity of Booth Tarkington's *Seventeen* in Petrograd. But the discussion closed on the discovery that buyers were American, English and French war correspondents!

Margaret Deland has been busy this summer, in the time her new novel *The Rising Tide* left her, with the collection of the American Author's Fund for wounded of the Allied armies. Authors were asked for a dollar each. \$2400 came in, and has been sent to the Serbians, the Italians and to France, much of the last appropriately to Edith Wharton for distribution.

In two books of reminiscences this year figure two tablecloths, those of hostesses who had the amusing notion of making guests write their names on the table linen. These signatures were later outlined, on cloth—one in white, one in red. The wife of Toby, M. P., author of *Nearing Jordan*, is one, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, author of *Tablecloths*, the other of these autograph collectors.


Some years ago a little Greek girl, Demetra Vake, landed in this country. At sixteen she began to take care of herself and worked first on a Greek newspaper. Then, because she did not meet English speaking people, she turned her languages to account and taught French. A few years ago she wrote *Haremlik*, one of the best studies on Turkish women ever written, and her new book, *The Grasp of the Sultan*, comes out this autumn.



## *The Finality of Gorham*

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# The Independent

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A Journal of Civilization

## THE INDEPENDENT VOTER ON NOVEMBER 7

**T**HE campaign closes. The tumult and the shouting die. The voter, alone in his square little wooden cell, must answer the question for himself, Whom to vote for? If he is a "good" party man—rock-ribbed Republican or dyed-in-the-wool Democrat as the case may be—he need not hesitate. Seldom has it happened that the tickets of both parties have been headed by men of such character, ability and reputation. Wilson belongs to the best in the Democratic party; Hughes to the best in the Republican. No man who believes in his party first, last and always need feel a pang of regret as he casts his ballot for Hughes or Wilson electors. But what of the independent voter? For whom shall he vote?

We might answer that question categorically, with a single name, and support our assertion with heated, positive, partizan arguments. But The Independent does not care to appeal to the reader who would meekly accept such a leading, and faithfully follow it. The Independent thinks for itself. It wants readers who think for themselves. To such readers it conceives it to be its function to provide food for thought.

The independent voter's answer to the final question must depend on his answer to another, What do I want in a President? He must decide for himself whether he wants the Wilson kind of President backed by the Democratic party, or the Hughes kind of President backed by the Republican party.

The parties are as they are. The Democratic is the party traditionally instinct with sympathy for the masses, with its historic record marred by the stain of slavery and characterized, whether for good or ill, by a belief in states rights and in the undesirability of any governmental concern with the life of the people that can be avoided. The Republican is the historic party of nationalism and strong, efficient government, its record bearing the stigma of dominance by special interests and of exaggerated sympathy with property.

The Democratic belief in states rights and in a minimum of governmental action has been largely modified, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, in the direction of nationalism. The Republican tenderness toward the propertied interests has received, under progressive leadership, conversion into a militant defense of popular rights. Even on the question of tariff, once the major point of party antagonism, the two parties have come to differ rather in degree than in principle.

As to the two candidates themselves, in point of integ-

rity of purpose, highmindedness, and fearlessness of conviction, there is nothing to choose. Each man is his own master; each has fought the bosses of his party to the death. They have widely different types of mind; Mr. Wilson feels more deeply, Mr. Hughes thinks more incisively. Mr. Wilson has the broader, warmer sympathy with humanity; Mr. Hughes has the more clear-cut intellectual grasp of political and economic facts.

What can be expected of each of the candidates, as set forth by himself during the campaign? The Republican campaign has been directed primarily against Mr. Wilson's foreign policy; the Democratic campaign has been based primarily upon the Wilson administration's record of legislation. The administration's friends congratulate the country that he has kept it out of war. The administration's critics assert that in keeping us out of war Mr. Wilson has made unnecessary and deplorable sacrifices. Mr. Hughes promises to strengthen our national foreign policy in its upholding of the rights of American citizens and the American people. Mr. Wilson promises a continuation of the splendid program of legislation which has been enacted on behalf of the popular welfare.

The weakness of the Republican position is that the Democrats have passed so many excellent laws on important subjects that little can be offered by the opposition that does not seem either unnecessary or imitative. The weakness of the Democratic position is that the Mexican problem is still in chaos, our army is still in Mexico, our militiamen still on the border, and no plan to end the difficulties has yet seen the light, even in the councils of the excellent Joint Commission now meeting at Atlantic City; that the administration's foreign policy did not prevent the wanton killing of scores of American citizens, for whose death no compensation whatever has been received.

There is one more leading point of difference between the two candidates—on the President's action in the eight-hour case. The strength of the Democratic position is that the disastrous railroad strike was averted, and that the eight-hour day, as a general proposition, is in the line of industrial and human progress. The strength of the Republican position lies in the effectiveness of the criticism that the President yielded to the threats of a group in the nation, and in the plausibility of the declaration that the eight-hour day established on the railroads is not an eight-hour day at all—in the sense of a shortening of the railroad man's actual working hours—but a mere device for compelling an increase of wages.



It is with these considerations in mind that the independent voter must approach the ballot box with its huge question mark on November 7.

There are two other things he can do than vote for Wilson or Hughes. He can vote the Socialist or the Prohibition ticket. But to do so is to give up the privilege of having an active voice in the actual selection of a President. He can vote the Prohibition ticket because he is so keenly alive to the evils which flow from the liquor traffic that he would rather stand up and be counted against their continuance than really to help elect the President. He can vote the Socialist ticket either as a general protest against existing economic inequalities and oppressions or because of a positive belief in the Socialist program as the way toward the light. In either case he can have the satisfaction of feeling that, being in a hopeless minority, he is probably right; but he will not make his vote effective in determining how the nation shall be governed during the next four years.

So the independent voter goes to the polls. He will choose according to his temperament, his beliefs and his sympathies. His vote will, as usual, decide the election.

### THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

THE neutral's lot is not a happy one. Whatever he does or does not do he is sure to offend one party and usually both. If we had thought to gain a little gratitude by sending out a flock of destroyers to pick up the refugees from the ships sunk by the "U-53" we now know we were mistaken. Lord Beresford, speaking in the House of Lords, said, "But for the gallantry of the American naval service lives would have been lost. This being so the United States was rather aiding and abetting this shocking state of affairs." Would Lord Beresford like to have had us let them drown so that the United States would be compelled to declare war on Germany?

What particularly aggravates the English is that the United States destroyer "Balch" complied with the request of the "U-53" to move to one side so that the submarine could torpedo the British liner "Stephano" after her crew and passengers had taken to the boats. "Do you suppose that a British warship would stand idly by and watch a Japanese submarine sink an American vessel?" is one of the questions asked. Of course not. England is the ally of Japan and so the British warship would naturally be expected to join in and help the Japanese sink the American vessel. But in case the British Government did not construe its treaty with Japan as obligating it to take part in a war against the United States, the only thing the warship could do would be to move out of gun fire and give the Japanese a free range.

That is in fact just what the British, French, German and Japanese warships did for us in Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey in his autobiography says that on August 9, 1898, he notified the foreign men-of-war to shift their anchorages so that he could bombard the Spanish forts on the following morning, and they complied; the British with willingness, the Germans with reluctance. It was indeed a bitter disappointment to Admiral von Diedrichs to have to stand by and watch the city and the land coveted by his Kaiser fall into the hands of the Yankees. There were three German cruisers in the harbor then, with about twice as many men as Dewey had in his whole fleet. The cable was cut and Admiral Dewey had

to act upon his own responsibility when he threatened Diedrichs with war if he did not keep his ships out of the way. In the enforcement of his blockade, Dewey had the support of only one of the four foreign commanders in Manila Bay, Captain Chichester of the British ship "Immortalité," and when the American fleet passed the "Immortalité" on their way toward Manila her guard was paraded on deck and her band was playing Dewey's favorite march. When the foreign men-of-war were officially notified that the city was in American possession "only Captain Chichester," says Dewey, "acknowledged the notification by firing the national salute of twenty-one guns with the American ensign at the main."

In this crisis of our national life, the British were neutral, but it was neutrality of a very friendly kind, much the same sort of neutrality as we are displaying toward England at the present time. It is well for both Americans and British to recall this incident now when our tempers are strained by the problems of the war.

### EUROPE ASKS OUR HELP

VISCOUNT GREY, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, now publicly endorses the program of the League to Enforce Peace and commends Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes for their espousal of the cause. He even went so far as to say, in his address before the Foreign Press Association last week: "If the nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt in resolution to insist in 1914 that the dispute must be referred to a conference or The Hague, that the Belgian treaty must be observed, there would have been no war." But most significant of all was his advice to the neutrals, in which he said: "The best work the neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like this from happening again."

This is a direct challenge to the United States. It means that the Allies at least want us to lead in the great reconstruction after the war. Now, therefore, is the time for the League to Enforce Peace to spread its propaganda into every corner of the land. It would be a burning disgrace if, when the nations assembled at the close of the war to build up a new civilization, the United States were not ready to play a part in the great reconstruction. The League to Enforce Peace has given to the world the one great constructive idea born amid war's universal destruction.

### AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

IT has been suggested that at the close of the war Palestine be set apart as a peace memorial. The significance of such an international undertaking would be immeasurable. Since we have city, county, state and national parks, why not an international park? If such a plan were to be adopted no more appropriate place could be chosen than that little stretch of territory that has influenced so mightily all modern states.

What rivalries it would allay to have this Holy Land under international control and open under favorable conditions to the pilgrims and travelers of all countries and creeds! For the moiety of the price of a small war this land where the Peace Movement was born and cradled could be made a world sanctuary of natural beauty, holy memories, and inspiring ideals. Why not establish



an International Palestine Peace Park to heal the wounds of war and commemorate the greatest human sacrifice for ideals the race has ever made?

### THE REAL INVASION FROM MEXICO

THE American people have had many yellow warnings against the army of Japanese spies and soldiers disguised as students, merchants, farmers, cooks and mechanics, swarming over our unsuspecting land, and waiting only for a given signal to rise, unite and seize the republic. This week we have some remarkable figures to disclose about the "200,000 trained Japanese soldiers" in Mexico you have all read about who are only waiting "Der Tag" when they can march north to form a junction with the Japanese Northern Army of Occupation. Here are the facts. There are now in the Mexican Republic 2000 Japanese, of whom 300 are women and children. Of the 1700 male adults, about 800 are mining laborers, 400 are farmers, 200 are domestic shopkeepers, and the remaining 300 include storekeepers, physicians, carpenters, tailors, fishermen and miscellaneous laborers. As these figures are given out by the wily Japanese legation in Mexico, it is quite evident that in order to fool the people of the United States they simply dropt off two ciphers from the real figures. To arms, citizens! To arms!

### ARE WE PREPARED

We have not a moment to lose. We must get out of this condition of being fatted capons. If this country is worth anything it is worth saving.

THUS spake H. M. Byllesly a few days ago at a luncheon in Chicago, where \$30,000 was subscribed to start a National Organization to induce Congress to pass legislation making military training and military service universal among the youth of the land.

Apparently, then, we are in for a campaign to make every male citizen in the United States a soldier. What should be the attitude of sensible people on this question?

In the first place, universal service in time of peace is so revolutionary a departure for this country that it can only be urged as a dire and all-compelling military necessity. Is there any such necessity? Let us see. Congress has just authorized a defense budget of \$67,344,000, the greatest sum ever appropriated in time of peace by any nation on earth for military purposes. The naval program laid down will give us in three years 157 additional ships. Altho our navy was already third in rank among the nations of the world, our fleet is to be increased by ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers, sixty-eight submarines, one hospital ship, three fuel oil ships, two ammunition ships, two gunboats, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, one transport and one repair ship. We are to have 87,000 sailors to man these ships. This means that our naval program, which cost \$150,000,000 in 1913, the year before the Great War, will this coming year cost us \$588,000,000.

The army program is not one whit less impressive. The infantry is to be increased from thirty-one to sixty-one regiments, the field artillery from six to fifteen, the cavalry from fifteen to twenty-five and the

coast artillery from 170 companies to 363. The standing army is to be increased from 102,000 to 220,000. Every soldier is to enlist for seven years, three years of active service, four years of reserve service. In ten years there will be 2,000,000 men training every summer. The National Guard has been increased and become practically a part of the regular army. It is calculated it will comprize about 440,000 men. The army program which in 1913 cost only \$100,000,000 has expanded to \$267,000,000.

When it is remembered that the navy is our first line of defence and that, according to Admiral Vreeland, no navy today can operate at more than fifty per cent of its strength over 3000 miles from its base of supplies it would seem as tho we ought to be equal in fighting strength to any possible opponent in our own waters.

But, since Admiral Dewey has said that our navy is already as good as any on earth and General Miles has said that our army could drive any foreign foe into the sea that landed here before they could go back and get reinforcements and President Wilson has said "this country is not threatened from any quarter," we may conclude that our present military forces are large enough at least to "hold the fort" until our great citizen volunteer army can be recruited, equipt, drilled and prepared for action.

The experience of England in the present war demonstrates that a volunteer citizen army recruited after the war has begun is as good as any possible conscript army, no matter how long and highly trained, if only a little time is given to get going. The army and navy of the United States as provided under the recent legislation would seem to be able to give the American citizen that time whenever the country needs his services. Why take him out of civil life till then?

### WILL WOMEN VOTE?

OVER three hundred thousand women have registered for the election in Chicago.

Still the anti-suffragists go on with their cry that women do not want to vote.

Perhaps not; but they *will* vote.

Nearly a third of a million women registered in a single city! What have the woman's-place-is-in-the-home people to say to that?

### RUMANIA IN PERIL

JUDGING by the looks of things, Ferdinand of Rumania may soon have to decide whether he will stay in his capital and be captured or escape by the one railroad that is still open and join the other kings in exile, Albert of Belgium, Peter of Serbia, and Nicholas of Montenegro. The Rumanians seem helpless. The Russians have failed to come to their rescue and no other country can.

Apparently the Allies made a mistake in bringing Rumania into the war at this time. The hopes that were entertained a few weeks ago, that it would mean the conquest of Hungary, the crushing of Bulgaria, and the recovery of Serbia, have proved fallacious. Doubtless the entrance of Rumania did cause a weakening of the other fronts, and to this we may ascribe the gains of the British on the Somme, of the French at Verdun, and of the Italians at Gorizia. But these gains so far do not begin



to compensate for what the Germans will gain if they carry out their present campaign to completion.

The *London Times* says: "A successful invasion of Rumania might enable the enemy to hold out for at least another year." This is quite likely, for in Rumania the Germans will find an abundance of petroleum to furnish fuel for their Diesel engines and gasoline motors. Rumania is rich in corn and wheat, and besides this season's harvest there is last year's store, which was bought up by the British to keep it from Germany, but which could not be delivered because the Dardanelles were not opened. If this grain is not burned by the Rumanians as that at Constanza was, it will go far toward relieving German hunger. So will the 3,000,000 cattle, the 5,000,000 sheep, and the 1,000,000 pigs that feed on the Rumanian pastures. The conquest of the Dobrudja, now almost accomplished, will give the Teuton powers the command of the Danube from source to sea, and this will serve not merely for grain delivery but will enable them to send their submarines down to the Black Sea and thence into the Mediterranean.

Rumania was made by sticking together two different countries, Moldavia and Wallachia, and so it is shaped like an elbow. Now Falkenhayn is pushing on the inner angle while Mackensen is pounding on what we should call the "crazy bone," but which the maps name the Dobrudja. Falkenhayn is only fifty miles away from Bucharest on one side and Mackensen only thirty miles away on the other side. If they meet Rumania will be cut in two.

Two years ago, when the Allies were urging Rumania to join them, Premier Bratiano refused, saying that Rumania was too exposed to enter upon such an adventure without ample guarantees. He urged that his country was fortified only on the eastern side against Russia, that being allied with Austria-Hungary the Carpathians had never been put into a state of defense nor mountain troops developed, that the Rumanian army was dependent upon Austria and Germany for its war material, and that a successful offensive from Hungary would soon penetrate to the capital and would then cut the country in two.

These were certainly cogent arguments against entering the war, and one wonders what guarantees the Allies offered sufficiently strong to make him reverse his judgment, especially since the participation of Bulgaria has more than doubled the danger to Rumania.

### CAMPAIGN NONSENSE

**P**OLITICAL campaigns breed absurdities as stagnant pools bring forth mosquitoes.

One of the most fantastic of the present campaign is the Democratic assertion that a Hughes administration would mean the recrudescence of reaction and the dominance of special interests.

Hughes and reaction? Lengthen out your memory a little. Ask any special interest in New York State how much comfort it got out of Mr. Hughes as governor. Ask the Bourbons of the Empire State how they liked Mr. Hughes when he sat in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

Hughes and special interests? Nonsense.

Another story of equally fantastic absurdity comes to the public regrettably coupled with the name of so high-

minded a gentleman as Henry Cabot Lodge. It runs to the effect that when the second note to Germany on the "Lusitania" case was about to be sent, President Wilson had written a postscript assuring Berlin that the American insistence on "strict accountability" need not be taken seriously, and was deterred from sending it only by the unanimous protest of his Cabinet.

It did not need the hot denial of Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge, from whom the story was alleged to have come by a roundabout route, to stamp it as a pure invention.

The President is not the man to eat his own words like that.

### HEALING OLD WOUNDS

**T**HE long controversy between the trustees of Vanderbilt University and the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, left some bitterness which has been gradually vanishing since the Supreme Court decision in favor of the university. It is now announced that the Right Reverend E. R. Hendricks, Senior Bishop of the defeated denomination, has consented to deliver a series of lectures at the university. This is a gracious act on the part of the Bishop and will do much to heal the old wounds.

While some will take occasion to condemn this most Christian and brotherly arrangement, the wisdom and highmindedness of the church's senior representative will be generally commended. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is to be congratulated on having such a magnanimous dignitary, and Vanderbilt University on securing such an able lecturer.

### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

**A**LTHO New Zealand has had a law for the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes for a generation, the principle has never extended beyond the Antipodes until Norway the other day adopted the reform. According to the *American Scandinavian Review*, whenever the King shall find a labor dispute threatening the welfare of the community, he can decree that it shall be settled by arbitration and forbid in the interim a strike or lockout. The board of arbitration consists of a chairman and two members appointed by the King and two members appointed by the contending parties. The board can declare judgment even in case neither party appears before it, and the award is binding for a stated period not to exceed three years, unless the disputants should agree upon an extension of time. Either side can refuse to carry out the award, the employers by going out of business and the employees by resigning their jobs. But if they strike or lockout it becomes a punishable offense.

This scheme has a little too much of the royal flavor about it to be popular in a democracy, but it is a long step in the right direction. Whether we here in the United States, in view of the present eight-hour agitation, adopt the Canadian plan of the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, or merely go in for voluntary agreements or "protocols" for obligatory arbitration, the New Zealand and Norwegian plan of compulsory arbitration is the one that probably all nations will have to come to in the end.





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THE MISSING LINK



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Danube Bridge

From Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, a railroad runs east to the Black Sea at Constanza. This crosses the Danube at Tchernavoda by one of the longest bridges in the world, for the Danube as it approaches the sea swells to the width of a thousand yards and floods the low western bank for miles besides. So the Tchernavoda bridge has to stretch over more than eleven miles of river and marsh. Its construction twenty years ago gave to Rumania a direct outlet to the sea and the old Roman city of Constanza, named after the sister of Constantine the Great, became a booming port from which Rumanian grain and oil were shipped to Europe. Just now this port, railroad and bridge are of more importance than ever, for it was thru Constanza that the Russian troops were coming to defend Rumania against the enemies investing the country on three sides. Deprived of the Dobrudja, Rumania becomes an isolated inland nation like Serbia or Switzerland.

Since the Dobrudja lies between Rumania proper and the sea, the possession of this territory has always been regarded by the Rumanians as essential to their national security and prosperity, altho it is largely barren and the inhabitants were more Bulgars and Turks than Rumanians. Part of the

Dobrudja was taken from Turkey by the Rumanians in 1877, the rest of it from Bulgaria in 1913. No wonder then that the Bulgars are overjoyed at regaining the land which they have always regarded as theirs by right of nationality.

Under the leadership of Field Marshal von Mackensen, and with the aid of some German and Turkish troops, the Bulgars entered with eagerness upon the invasion of the Dobrudja just as soon as Rumania declared war against Austria two months ago. The first thrust brought them to within ten miles of the railroad, but here they were halted by a line of entrenchments stretching from the river to the sea. The Russians held the center and the Rumanians both wings. Against the eastern part of this line Mackensen concentrated his heavy artillery and on the morning of October 19 opened fire. The hills near the sea defended by the Rumanians were captured the first day and on the second 3000 Russians including a regimental commander were taken prisoners.

## The Capture of Constanza

The Russians and Rumanians retreated to the railroad so hotly pursued by the forces of Mackensen that they had no time to rally. Constanza was evacuated without a struggle and the Bulgarian cavalry

swept on to the north in pursuit of their flying foes. The Russians tried, on October 23, to make a stand at Medjidie, where the branch line coming up from Bulgaria joins the railroad from Bucharest to Constanza, but the capture of Constanza gave Mackensen a chance to attack Medjidie from that side as well as from the south and the Russians were routed that evening. Part of the Russo-Rumanian forces managed to get safely across the Tchernavoda bridge; the rest retreating north, are not yet out of danger because the Dobrudja is a blind alley and they have the sea on one side, the river on the other and the swamps of the Danube delta ahead of them.

The Rumanians blew up the Tchernavoda bridge before it could be captured by their foes, but how completely it is destroyed is not reported. It would be difficult to demolish altogether so extensive a structure in a hurry, and if it can be rebuilt it may be used for an advance upon Bucharest. Otherwise it would be easier for the Bulgars to cross the river at Tutrakan, where it is narrower and from which a railroad leads to Bucharest only thirty-five miles away. The Rumanians crost on pontoons near here earlier in the month and Mackensen ought to be able to do the same.

In this four-day fight in the Dobrudja the troops of Mackensen took nearly 7000 prisoners including 75 officers, and their booty comprises 12 cannon, 52 machine guns and several hundred railroad cars. How much of the stores at Constanza fell into the hands of the invaders is a question. The Rumanians claim that they burned up the grain elevators and the oil tanks before they evacuated the city, but the Germans assert that most of these are intact and full of supplies. Seventy Turkish vessels which had been interned in the harbor by the Rumanians were released by the capture of the city. The Russian flotilla slipped out just before the Bulgarian cavalry entered. The sailors had been employed up to the last moment in setting the stores on fire. This seems to have been the only service rendered by the Black Sea fleet, tho one would have expected it to have taken an active part in the defense of the seaports of the Dobrudja. The German bulletin states that seven Russian warships tried to operate against the troops marching on Constanza along the coast but were "forced by countermeasures"—whatever that may mean—to keep so far off shore that they could not accomplish their purpose.

On the mountain frontier Falkenhayn has made considerable progress during the week, altho the Rumanians claim now to have got the upper hand. But he has taken Vulcan Pass on the west as well as Tomos and Predcal



THE CONQUEST OF THE DOBRUDJA

Field Marshal Von Mackensen, with a mixed force of Bulgars, Germans and Turks, has driven back the Russians and Rumanians and captured the railroad line that connects Bucharest with the coast. A detachment of Bulgar cavalry, moving up the coast, first took the seaport of Constanza, then swinging to the left drove their enemy from the railroad junction at Medjidie. After running as many trains as possible over the Danube at Tchernavoda the Rumanians blew up this famous bridge leaving a considerable part of their army on the eastern side. The troops left behind have retreated into the northern part of the Dobrudja, where they are hemmed in between the swamps and the sea. On the northern side the Austrians under Falkenhayn have invaded Rumania thru the Tomos and other passes and are trying to gain the railroads leading to Bucharest.



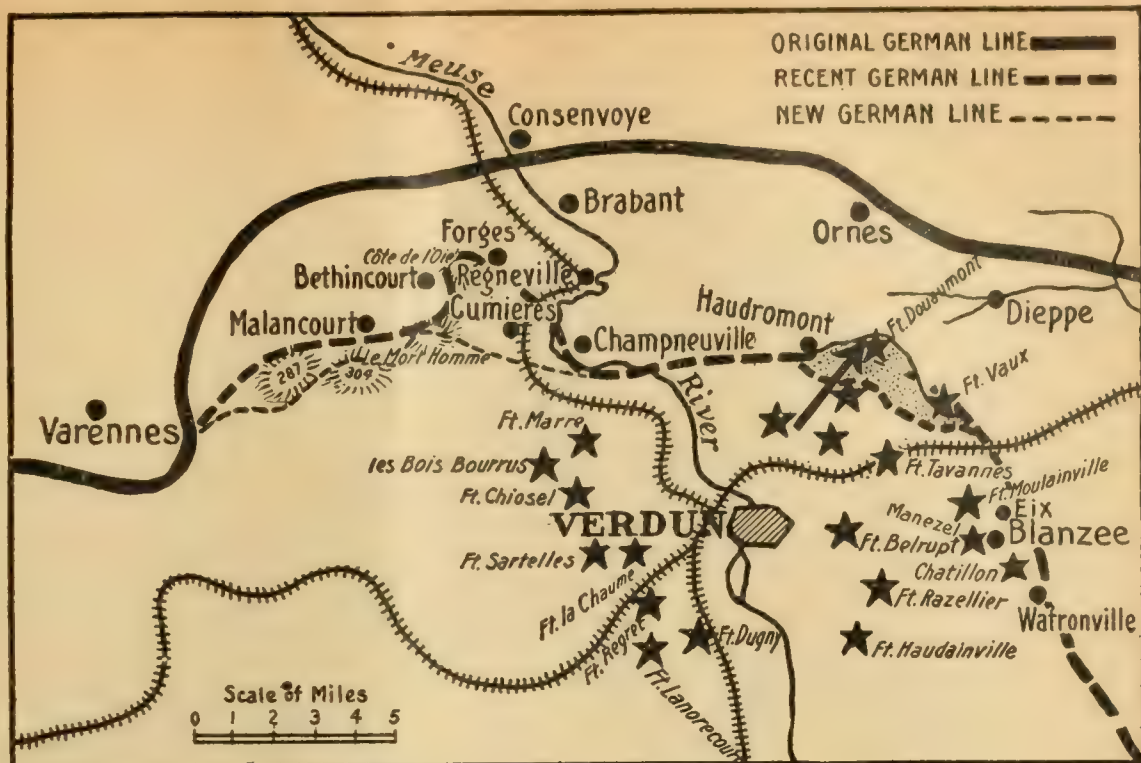
passes which lead from Kronstadt to Bucharest. This brings the Austrian army close to Kimpolung, which is at the head of one railroad leading to Bucharest and close to Sinaia, which is on the other railroad also leading to the capital. Sinaia is picturesquely situated on the southern slopes of the Transylvanian Alps, and here the late King Carol built his summer palace, so its capture would have a sentimental if not a military importance. The failure of the Rumanians to hold the mountain wall was in part due to their lack of artillery and in part to their inefficient air service. To remedy the latter, 128 French aeroplanes have been shipped to Rumania via Russia, and four British aviators from the Greek island of Imbros flew over Bulgaria and landed at Bucharest, more than 300 miles away.

#### French Regain Ground at Verdun

We have grown so accustomed to

the plodding progress of military operations in France that we have almost forgotten the possibility of sweeping movements like that at Verdun this week, and in fact the war has furnished few such dramatic surprises as that the French should win back in five hours what it took the Germans five months to gain.

It will be remembered that in the western field this year the Germans concentrated all their efforts upon the reduction of the fortress of Verdun, which stands at the corner of the defensive frontier of France. Starting as early as possible in the season before the Anglo-French offensive could be launched, the Crown Prince attacked on February 21 and soon took Douaumont, one of the outer ring of forts, five miles northeast of Verdun. Then the French rallied and offered such a stubborn resistance he was never able to get more than a mile or two nearer on this side, altho for months men and ammunition were sacrificed with unparalleled prodigality in the attempts. The Germans are estimated to have lost between four and five hundred thousand men about Verdun.



#### FRENCH VICTORY AT VERDUN

By a sudden advance last week the French regained the fortified hills northeast of Verdun. Fort Douaumont, which the Germans took last February, is now in the possession of the French, and they have Fort Vaux almost surrounded. The dotted area is the territory gained by the French in their new drive.

When the Allies started their drive on the Somme it was necessary for the Germans to shift part of their forces to this quarter. Probably also they have sent some to back up the Bulgars in the conquest of Rumania. This has apparently weakened the German lines about Verdun, so that General Nivell was able with only three divisions to drive the Germans back beyond Douaumont in the course of a single afternoon.

The bombardment of the German lines began at dawn on October 24, and at noon the infantry charged, sweeping swiftly over the battlefields that a few months ago figured in the despatches every day—Fleury, Côte de Froide Terre, la Caillette, la Chapitre and Thiaumont, up to the quarries of Haudromont on the left and Fort Vaux on the right. These two points the Germans are still holding, but their repeated attacks on the center have not dislodged the French from any of the gained ground. The French took 4500 prisoners and their losses were not half that number.

**A Channel Raid** One of the surprises of the war has been the success of the British in keeping in constant communication with the continent. Millions of troops have been transported back and forth across the English Channel without loss. The Germans secured a sea base close by when they took the Belgian Port of Zeebrugge, but the Channel has been so well protected by patrol boats, mines and, it is said, great steel nets, that the Germans have rarely attempted and never succeeded in interrupting the trans-channel traffic.

Now, however, it seems that the Germans are entering upon a more aggressive policy. On the night of the 25th a flotilla of ten torpedo boats from Zeebrugge made a raid on the Channel and sunk one transport, the

"Queen," which by good luck was not carrying passengers. The crew was saved. One of the British destroyers, the "Flirt," was lost and another, the "Nubian," disabled and grounded. A number of small outpost and guard were also sunk. The German report says that all their torpedo boats returned safely. The British claim that two of them were sunk.

**Norway and the U-Boats** The action of the neutral nations in regard to submarines is not the same. The Dutch Government has taken the same stand as the American and recognizes naval submarines as warships and commercial submarines as merchantmen. The Norwegian and Swedish governments, on the contrary, have complied with the British request and have forbidden belligerent submarines to enter their waters except in cases of emergency, when they must remain on the surface and fly the national colors. The German Foreign Department has registered a strong protest against the action of Norway as contrary to international law, as embodied in the Hague Convention.

In order to make Norway realize the danger of such discrimination against German warships of the submarine type an active campaign against Norwegian shipping has been undertaken by the German navy. During the first three weeks of October twenty-three Norwegian steamers, insured for \$5,000,000, were sunk by German submarines on the charge of carrying contraband. On October 24, thirteen Norwegian vessels of various kinds were reported sunk, and on the 26th nine more, valued at nearly \$2,000,000. The British, Danish and Swedish shipping has suffered next in order to the Norwegian. There has been little loss of life, as the crews are given time to escape.

#### THE GREAT WAR

October 23—Mackensen takes Constantza and Medjilie in Dobrudja. Austrians take Vulcan Pass.

October 24—French regain Douaumont at Verdun. U-boats sink twelve merchantmen.

October 25—Rumanians blow up Danube bridge. King Constantine agrees to demands of Allies.

October 26—German counter-attacks at Verdun repulsed. German torpedo boats raid English Channel.

October 27—Russians bombard German lines west of Lutsk. Dr. von Körber accepts position of Austrian Premier in place of Count Stürgkh, assassinated.

October 28—Reichstag votes \$3,000,000,000 more for war purposes. England refuses to remove blacklist.

October 29—French closing in on Vaux at Verdun. Italians bombard Austrian lines on Carso.



The German U-boats now range up the Norway coast and into the Arctic Ocean, and so command the route to Archangel, Russia's only port this side of the Pacific. If the Germans succeed in stopping this traffic it will prevent the Russians from getting the munitions for want of which they are unable to push their offensive against Austria. The port of Christiania is virtually closed by the three German submarines that guard the entrance to the fjord.

The U-boat campaign is a severe blow to Norway, for that country is largely supported by its shipping, and this has been immensely profitable during the war. The sympathies of the Norwegian people are more strongly pro-British than either of the other Scandinavian nations, and it is quite possible that the German attacks may drive Norway to seek British protection and perhaps to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, now in supreme control of the conduct of the war, is trying to put a stop to the agitation for a ruthless use of submarines against British shipping, regardless of American opinion. For this he is being bitterly assailed by Count von Reventlow, who demands the unrestricted employment of Germany's strongest weapon against England, in spite of American protests. The papers opposing the Chancellor and Hindenburg argue that since the British liners are now armed with guns of long range for the express purpose of sinking submarines at sight, they can no longer claim exemption from attack as innocent merchantmen.

**A Greek Republic?** The provisional government which ex-Premier Venizelos has set up at Salonica in opposition to the King has received recognition from the Allied Powers and even the American representatives treat it as a de facto government. Yet it is hard to say what kind of a government it is, since

there is still a king nominally ruling Greece and French officers are actually in control. The Greeks in America are said to be mostly supporters of Venizelos and are contributing to his funds. They are anxious to enlist in the army he is raising to fight on the side of the Allies against the Bulgars, and the provisional government is hoping soon to open recruiting offices in the United States.

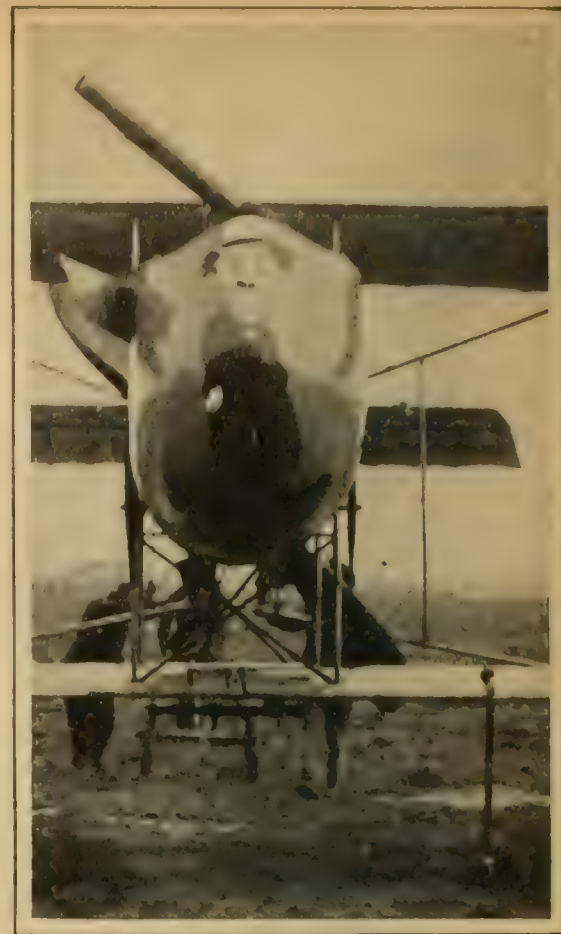
A great many Greeks who have lived in America are now in their native land and they are disposed to favor the overthrow of the monarchy. It is said that Venizelos has in mind the establishment of a Greek republic and that in this he has the support of the French commander-in-chief, General Sarrail. But such a movement would probably be suppressed by the monarchical members of the Entente Alliance. This is confirmed by an editorial in the *London Times*, which states that the protecting powers will see to it that the monarchical principle is safeguarded. But the *London Daily Mail* protests against such action by the British Government:

Rumor says that the obstacle to a republic is not in Greece, but in the courtly minds of statesmen elsewhere, for example, Viscount Grey. But it seems incredible that the theory of divine right should have any considerable supporters in England. If the Greeks want a republic we see no reason why they should not have it.

The *London Daily Express* speaks plainly of the desirability of removing Constantine from the throne, but is ambiguous about which form of government is to take his place:

The King's father owed his crown to France and Great Britain. They who set up can also pull down. Constantine has had rope enough. He is determined to pay no heed to warning or advice. The continued intrigues in the Greek capital are hindering the campaign in the southeast, and are a fruitful source of weakness and distraction. It had become the duty of the Allies, both to Greece and to the general European cause, to bundle out this Teutonic-Danish King, and to set up a really national government in Athens.

**Is There a Border Plot?** Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, the *enfant terrible* of the present administration, has sprung another sensation upon the electorate. Barely had the excitement caused by his injudicious comparison of the American revolutionists with the Mexi-

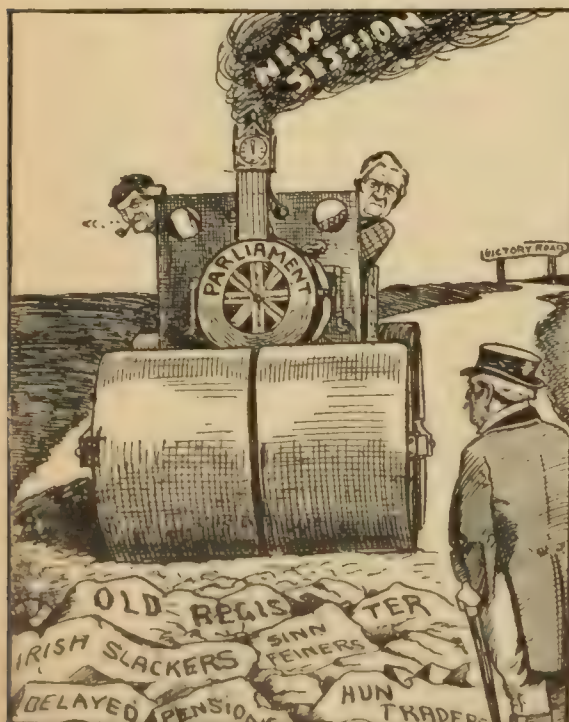


Central News

#### AMERICAN MASCOT OF A BELGIAN AVIATOR

The newest fashion in wartime humor is decorating aeroplanes with comic or fantastic figureheads. Charlie Chaplin is a favorite with the French air scouts.

can insurgents died away, when Secretary Baker made public a charge that "enemies of the administration's policy toward Mexico" had plotted with Villa and other opponents of the de facto government in Mexico to attack the American army of occupation or make some raid across the border before election day in order to discredit President Wilson and make certain his defeat. General Funston and General Pershing were warned by the war department to be in readiness for such an attack. The bandits are said to have been paid in silver coin and supplied with ammunition from the Amer-



The People, London

FULL STEAM AHEAD



Reynold's News, London

THE MESH IS TOO WIDE  
JOHN BULL'S PROGRESS



London Evening News

I'LL CARRY IT MYSELF AND SAVE THE TIP



ican side of the border. In view of the recent activity of Villa this warning from an official source is regarded as highly significant and important.

The Republican managers, putting a hasty construction upon the statement of Mr. Baker, received it with amazement, indignation, and something very like satisfaction. They felt that President Wilson had made an irreparable blunder in permitting a subordinate to charge his political opponents with so gross a crime. Secretary Lansing was forced to explain that the conspirators to whom Secretary Baker had referred were not Americans but refugee Mexicans who had every interest in disturbing the peace between Carranza and the United States and in inflicting a blow upon the Wilson administration. He did not believe that citizens of the United States would be guilty of participation in such a plot. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate to the United States, expressed his belief that a border attack was planned with a view to impeding the negotiations now going on between the representatives of the United States and the de facto Mexican government. He thought that an incidental motive might be to influence the coming elections not only in the United States but in Mexico as well, where the Carranza government has promised to submit to the verdict of the Mexican electorate after a stable government has once been established.

In spite of Secretary Lansing's explanation of the warning by the Secretary of War, and Mr. Baker's approval of his interpretation, Republicans are inclined to believe that the incident will provide them with good campaign material. They say that if there still is danger of an attack on the border in spite of all the moral support that the administration has given to the Carranza government and the sending of the regular army and the militia to help it crush Villa and his followers, then the conclusion is inevitable that President Wilson's policy has been a failure. The government at Washington hopes, however, that the exposure of the plot and the precautions which have been taken to meet it, will frustrate any attempt to carry it into effect. A statement by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation to the Mexican-American Joint Conference, issued on the authority of the Mexican News Bureau, charged American officials with aiding anti-Carranzista plots by permitting the smuggling across the border of munitions for the rebels and by not deporting the agents of Villa and other opponents of the de facto government who are carrying on a hostile propaganda on American soil. American officials indignantly deny that they have shown any laxness in guarding the border.

**The Mexican Civil War** The outcome of the battle of Santa Ysabel on October 29 is still a matter of doubt, since the reports from Carranzista sources still represent it as a victory or at least an in-

decisive engagement, while all other accounts agree that it was a triumph for Villa. At all events, Villa is still alive and free to renew his attacks whenever an advantageous opportunity arises. Because of the disturbed condition of the country, it is thought probable that some American regiments may remain in Mexico till the end of winter, and the War Department has suspended for the time being furloughs to enlisted regulars who have served in the army long enough to entitle them in normal times to enter the reserve. Villista bands are said to be operating within twenty-five miles of General Pershing's outposts. Villa is relying upon national feeling in Mexico to rally the people to his cause, and it is rumored that he has ordered the American army to leave Mexican soil.

Carranza's troubles are not all to be laid to Villa's charge, altho Villa is, of course, the most serious menace to the de facto government. Felix Diaz is still waging a vigorous guerrilla warfare in the states of Colima, Oaxaca and Mexico in southern Mexico, and Zapata is fighting and plundering almost to the suburbs of Mexico City. Perhaps it was this renewed activity in the neighborhood of the capital that gave currency to the recent report that Carranza had made up his mind to leave Mexico and seek refuge in some other country from difficulties which had grown too great for him to master. Carranza himself emphatically denies that the enemies of his government are gaining strength either in the northern or southern parts of Mexico. His statement represents Felix Diaz as defeated in several recent skirmishes and now fleeing toward the frontier of Guatemala.

The victory, or whatever else it was, at Santa Ysabel gave Villa practical control of the countryside south and west of Chihuahua City. The insurgents have used this control to isolate

the city from southern Mexico by cutting railroad lines and telegraph wires and burning the Ortiz bridge, thirty miles south of the city. Some fear exists that Villa may decide to attack Chihuahua City. If he does, the battle may decide the fate of the rebellion, since the Carranza Government has concentrated some eleven or twelve thousand men in the city, which is probably a larger number than all the insurgent bands combined.

### The Wilson Campaign

President Wilson has abandoned the porch for the railroad platform. During the week he visited Ohio and spoke there on the issues of the day. In an address at Cincinnati he made one of the most significant remarks of the entire campaign. "This present war," he said, "is the last war of this or any kind involving the world that the United States can keep out of." He said that in his opinion the business of neutrality was over, not because he wished it so, but because war is now waged on such a scale that the position of neutrals has become intolerable. He urged that the international difficulties of the future demanded the organization of a League to Enforce Peace and that the United States could not if it would remain outside of such an alliance. He also scouted the Republican cry that the prosperity created by the war would pass away with it and expressed his belief that the economic foundations of the country were sufficiently sound, thanks to such wise legislation as the Federal Reserve act, to meet any competition that might arise after the war.

The Democrats are pointing with pride to several prominent men who have rallied to their standard, such as Henry Ford, the automobile magnate of Michigan; Victor Murdock, the Progressive leader in Kansas; ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, and Thomas A. Edison, the most



ARE WE AT WAR?

In spite of Judge Crowder's opinion the troops at the border are hard put to find occupation. Piano, magazines and this ninety-foot deck in the Y. M. C. A. building at Laredo, Texas, are much in demand.



famous of American inventors. All four of these men have issued public statements within the last few days favorable to the Democratic candidate. Henry Ford, it will be remembered, was a candidate for the presidency in the Republican convention at Chicago and received the vote of Michigan.

The last days of a campaign are always turbid with charges and counter-charges. The allegation that has attracted the most popular interest during the past week was that Mr. Hughes had entered into a secret agreement with Jeremiah A. O'Leary, promising that if he were elected by the aid of German-American votes he would insist upon England's observance of American rights at sea. The Republicans not only deny that there is any truth whatever in the accusation, but charge in their turn that President Wilson desired a postscript added to the second "Lusitania" note to Germany which would have made that document much milder in tone and was only dissuaded from this step by the protest of his cabinet. Secretary Lane denounces the charge as a campaign falsehood.

**The Hughes Campaign** Mr. Hughes spent a very busy week making the last grand tour of his campaign for election. On October 26 Mr. Hughes spoke before an audience of workmen and others in Hartford, Connecticut, warning them that the present Democratic tariff was inadequate to insure the continuance of prosperity after the end of the Great War. In Boston he promised ten thousand hearers to appoint "the ablest cabinet the country can supply" if he should be chosen president. He remarked that in his opinion the privileges of American citizenship, including the right to be protected in any part of the world by the authority of the United States, could not be withheld at the pleasure of the government, but must be maintained under all circumstances. On the following day he went to New York State and told an audience of two thousand in Utica that a vote for the Republican



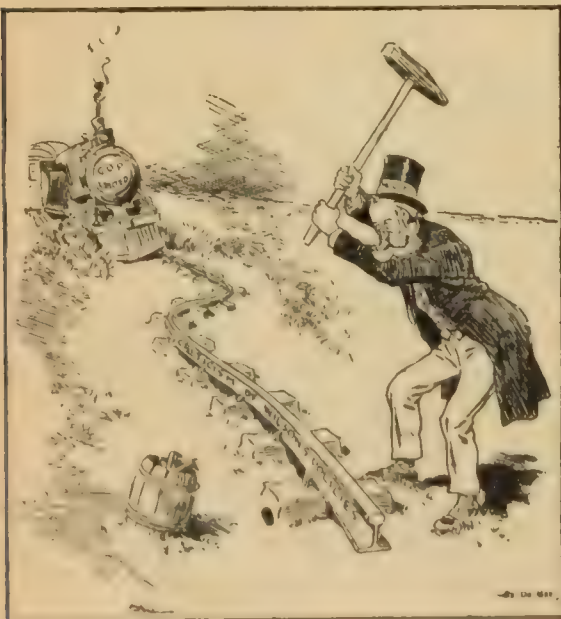
© Brunkerhoff in Boston Journal  
THEY'RE ALL SHORT THIS YEAR

national ticket was a vote for peace, since peace could only be secured by upholding the self-respect and prestige of the nation. In Rochester he emphasized the unpreparedness of the United States to meet European competition.

Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, filed a statement of campaign receipts and disbursements up to and including October 23. According to his report, the Republican party received a campaign fund of \$1,667,757 from more than twenty-two thousand persons. In 1912 only two thousand Republicans had given money to the national committee's fund, showing the wider popular appeal of the party this year than formerly. The Democratic national committee, however, reported contributions from more than forty-one thousand persons. The total Democratic fund was \$1,006,283; much less than the Republican. Both parties were able to show a small balance of money still unspent when the official statements were filed.

On the following Monday Mr. Hughes entered the Middle West for a series of speeches to strengthen the loyalty of Ohio and Indiana.

**The Roosevelt Campaign** Ex-President Roosevelt's tour of the western states must be considered by itself, for, while the Colonel is supporting the Republican cause with whole-hearted loyalty, his arguments are his own and his point of view is not always that of the other organization leaders. On such questions as Mexico, the tariff, the need of civil service reform, national woman suffrage, and the unflinching defense of American rights the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes are much alike; but few Republican leaders besides Mr. Roosevelt have championed compulsory military service or dwelt upon the merits of the European war. In a great speech at Denver on October 24, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized certain domestic policies upon which the Progressive party laid great stress in 1912, but which had largely dropt out of sight during the present campaign. He charged President Wilson with having neither enforced nor modified the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which law he condemned as negative and hostile to the progress of trade and industry. He favored the Progressive remedy for the evils of big business; regulation rather than suppression. He advocated a vigorous use of the federal taxing power and control of interstate commerce to secure an adequate standard of living for the workman and the workingwoman. Finally, Mr. Roosevelt lauded the spirit of coöperation and public interest in the welfare of the individual which had given Germany such strength, and warned his hearers that without industrial organizations the United States could not compete with European countries of superior collective efficiency. On October 26, Mr. Roosevelt denounced the disloyalty of "professional German-Americans" before a large audience at Chicago, specifying in particular Professor Münsterberg of Harvard University. On Saturday, October 28, he spoke in Brooklyn, denouncing the President for saying that in future great wars America would be unable to stay neutral.



DeMar in Philadelphia Record

CAN HE GET THERE ON ONE RAIL?



Carter in N. Y. Evening Sun

SAME THING?

Sec. Baker compares our revolution and Mexico's  
CAMPAIGN QUESTIONS



Carter in N. Y. Evening Sun

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE?



# THE SHAKE-UP OF LITERATURE

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

WHEN this weary old World got to the end of Chapter XIX of his history he turned over the page with a yawn and the wish that he would find Chapter XX more exciting than the *fin de siècle* stuff he had been reading. He found it so.

The real dividing line between the two eras is not the century mark, but August 1, 1914. If any book written after this date is the same as tho it had been written before we may safely say that it has little relation to actual life. It is not merely in trivial externalities such as the use of Petrograd instead of St. Petersburg but an indefinable tho easily detectable alteration of spirit. In more than one novel published last year it is possible to tell just how far the author had got when he opened the morning paper and saw that war was declared. We of the present generation used to be amused at our parents because they dated every event in their lives as "before the war" or "after." But we are already falling into the habit altho we live in a peaceful land.

## WAR PLOTS

WHAT an effect the Civil War had upon American literature is more readily realized by an outsider than by one of us. It is not merely that the struggle against slavery brought out the best of our poetry and prose, but the great conflict is still furnishing our writers with motives and plots. A few years ago on a Pacific steamer I got to talking with a young New Zealander about American literature. "I have stopped reading American novels," he said. "They are all the same and I know the formula. Virginia mansion—southern girl—northern lover—southern rival—Ft. Sumter fired upon—war—wounded—he saves him—he saves her—peace and wedding bells."

Of course I denied the slander on American literature, but I could not help thinking of it the other night when I dropt into a motion picture show and found them reeling off this same old plot. Now if fifty years after the Civil War is over its incidents are still the staple of our stories we may imagine how long literature will be concerned with the Great War.

Books about the war have been published at the rate of more than two a day for the last two years. An index to war books being prepared by the St. Bride Foundation Library, London, has already reached its fourth volume and contains two thou-

sand titles. Probably this does not include much of the German war literature, which is exceedingly voluminous. Before the war Germany was maintaining a three-power standard in books, publishing some 36,000 volumes a year to 12,000 in Great Britain and as many in America. Many of the German publications are pamphlets, but a German pamphlet is no light matter.

There is, however, no chance for Americans to ascertain what is the present trend in German literature. Old England, like the careful mother she is, goes thru all the mails and throws out anything likely to contaminate our innocent minds, that is, anything "made in Germany."

But if there are no books from Germany, there are more about Germany in English than ever before; more in fact than about all the other countries put together. Somehow it is felt that Germany requires explanation. The British seem to be taking an extension course in German philosophy and politics, and are translating the most portentous works which they had no time to read in the leisurely days of peace. There are surprisingly few new books about Austria-Hungary or France, and not so many about Russia as there should be. A "cultured person" used to be defined as "one who has been to Italy." Most cultured persons wrote a book about it. It was, as Howells once said, the favorite American pastime. Howells ought to know, for few have indulged in it so freely as he. At any rate, Italy, which used to head the list of travel books, has now dropt out of sight. There is in fact a conspicuous slump in illustrated travel books and all works on the fine arts. This is the chance for our American artists and publishers to show what they can do, now while they are freed from the competition of effete Europe and the pauper labor of antiquity. But perhaps they are showing what they can do.

Comparing the list of new American books for 1915 with that for 1913, we are struck first by the jump in religious books which have ousted sociological books from their place next to the fiction, and sent it down to fifth. In fact religion would stand at the head of the list now if we added to it, as we might justifiably, a part of those classed under philosophy. Third in the 1915 list stands history, which has jumped up from the ninth place, and then comes poetry and drama, which used to be eighth in the number of books published during the year.

Librarians confirm the inferences as to the change in popular taste suggested by the lists of new books. Beyond question there is more serious reading done in this country than before the war. Frivolous works are not discarded, and there is no reason why they should be, but there are more frequent calls for books on history, geography, and international relations. Of course many patrons of the public library, who under stimulus of the war mustered up courage to call for a history, have had their curiosity fully satisfied by a single volume and have never drawn another. The thirst for "war-books," any kind of war-books, manifested in the fall of 1914, was quickly slaked, and the publishers who in those days bought up everything of the sort they could get hold of, now wish they had the white paper instead of the remainders in their storehouses.

Many of these war-books deserved no better fate than to be overwhelmed by the flood of later ephemerals. But among them are many important works of history and international politics that never would have been written or found readers except for the war. There is also a marked increase in the demand for information about the West Indies, Central and South America, and China, especially in regard to trade opportunities. The same impulse shows itself in the desire for Spanish lessons. Classes in Spanish have quadrupled in some of our schools and colleges, and a few are giving Portuguese. There is unprecedented demand for books on business methods and applied science.

## MORE POETRY

THESE changes in public taste may be accounted for on mercenary motives. Not so the astonishing interest taken in poetry and drama. This is a world-wide movement, stronger in Europe than here. But in Europe it is simply the lyrical expression of an exalted patriotism. In Germany the output of poetry is said to be many times what it was formerly. In England and France both new and old verse is more read than ever. The lyrics are sufficiently genuine to enable us to detect changes in national feelings. Lissauer has apologized for his *Hassgesang* against England, for which he was decorated by the Kaiser. Marthold, let us hope, is ashamed of his *Chant de Haine* against Germany. English temper, on the contrary, seems to be slowly rising toward the boiling point. It looks as tho John Bull would begin to get



"fighting mad" about the time Germany became cool and rational.

In this country we have not felt this emotional glow, and our revived interest in poetry is more the appreciation of the dilettante than the need for an outlet for overcharged feelings. We are still in the *fin de siècle* stage; more concerned with form than message, with the trying of new tricks in meter and typography. Now whether we shall have *vers libre* or *vers enchainé* does not matter much. The only essential thing for live poetry is that it shall mean something, that it shall be a fitting expression of real feeling. A great literature is that inspired by a great purpose.

In British fiction, too, there is evident a heightened tone that is lacking in the American. Not having shared in the dangers and sufferings of Europe, we miss the blessing that comes with such trials when nobly borne, the spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice, the deeper insight into the fundamental verities of life. The transformation which has come over the British temperament is described with marvelous skill by H. G. Wells in his latest novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through." Tho doubtless all written since the war began, the first half of the book reflects the unperturbed and settled life of the ante-bellum period and the latter half deals with the successive phases of emotion aroused by the war. In the final chapter, where Mr. Britling, who has lost his eldest son, attempts to write a letter to the parents of a young German who had been a member of his family and had also fallen in the war, the reader is brought face to face with the deepest problems of theology and the meaning of life. These are pages that for fineness of

feeling and thoro thinking are not to be matched from any of Mr. Wells's voluminous writings hitherto.

A similar change of mood with increase of power is apparent in Hugh Walpole if we compare "The Gods and Mr. Perrin," published before the war, with his latest novel, "The Dark Forest." Both deal with the same problem, the psychology of forced intimacy. In "Mr. Perrin" we have a semi-satirical, highly humorous story of the isolated, monastic life of the English public school, where the masters, compelled to live together, rub up against one another and get on each other's nerves until the festering feud breaks out into a fight. In "The Dark Forest" we have a group of nurses and doctors in the Russian Red Cross who, in spite of their self-sacrificing work are subjected to the same irritation due to the constant commingling of incompatible temperaments. They are no less liable to human frailties than the English schoolmasters, but the book is written in a nobler style, and with a deeper sympathy. It does not omit the horrors and ugliness of hospital work, the flies and the smells and the blood, but it is not treated in the manner of the decadent realists. These carrion crows of literature have flown from Europe, but are still to be found in America. Such instances of the changed spirit of European literature might be multiplied indefinitely.

In spite of our sympathy for sufferings of the belligerent nations and our very real and deep distress at the calamity that has befallen Europe, it is impossible for us to be affected as strongly as those who are fighting for life, and so the war has not had the same influence upon American literature. The most con-

spicuous effect here is the heightening of our national self-consciousness. There is noticeable a revival of militaristic patriotism and a renewal of emphasis upon those principles and ideals that divide America from Europe.

#### THE GLADIOLA BOOKS

THERE is also manifest as a reaction from the long strain upon our sympathies a disposition to ignore not only the war but whatever else is repugnant in life. This feeling has given rise to an ostrich-literature of astonishing extent and variety. The movement in its best forms may be what William James called it, "the religion of healthy-mindedness"; in its worst forms it is hardly more than a callous hedonism. A single Mark Tapley is a blessing to the community, but when everybody tries to look on the bright side of things all at once, there is apt to be a jam and toes get stepped on. Some one has defined a pessimist as "one who has been living in the society of optimists." It is to be feared that an overdose of the gladiola books will plunge us later into Schopenhauerian gloom. If we do too much whistling to keep our courage up we are likely to get down in the mouth.

War is not history. It is an interruption to history. Old Time with the sithe comes to the front of the stage and announces "an intermission of a few years while the scenes are being shifted." Then all is darkness and we hear the rumble and crash of falling buildings. Finally the dread wait is over, the lights are turned up and we breathe freely once more. What scene we will find set when we see again and what act will be rehearsed we cannot tell. But scraps of paper show which way the wind blows.

## GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG BEFORE VERDUN

BY MORRIS GILBERT

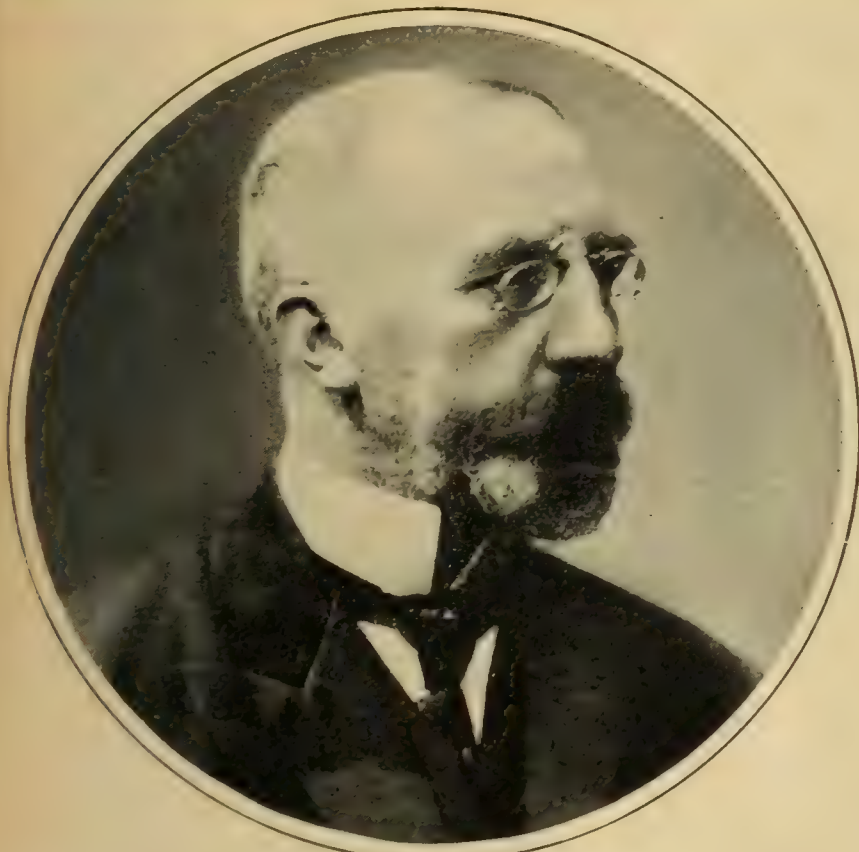
A war-gaunt shape with bitter care  
Leans to his task, and waits until,  
Some twilight, 'neath the shrapnel flare  
Release may work its dreary will . . .  
Who is it standing, massive, still,  
Submissive to a madman's word?  
*What Beethoven on Dead Man's Hill*  
*Bows o'er a misty clavichord?*

As twilight creeps the shadows creep  
To trenches where death never dies.  
That youth who sleeps a deathly sleep  
Looked up wide-eyed,—with Heine's eyes!  
There, sorrowful, in rapt surmise  
What wasted Goethe bends his head?  
*What child hearts break where some Grimm lies,*  
*Wondering that the thorn-rose bled?*

O frantic Prussian, you have flung  
Doom's torch to bring a sorry day.  
No shrapnel-tuft ablaze among  
The murk can ever light the way  
That shone of old—the swift fine play  
Of thought and art and industry . . .  
*When Youth, flame-crowned, expired today*  
*You stabbed the heart of Germany!*



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© Paul Thompson

Premier Stuergh, assassinated by a Socialist radical.



Bain

Prince Hohenlohe, who is now acting Premier of Austria.



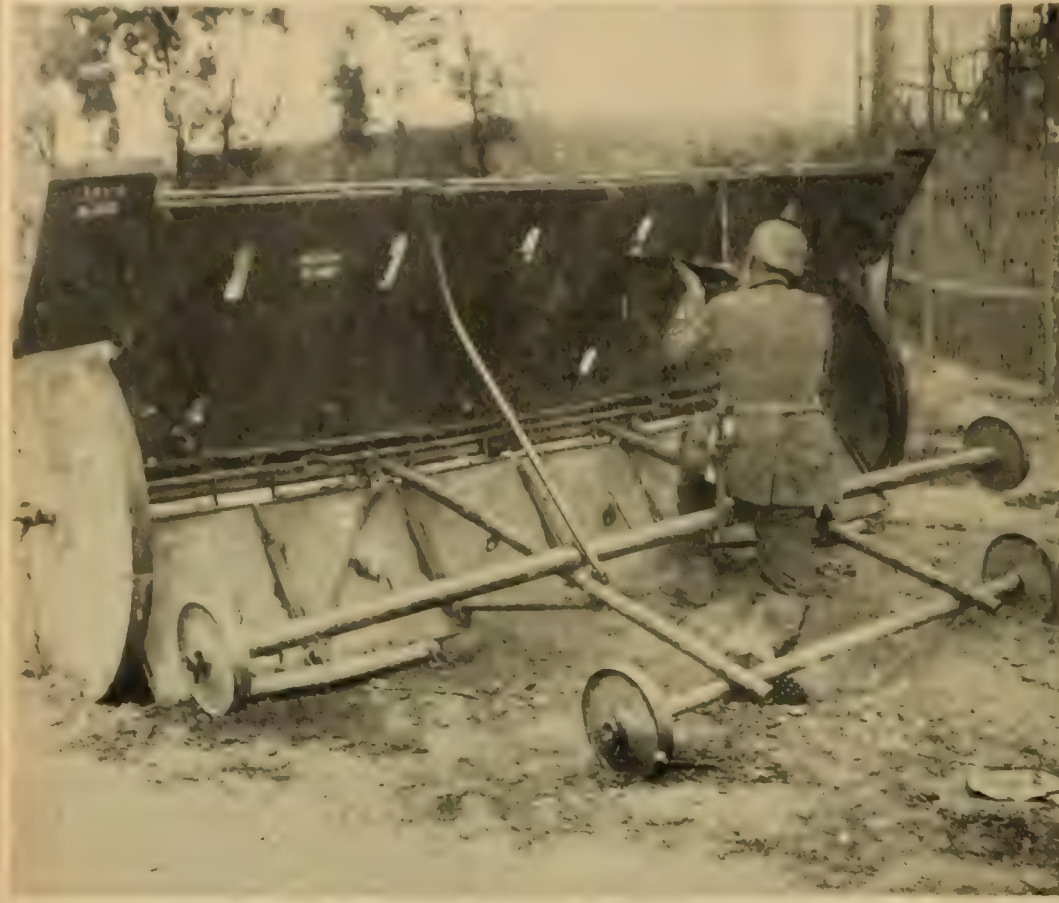
Underwood & Underwood

An aviator who has wrecked twenty-nine German planes. The pneumatic bomb-thrower, new in trench warfare.



Underwood & Underwood





*Press Illustrating*

*Russian riflemen are protected by a portable steel barricade with loop-holes.*



*Paul Thompson*

*Seour Julie, given the "Legion of Honor."*



*Underwood & Underwood*

*This lift, swung from ship to shore, is one of numerous new devices to make it easier for wounded soldiers sent home.*





© American Press

Ten thousand people took part in Yale's 200th anniversary pageant. These children danced the progress of learning.



© Underwood & Underwood

The U. S. Supreme Court: Justices Brandeis, Pitney, McReynolds, Clark, Day, McKenna, White, Holmes, Van Devanter.



# WE WANT HUGHES: WHY?

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

**W**E want Hughes: to maintain the rights guaranteed by international law to nations that live at peace. Insistence on neutral rights and enlargement of their range and application have been the great contribution made by the United States to the law of nations. But never since the Republic came into existence have our neutrality rights been so ruthlessly, so generally, and so persistently violated as they have been during the present war; and seldom, if ever, has an administration been so weak and ineffective in defending those rights as the Wilson administration.

## NATIONAL SAFETY

We want Hughes: to protect the honor and safety of the country. This is not a matter of adroit party leadership or "masterful control" of legislation, which the supporters of President Wilson celebrate among his preëminent achievements. The maintenance of the national safety and honor calls for far-seeing and sagacious statesmanship and high administrative efficiency. This administration has been signally lacking both in foresight to anticipate issues and in prompt and resolute handling of them when they became visible to everybody. Shall we entrust for another term of four years the honor and safety of the nation to Mr. Wilson and the men he appoints to assist him—Mr. Bryan, Mr. Daniels, Mr. McAdoo and their associates in the administration both at home and abroad? Or shall we recall the Republican party to power under the true and tried leadership of the man who as governor gave to New York State one of the most efficient administrations in her history?



THE WILSON NATIONAL GUARD

We want Hughes: to represent America to the warring nations of the world. Americans love peace; but

they do not want a leader who, when their recognized rights are trampled under foot, proclaims that we are "too proud to fight." Americans want



Illustrations drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

WE POINT WITH PRIDE

peace with honor, not peace with dishonor. The former is secured by prompt, firm insistence on our rights; the latter is the result of procrastination, vacillation, and surrender.

They boast they have kept us out of war. But weakness and irresolution are no protection against war. And the use of strong and menacing language in the conduct of our negotiations with other governments which is not made good by performance is a direct invitation to war. But what nation has wanted to fight with us? All the great nations of the world except America are fighting for their lives and the last thing any of them would do is to add America to its list of enemies. On the other hand Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy has involved sending our naval vessels and a considerable part of our regular army into Mexico, where the latter remains, and also the assemblage at the present time on the border of the largest military force we have ever gathered together since the Civil War. And the Judge Advocate General of the Army has just officially decided that we are in a state of war with Mexico.

Mr. Hughes is a man of peace. But he is also a man of recognized sincerity, stability, and firmness of purpose.

## PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

We want Hughes: to protect American citizens abroad. The Democratic platform four years ago declared that the rights of American citizens followed them thruout the world and they should be protected in both their lives and property. But American citizens abroad have not been protected by this administration: on the contrary they have been murdered on land and sea and their government at Washington has done nothing to protect them. When in all American history has American citizenship meant so little as it does today? Hundreds of innocent American

men, women and children have, in violation of the dictates of humanity and the law of nations, been sent to watery graves in the Atlantic. And hundreds more equally innocent have been foully murdered in Mexico, where the citizenship of Englishmen, Germans and Japanese has secured them practically complete protection. We want Hughes in the presidency that American citizenship may once more become a panoply of protection to every individual who possesses it—never a mere mark for the shaft of the foreign assassin.

What guarantee have we that Mr. Hughes, if elected President, would protect the honor of America, secure her safety, and enforce thruout the world the rights of American citizens? First, his record as governor of New York proves that he is a man who matches words and promises with deeds and performances. Secondly, here is what he is saying



Merria

DEAF TO AMERICAN RIGHTS

in his speeches thruout the country, as I recently heard him state it to an audience of over 10,000 persons in Buffalo:

I repeat in broad statement this: That we stand for the enforcement of all American rights on land and sea with respect to all nations and with regard to American lives, American property and American commerce. We have no secret understanding, we have no unstated purposes, we have no intrigues. We simply intend that American rights shall be maintained.

## POST-BELLUM DANGERS

We want Hughes: to meet the dangers that will come to us after the European war is over. These may arise in consequence of a challenge of the Monroe Doctrine, or of aggressive policies in Mexico, or of trade rivalries, or of other causes that cannot be foreseen. That will be the time to stand for American rights. President Wilson is devoted to high ideals for what he believes to be the service



of humanity, but he has shown an inadequate conception of American rights. We all hope the Mexicans may achieve their liberty. But it is a new and alarming doctrine that the President of the United States in pursuing a policy of interference with the domestic concerns of a foreign country, should deliberately sacrifice American lives and properties to his ideas of what constituted a free government for that country.

#### PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

We want Hughes: to protect American industries and the American standard of living. Everything points to an absolutely new situation with respect to international trade at the end of the war. It may be that the great nations of Europe will enter upon a period of economic warfare involving the use of offensive and defensive economic alliances. Such a thing is certainly within the bounds of possibility, and we should be prepared to meet it; and it is very certain that we are to have new alignments of national interests, new customs boundaries, and new tariffs. We must be very sure that the United States will be fittingly prepared to meet a situation of this kind by prompt, decisive, constructive measures of its own. We shall very probably want to be able to use as a weapon the principles of the "maximum and minimum tariff" which the Democrats threw out in 1913. We shall want to be able to meet discrimination against American products by retaliation in kind when that procedure is wise.

It is especially desirable that we should have the assistance of an expert tariff board. Such a board would be necessary in the administration of a maximum and minimum tariff, and it would be almost indispensable in investigating the conditions which will make new tariff legislation necessary. Despite the fact that the Democrats have taken a leaf from the Republican book by recommending such a board, we can have no confidence that they are willing really to put the thing thru. Moreover, recent appointments—those, for example, on the Federal Trade Commission—have not been such as to justify us in expecting that Mr. Wilson, if re-elected, would be willing to select and appoint competent experts for such positions.

How, indeed, is it

possible for the Democratic party to make a protective tariff? If the American people wanted a tariff for revenue only they might ask the Democratic party to make it. But that party does not believe in a protective tariff, and they could not either in honesty to themselves or justice to the subject undertake to frame one.

What is Mr. Hughes's position? He has been telling the American people everywhere that he is in favor of protection. He recognizes the new economic conditions that will arise after the war. He sees millions of men now in the trenches returning to productive industry, practising the efficiency and economy learned in the school of war, and producing at low wages commodities whose cheapness will menace the markets of America and endanger the standard of living of American working men. Mr. Hughes believes in protection to American laborers and American industries. But he is not blind to the dangers associated with tariff legislation:

I do not propose that we shall have tariff abuses. I have not left the career I desired to continue and returned to political activity on a summons I could not honorably refuse in order to parcel out special privileges at the expense of the public welfare. This matter must be studied. It must be done as carefully and as scientifically as possible. I believe in a tariff commission. I want facts. We want more of expert aid in this country in the discharge of public business.

We want all the aid we can get from a careful tariff commission, but tariff commissions do not legislate. It is Congress that legislates. The sum of the matter is this: If you want protection to American industry, the protection of the American wage scale, then put in power those who believe in the protective principle, not those who do not believe in it.

#### ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

We want Hughes: to be the voice and will of America in a world-conference at the close of the war. We

want the law of nations re-asserted and re-vindicated, and those neutral rights, which America has always befriended and championed, once more put upon a solid foundation. We believe that peace is the hope and highest destiny of the civilized world. To assure the permanent maintenance of peace is the chief task of constructive statesmanship for this and later generations. The horrors of the present situation have robbed war of all its glamor and all its illusions; and it is saddling future generations with a crushing load of debt which will indefinitely postpone that amelioration of social and economic conditions to which the progressive spirit of the age had so hopefully address itself. To prevent war altogether, or so far as humanly practicable, is the problem of problems for civilized mankind. And, as Mr. Hughes has well said, "the peace of the world is our interest as well as the interest of others." The first essential in international reorganization is a world-court, and for this world-court there is probably no better model in existence than the Supreme Court of the United States. The second essential is a world-parliament, or conference of the nations, as Mr. Hughes has put it, "to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions." Instrumentalities of conciliation and arbitration would also need to be developed. The reform is nothing less than a new international organization dedicated to the task of preventing war.

America will do her full duty in this great and beneficent undertaking. There is no incompatibility between a firm insistence on her own national rights and devotion to the ideals of peace, disarmament, arbitration, and a tribunal of international justice for herself and for the world. Mr. Hughes's firm insistence

on American rights, his experience as chief executive of the Empire State, his administration of international law in the Supreme Court of the United States, combined with his high character, great ability, and tested statesmanship, preëminently qualify him to speak and act for America in the coming world-conference.

We want Hughes: to be the next President of the United States.

## WHAT HUGHES WOULD DO

*"You ask what road I propose to travel. These are the principles which mark it—an Executive responsible to the whole nation; a Cabinet chosen from our ablest men; a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly and consistently for American rights; a flag that protects the American citizen in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him; a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen; a government supervision of business, which, while preventing abuses, will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and, finally, a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace and coöperation, not to industrial war."*



# WILSON TESTED, HUGHES DANGEROUS

BY NORMAN HAPGOOD

**W**AS Lincoln showing his customary intelligence when he warned against changing horses in the middle of a stream? We are at peace in the middle of a world-war. We are prosperous, with a prosperity that is diffused thru all classes and safeguarded by constructive legislation. Is this, of all times, the moment to experiment?

And what an experiment! Mr. Hughes, to hold his motley followers together—Progressives and Old Guard, Jingoists and Susan B. specialists, consolidated wealth and Germany-first fanatics—has been compelled to talk wishy-washy emptiness. We can guess little of his intentions, but the ideas which Mr. Hughes has come nearest to making articulate are these:

## INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

1. He would intervene in Mexico, to protect American dollars, at whatever cost to Mexican aspirations, to



HE WOULD GO AFTER ENGLAND WITH SOME KIND OF A BIG STICK, NOT PRECISELY MENTIONED

American ideals, and to Latin-American confidence.

2. He would go after England with some kind of a big stick, not precisely mentioned. As the German *Herold*, of New York, puts it: "Of all the declarations which the Republican candidate has thus far made, that of Monday in Philadelphia is by far the most important. In the Quaker City Mr. Hughes touched on the interference of England with American business. He did not actually mention England by name, but his words left no room for doubt about his meaning."

## THE GERMANY-FIRST VOTE

The same paper says:

"Every citizen of German origin should cast his vote for Hughes."

Will R. MacDonald, one of the most conspicuous organizers of the campaign against the President among citizens with foreign preju-

*Summing up the arguments for Both Sides of the Presidential Campaign, the spokesmen for Republicans and Democrats, Jacob Gould Schurman and Norman Hapgood, point out the principal reasons for electing Mr. Hughes or for re-electing President Wilson. A survey of the series of articles which they have written for the Independent—published every other week, beginning with the first issue in August—presents fully and impartially the various phases of the presidential campaign and the popular arguments which are advanced for both parties.—THE EDITOR.*

dices, after the Philadelphia speech said:

This speech by Mr. Hughes was perfectly satisfactory to all our leaders in the East, North, West and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in this election we will secure the services of a real American President and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their section leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. Hughes.

The *Staats-Zeitung* said:

German-Americans, who as citizens of the United States were received by Mr. Hughes, to whom he as an American declared that the interests of America stand before all others, are thereby firmly convinced that Charles E. Hughes is worthy of the confidence of all American citizens and that his election to the Presidency of the United States will be a blessing.

Nobody, except certain big financial interests, is working so hard for Hughes as these Germany-first people are. They believe that they nominated him. They believe that his declaration about England was in response to their pressure. They know that if he is elected it can only be thru their votes. It is a strange thing, this mobilizing of the German-Americans against Wilson. The big, outstanding fact is that by patience he made a settlement with Germany,



Wall St The Hyphen Jingo Press The Susan B.

CLOSE HARMONY



Illustrations drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris  
LINCOLN WAS RIGHT

in place of war. As to Hughes, with the influences behind him, an accident might very well push him into war, with either Germany or England.

So with the Irish. There is some defection among them, no doubt, yet they of all men ought to be for the President who is for the under dog. The Mexican internal troubles are exactly like the historical Irish landlord blight.

Among 16,000,000 people the land belongs to 600,000. Wilson has shown sympathy with the 16,000,000—that is the substance of the Mexican policy.

## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

What would our foreign relations be like from November 8 to March 4 if Hughes were elected? What would they be like after March 4?

3. He would have recommended our bankers to take part in the six-power loan in China, with our army and our navy pledged to this investment.

4. He has no ideas about the great submarine settlement, except that he would have gone to war with Germany if the "Lusitania" had gone down after the warning with which he imagines he would have met the newspaper advertisement.

5. He would help to upset the present tariff. He thinks no prosperity is sound that is not based on a Hanna tariff. Senator Gallinger says that the Payne-Aldrich act was too much of a concession to reformers, and that the Republican party will go back to the Dingley act.

## MERELY INFERENCE

These are the only matters of importance on which Mr. Hughes has spoken so that I can understand. By inference it is possible to reach his views on other subjects. He telegraphed Everett Colby to persuade his infant son to be a regular Republican instead of a Progressive Republican. He ignored Johnson in California. He has talked Old Guard doc-



trine on every economic question. His conduct has driven Progressives like John M. Parker, Bainbridge Colby, Matthew Hale, Victor Murdock, Herbert Croly, Walter Lippmann, Rev. Percy Grant, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary McDowell, Miss Lillian Wald, to support the President, as well as Republicans of similar intellectual standing, Rev. Washington Gladden being added to the list since my last article was written. Also socialists of the type of English Walling and Ernest Poole.

Hughes is backed with the utmost enthusiasm by concentrated, specially privileged wealth. There is every reason to surmise, therefore, that he would sign a bill repealing the Federal Reserve Act and substituting Senator Aldrich's proposal still further to strengthen the money trust. The same interests are opposed to the income tax, and presumably Mr. Hughes would sign a bill for its repeal. They are opposed to the clauses of the Clayton act which have done justice at last to labor. For a long time there has been kept alive in labor the belief that the courts were an instrument of privilege.

If Mr. Hughes should sign a bill taking away this fairness, tardily granted to labor, the trend toward industrial justice, and with it industrial harmony, would be unhappily checked.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

And so with the eight-hour principle. Whenever labor gains anything the conservatives become most ingenious in discovering reasons for being shocked. If they cannot view with alarm the thing itself, they can be equally discontented over the method of its accomplishment. The unions made no demands of the President or Congress. They were ready to use their constitutional right of striking.

It was the country at large that asked the President to stop a great calamity that would have tied up industry, brought suffering and poverty everywhere, starved babies, and

increased inter-class bitterness. So clear was this demand that 74 Republicans voted for the settlement in the House, the Republicans in the Senate did not use their privilege of debating, and Mr. Hughes never opened his mouth until the law was signed.

The President could not get his whole program thru at once. He desired a penalty for overtime, thus making it more necessary for the railroads actually to initiate the eight-hour plan. It would require only a little extra efficiency on their part, not nearly as much as they have put into effect since Mr. Brandeis made his \$1,000,000 a day estimate. The basis of a day's work is in miles, not directly in hours. It is 100 miles a day for freight. This distance now takes, on the average, ten hours. Make it take eight hours and the saving will be sufficient to meet the eight-hour demand. The railroad managers, more especially the banks, preferred a tie-up to a settlement, because they believed that after the distress of a few days, by granting the eight-hour day, they could receive in return the right to raise rates without investigation.

#### THE GIST OF THE CONTROVERSY

Such is the simple gist of this controversy. That Mr. Wilson means to complete his program, preventing such situations in the future, everybody knows. Shall we go back to the reactionaries to help us solve these complex modern industrial problems, when the United States is already in that respect at least a generation behind the best thought of European countries?

Hughes, then, would bring danger to peace, to good-will among nations, to American solidarity. He would have the Germans and the predatory interests as his expectant friends. He would be definitely committed to the Tory side in regard to industrial questions.

#### WHERE WILSON STANDS

And Wilson, what of him? Could there, my friends, be a greater contrast? The one carps at our much-

tried President. He offers nothing. He marches at the head of an army whose legions are captained by Smoot, Perkins and the *Staats-Zeitung*, whose watchwords are dissension and distrust. The other, after three and a half years in your service, stands tested by sudden and violent emergencies, with his record in his hands.

His is a list resplendent with domestic achievement, with promises fulfilled. It pictures a series of foreign perils safely and honorably surmounted. Truly, Lincoln's judgment was scarcely put to a more drastic trial. Only Washington had a more gigantic onslaught of circumstance to meet and solve. Beyond those two there is no President into whose term has been crowded such a volume of perplexity and triumph. For my part, I have been a student of American history; I belong to no party; I voted in 1914 for four Republicans, three Democrats, and two Socialists; and, with the verdict of the United States about to be rendered, I am firm in the conviction that Wilson's presidency has given more to his people than the presidency of any man except the immortal two. To fail in appreciation on November 7 would be to present to Europe a confused, divided front. It would mean rash experiment in the midst of storm. It would discourage orderly progress and bring us back to the conflicts of Hanna's day.

If the hundred million voters are predominantly brave, as I believe they are, and appreciative of service; if their faces are turned, not timidly back over their shoulders, but happily forward; then will they speak in a clear, strong voice on November 7. Then will they answer petty criticisms against our President, whether those criticisms are hurled by Germany or England, by selfish wealth or internal disloyalty, by dull partizanship or the thwarted strife for office.

This is a critical autumn for America, and the issue is clear; loyalty to her leader is loyalty to herself.

## ELIOT TO WILSON

BY PERCY MACKAYE

Harvard, by that old man emeritus  
Now in his noblest prime, virile, unbent  
Young Harvard, by her one-time President  
To Princeton's, now the nation's, speaks for us  
Our challenge to the moment perilous  
That holds the world: clear-lens'd and eloquent,  
His vision questions of the vast event  
And bids us choose: shall it be thus—or thus?

Seldom great scholars are great citizens:  
When there are two, whose doctorate degrees  
Flash fire with faith in young democracies,  
Their country kindles to their common sense  
And claims them proudly: so, when men like these  
Clasp hands, America has found defense.



# PANTOMIME: AN ART REBORN

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN DRAMATISTS"

HERE has just come to this country from abroad an old form of entertainment—about the oldest there is in the history of the theater. It is a pantomime, "Pierrot the Prodigal," with the hero our time-honored Pierrot, and with the heroine, Columbine, masking under the guise of a little French laundress, Phrynette.

In the history of pantomime we have to look to Italy as the source from which sprang the entire Harlequinade family. Both France and England, in literature and in the theater, transplanted "cuttings" from the parent stem. And so we find the French Pierrot and the English clown to be first cousins, however different in temperament. The blood which flows thru them is drawn from the *Comedia del' Arte*—the Italian form of comedy, recalled to us by this modern prototype now playing in New York—"Pierrot the Prodigal." It was brought from Paris by Mr. Winthrop Ames, who always brings things worth while for our pleasure.

Operagoers in "Pagliacci," theatergoers in Barrie's "Pantaloen" and Barker's "Prunella" have seen the traditional characters of pantomime, but only as they appear in the spoken drama. Reinhardt's oriental orgy, "Sumurun," gave us the wordless play, but the Harlequin family had nothing to do with the plot. In America, we have witnessed during the past years interpretative dancing—beginning with Isadora Duncan, Pavlowa, Genée, and culminating with the Ballet Russe—where mood and action have interpreted music; just as in the highest forms of music, music has interpreted action and mood, whether spiritual or physical. Everywhere around us we have been given those elements in our playhouse which, if they had been acknowledged and concentrated by our actors as an art in itself, would have resulted in a renaissance of pantomime both here and in England.

Some time ago, when the moving picture, as a wordless form of entertainment, began to com-

pete with the spoken drama in the theater, we said: "However much we deplore the competition, it will at least do this for the stage—it will afford the actor a better opportunity than ever before to perfect himself in his mimetic powers, which have sadly gone astray. It will make him surer, more clear-cut, more interpretative—both in facial expression and in manner." But nothing of the kind has resulted. The moving picture play holds thru no forceful mimetic ability on the part of the individual actor, but thru nervous excitation of narrative interest, created by constant change of scene, in which the actor simply figures as one of the accessories.

Thruout the entire production of "Pierrot the Prodigal" the comparison of moving picture and pantomime kept recurring to our mind. Here was a moving picture play, a continuous flow of action, telling a story by means of its most significant scenes. Without words, actors were employed—just as in the celluloid drama. But there was this difference: the delicate shades of action, the almost imperceptible flickers of expression which often, in legitimate acting, constitute the hair-line between laughter and tears, the kinetic

element which is the heart of moving picture action, were missing. After pondering a little over the difference, one came to realize that pantomime, such as we had years ago,—and "Pierrot the Prodigal" is its prototype—is not so much *kinetic* as it is *mimetic*.

In the history of the theater, the tradition is that pantomime in England flourished around 1724, because of the fact that one John Rich, an actor, not being endowed with a far-reaching or expressive voice, possessed the exceptional ability of telling a story by "miming" it. His success in so doing called down upon him the wrath of no less a person than David Garrick. For Garrick was against what he considered to be an illegitimate form of entertainment; he was against pantomime as an end in itself, and not against the ability to imitate, by which an actor thru gesture or pose, conveys a mood, thought or command.

Now, pantomime is an exceptional form of drama; it is a deviation from the normal idea of what a play is. Perhaps we should say that the play is a deviation from it, inasmuch as pantomime is of an earlier growth. Nothing can take away from the fact that pantomime is the heart and soul

of acting. It is the foundation on which every big actor stands, and it is the unexpected rock on which every small actor falls. One night, while Junius Brutus Booth was playing *Sir Giles Overreach*, an actor playing opposite him forgot his lines while watching spellbound the terror in Booth's eyes. Much of the critical comment on actors of the past stresses their ability to convey emotion and story by means of pantomime. But today, the theater has discounted this fundamental art; most of our actors no longer have ability to imitate an emotion without speaking at the same time. And yet nearly all of them have had a taste of photo-acting.

The moving picture has failed to take a permanent place in the drama as a useful agent in the training of actors just because it has failed to develop its pantomimic side.



White Studio

PIERROT WOOS PHRYNETTE



"Pierrot the Prodigal" could not be played by American actors, because they have no training in the art of pantomime. There should be more of it on our stage. As an art it does not exist for the American actor. There are but three or four players in New York today who have the ability, and they are representatives of another generation.

In Mr. Ames's company there are two newcomers in pantomime—both English girls, and one a student of that clever artist, Yvette Guilbert. But neither of them has shown that ability to convey by look or pose what they were meant to say without words. One played Pierrot, and was too feminine; but her lack was partly overcome by the music which served as an accompaniment. The other played Phrynette, the fickle laundress who is the cause of Pierrot's downfall, and, fresh and dainty tho she was, neither face nor figure could compensate for her inability to suggest her story without words.

It was M. Clerget—the Belgian actor—who showed us the true meaning of pantomime, who interpret-



White Studio

CLERGET, MASTER MIME

ed the true spirit of the ancient art. One superlative scene in especial would alone test and proclaim his power. Pierrot, in love with Phrynette, determines to fly with her to Paris, and in order to do so he decides to steal money from his father's strong-box, while the old man (Clerget) sits before a lamp with his wife and reads

his paper. What he reads is left for Clerget's face to tell us. Try it yourself, if it is such an easy matter. Yet to us watching Clerget, there was no doubt that *Le Temps* contained much gossip, much impropriety, much murder on that particular day. It was a sheer joy to watch his method.

It is perfectly right that pantomime should make use of all the accessories of drama, except the spoken word. In the second act of "Pierrot the Prodigal" the whole tone of Phrynette's coquetry, of Pierrot's disillusionment, is beautifully accentuated by the music score of André Wormser.

When the last act brought Pierrot home to his grief-stricken parents, two new characteristics of

pantomime became clearly defined to us: first, the almost tragic depths to which Clerget carried his "miming," which exploded the general belief that the emotional range of pantomime is limited, and usually tends toward excessive comedy; and, second, that pantomime might become a mold for new ideas and emotions.

New York City

## THE HEART OF NEW YORK

BY MARCUS M. MARKS

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

**Y**OU hear much of the wealth, the business, the pleasures of the City of New York, but little of its heart. Many people frankly call New York heartless—others say it is cold, calculating, inhospitable, unresponsive.

They are wrong! Because New York does not wear its heart on its sleeve, it cannot fairly be called heartless. The real heart is never external, nor in physical evidence like the hand and face. But touch the pulse of brotherhood, ask for help for the unfortunate, whether at home or abroad, and there is an immediate response from a warm, full-blooded heart.

New Yorkers are busy; they live rapidly; many sensations are crowded into a day. A stranger coming to town may easily mistake this rush, this absorption, for selfishness, for lack of interest, for coldness. He sees

our streets, our skyscrapers, our shops, our theaters, our hotels, but he does not see us as we really are. He sees the outside, but not the inside. Let him pierce the surface, and he will find good-will, fraternity, sincerity.

Naturally, society here is complex; there is no single standard, no general type. The heart of New York is sympathetic—not exclusively with any single class of humanity, but with all human beings. There is no part of the world which can suffer without causing a thrill of pain in the heart of New York. Its veins and arteries flow with the fine blood of England, Ireland, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Rumania, Italy, Japan, and other countries.

I say the *fine* blood advisedly. It takes fine blood to inspire a man to leave one's native land and brave the adventure of building a new home in

a far-off country. Those who have come to the United States have thereby shown a desire to grasp the broader opportunity and to secure the advantages of our free government. We are a land of pioneers. We have ties of kindred everywhere. New York is the world's nerve-center; the heart of the world. It bleeds for those who are suffering in the awful war abroad—it yearns for the end of destruction of human life and property. Would that we could help quickly to bring peace with justice. Such permanent peace is bound to come soon; wholesale slaughter is bound to cease. Science is bringing the ends of the world together. The ocean is growing smaller; we can almost reach across the waters and clasp our brothers' hands. The heart of New York is warm for the establishment of universal brotherhood.

New York City



# SOMETHING TO READ

## THE BOOKS OF THE EARLY FALL

### A FEW AUTUMN NOVELS

In the crowd of autumn fiction a dozen books, perhaps, have made their way to the front; some by reason of the name on the title page, others by sheer force of originality and personality. Of the latter class is *Casuals of the Sea*, by William McFee. Its distinction lies partly in the theme but particularly in the style, which is quite out of the ordinary. It is not an entirely pleasant book. Some of it is delightfully humorous, some of it is calmly sordid, all of it is convincing and interesting. It is the story of a North London family: a boy who went for a soldier, a girl who "went wrong," and a boy who went to sea. Each of them had a desire to break loose from a conventional, narrow existence, a longing for romance. They are not geniuses, they are merely casuals, but each of them had a little of the divine spark.

The idea of reincarnation is always fascinating, whether you take it seriously or not. Algernon Blackwood makes you believe in it implicitly thru the whole length of *Julius LeVallon*. The book tells how three souls met again after a million years and tried to set right a wrong committed in a former "section." There is overmuch repetition but the difficult theme is skilfully handled and the style is beautiful and melodious.

Stacy Aumonier may be new to the reading public, but his is no 'prentice hand. He can paint with vivid realism a life utterly sordid, unrelieved by one gleam of decency or kindness and yet never oppress the reader with the suffocating sense that this is the whole story. *Olga Bardel*, musician, was the child of such a world. Braile, the portrait painter, the other genius of the tale, was reared among the decencies



WILLIAM McFEE  
Engineer as well as story-teller

of a well-ordered English home. Olga's varied and sorrowful adventures and his inherited ideals and his memories bring them to the same standards. It is an honest, high minded tale, always interesting, with well drawn and living characters.

*The Dark Tower*, by a new writer, Phyllis Bottome, first appeared as a serial and does a little suggest having been written on the instalment plan. It begins in England, with dash and vigor and originality. When it gets to Switzerland it slows down. Then the author gets her characters into a situation from which she cannot extricate them and is driven by despair to the obvious course of sending the hero to the war, a commonplace conclusion which belies the promise of its beginning.

It seems to be a present day tendency to write your own life into a novel, a good tendency, on the whole, not only because truth is stranger than fiction, but because truth is apt to be more accurate than fiction when dealing with mental reactions. *The Triumph of Tim*, by Horace Annesley Vachell, has this autobiographical flavor with the added advantage of being written by a practised hand. The hero, who lives in an English village, in California and in France, is a man cut somewhat on the pattern of Kipling's *If*; he can "lose it all and start at the beginning," a man distinctly worth knowing.

To finish another person's book is a thankless task; all the good is sure to be ascribed to the original creator and all the bad to you. Thankless tasks are sometimes worth doing, however, and Lucas Malet, Charles Kingsley's daughter, deserves thanks for hers. She has found a half-written novel of her father's, *The Tutor's Story*, added to it and completed it so skilfully that the lines where old and new join are quite invisible. Tho written with a lighter touch than most of Kingsley's work it has the distinctive qualities of all his novels: action, romance, good characterization and high principle. The rising generation is likely to scoff at it as mid-Victorian, but the declining, or would we better say the risen generation, will like it—and they will be quite right.

F. Berkeley Smith has not made as successful a piece of work out of his father, F. Hopkinson Smith's unfinished novel, *Enoch Crane*. The story deals with the older New York of Washington Square which Colonel Carter knew. It has gleams of charm, but is obviously the work of two different authors.

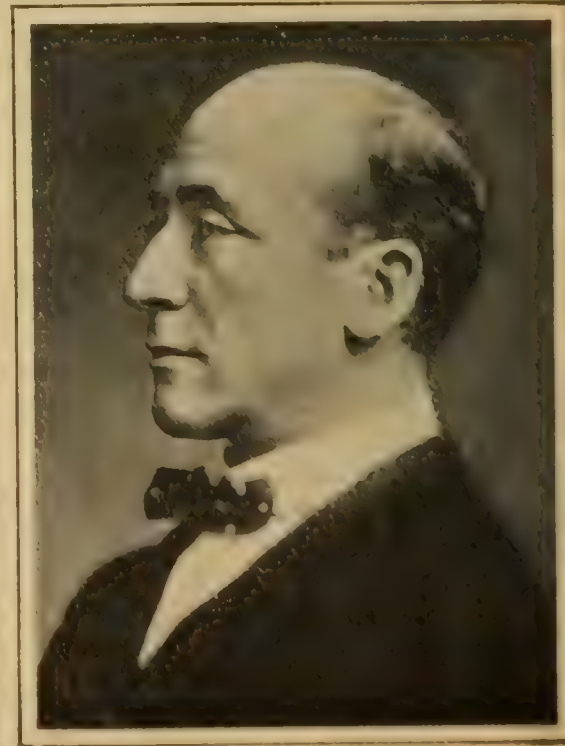
*Multitude and Solitude* is an early novel of John Masefield's now pub-



STACY AUMONIER  
With notable short stories to his credit



PHYLLIS BOTTOME  
Whose mother founded the "King's Daughter"



ALGERNON BLACKWOOD  
Mystic, poet, weaver of tales



lished for the first time in this country. There is much of the poet Masefield in the idealization of the woman, the tropical setting, the nervous, fragmentary sentences. But it is naively planned, laggard in movement and too obvious and talky to carry much interest. The last third, taken by itself, is a good story of adventure in the African jungle.

Sir Gilbert Parker seems to have written his latest novel because every so often a book is expected, rather than because he had a story to tell. *The World For Sale* is a not very successful attempt to join his two fields, Canada and the Orient, by setting a Romany chief and his daughter in a little French-Canadian town. There is some charming writing in the book and plenty of excitement, but it is a bit obviously made to order.

The author of "The Beloved Vagabond" has failed in his recent novels to live up to the expectations of his readers and the possibilities of his own ability. "Viviette," published last season, was obviously a pot-boiler—hardly more than kindling wood at that. His latest story *The Wonderful Year*, tho still far from William J. Locke at his best, has more the flavor of his earlier work—his whimsical philosophy and skilful personality sketching. Monsieur Fortinbras, "Marchand de Bonheur," is a character worth journeying to Paris to meet. The good French innkeeper, Maitre Bigourdin, and his pretty niece Félise are pleasantly reminiscent of the ante-bellum days in fiction. We sympathize with them in their reluctance to leave the home-like little inn at Brantôme to fight in the Great War, but Locke insists on following the fashion and sees to it that the men of the party are provided with honorable wounds and the heroine with a chance to "do her bit" in a military hospital.

*Casualty of the Sea*, by William McFee. Doubleday, Page. \$1.50. *Julius LeVahon*, by Alarion Blackwood. Dutton. \$1.50. *Oiga Bardol*, by Stacy Aumonier. Century. \$1.50. *The Dark Tower*, by Phyllis Bottome. Century. \$1.25. *The Triumph of Tim*, by Horace Annesley Vachell. Dutton. \$1.40. *The Tutor's Story*, by Charles Kingsley. Dodd, Mead. \$1.35. *Enoch Come*, by J. Hopkinson Smith. Scribner. \$1.25. *Multitude and Solitude*, by John Masefield. Macmillan. \$1.35. *The World For Sale*, by Gilbert Parker. Harper. \$1.25. *The Wonderful Year*, by W. J. Locke. Lane. \$1.40.

#### ENGLISHMEN OF NOTE

Did the gentle reader know how far ahead of the average novel, simply in amusement are most of the books dully listed as memoirs, recollections, biographies, what thoroly light literature for the most part these really are, their sale would increase and their price drop somewhere within reach. Last year it was this country that put forth the most important of such works.

This season the best come from England tho there is nothing in the list to match for value to us the life of John Hay published a year ago. But there is plenty of entertainment between the covers of *Nearing Jordan*, by Sir Henry Lucy, the third and last volume of Toby M. P.'s "Sixty Years



© Elliott and Fry, London

"TOBY, M. P."

The genial writer for *Punch*

in the Wilderness," which deals mainly with men and affairs in England in the past quarter century. An extract from a journal of 1891 describes the mother of the Kaiser and throws an interesting light on her son in 1914. The Lucy table, for years a famous meeting place for notables, is the source of many racily told anecdotes, and there is a charming account of Swinburne, who, when deafness had shut him off from intercourse with his friends still managed to communicate with the children



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E. H. SOTHERN

Capt. Letterblaire and Lord Dundreary Jr.

he met in his daily walk, by means of small packets of cakes.

Another record of Swinburne, this time as a little lad, is found in Lord Redesdale's story of Eton as he knew it sixty years ago. His *Memories*, beginning with Eton, cover forty years in the British Foreign Office. Redesdale was with the Russian legation during the piteous business that ended in the betrayal of Denmark by the powers. In Japan he watched the disappearance of the Shogunate and the opening of the new era. He describes his Japanese house precisely as one imagines these structures. "It was built of fair white wood and paper, not much bigger than a doll's house and quite as flimsy. It had a tiny veranda, decked out with a half dozen dwarf trees, looking onto a miniature garden about the size of an Arab's prayer carpet . . . it seemed as if one must have shrunk and shrivelled up in order to fit one's self to it." An enlightening chapter on the relations of England and America during our Civil War shows plainly what the much decried diplomat may do and constantly is doing, to prevent war.

G. E. W. Russell's lively and informal *Portraits of the Seventies* include the great names in politics of that period, men he knew in Parliament, Gladstone, Disraeli, Parnell, Bright and others.

The career of *Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal* is almost the history of Canada since 1837. For thirty years one of the "Wintering Partners" of the Hudson Bay Company, dwelling in Labrador, absorbed in making the fur business pay; then a leader in the opening of the Northwest, the main mover in the building of the Northern Pacific, Donald Smith's life was one of adventure and hardy enterprise. At seventy-six he entered on a new career, as High Commissioner for Canada, in which he was to do more than any other one man to develop Canada's resources and to strengthen the bonds between the colony and England. A man of absolute integrity, indomitable, of far vision, of generous public spirit, he was a nation builder, and if the biography by Beckles Willson is seldom picturesque and seems scant of personal detail it deals fully with vast undertakings, and shows the romance of business enterprise and its part in the making of the new land.

*Nearing Jordan*, by Sir Henry W. Lucy. Dutton. \$3. *Memories*, by Lord Redesdale, 2 vols. Dutton. \$10. *Portraits of the Seventies*, by G. E. W. Russell, Scribner. \$3.75. *Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal*, by Beckles Willson, 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin. \$6.50.

#### ABOUT THE THEATER

When so eminent a critic as Brander Matthews, the occupant of the earliest chair to be established in any American university specifically for the study of dramatic literature, turns aside "from his austere analysis of the genius of Sophocles and of Shakespeare, of Moliere and of Ibsen" to write *A Book About the Theater*, "to discuss the minor arts of the dancer and the acrobat, to chatter about the conjurer and the



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negro minstrel, to consider the principles of pantomime" and "the development of scene-painting" the event promises unusual pleasure to the average reader. But Brander Matthews is a bit apologetic for his subject and he takes some pains to justify it. "These loiterings and these strollings," he says, "may be as profitable as that casual browsing about in a library, which is likely to enrich our memories with not a little interesting information that we might never have captured had we adhered to a rigorous and rigid course of study."

His chief interest has been given to the literary aspects and the art of drama. Now he disregards Drama with a capital D and considers it rather as "the Show Business." "It is a far cry from Buffalo Bill's Wild West to the *Œdipus* of Sophocles; but they are only opposite ends of a long chain which binds together the heterogeneous medley of so-called amusements."

The book is really a collection of essays, each devoted to some ramification of the Show Business, with just enough of its history and present use to give adequate background to the varied and pertinent comments. The last chapter, dealing with dramatic criticism, makes particularly constructive suggestions for the separation of "creative criticism" and newspaper reviewing, the first to be thoughtful, original judgment, written for posterity; the second merely contemporary reporting. "Where the critic can help is by disseminating knowledge about dramatic art and by raising the standard of appreciation in the public at large."

One critic at least is at hand to meet these requirements — John Rankin Towse, for forty-three years dramatic critic of the *New York Evening Post*, whose memories of *Sixty Years of the Theater* have just been published—an entertaining and informing record of the "honest impressions and convictions of one who has been a life-long lover and student of the theater, and who has enjoyed exceptional facilities for seeing it at its best and worst." For the most part these are random recollections, based on intimate acquaintance and collated with discernment. They throw interesting sidelights on the work of such famous stage personalities as Charles Kean, Modjeska, Ellen Terry, the Sothorns—father and son—Bernhardt, Irving and Forbes-Robertson. His chronicle is enlivened with anecdotes, such as the explanation of Dundreary's traditional skip, first played by E. A. Sothern.

Coming on the stage at the final dress rehearsal (I knew him well and am telling the story from his own lips), he caught his toe in the carpet and nearly fell head-long, saving himself by an improvised skip. Miss Keene saw the skip, but not the cause of it, and asked indignantly whether that was his idea of a British nobleman. He, piqued by the rebuke, replied in the affirmative, repeated the skip intentionally at the first public performance and made the hit that led to fortune.

One definite conviction stands out as the result of Mr. Towse's half century's study of the stage, "that is that during the last fifty years the art of acting

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# A Personal Statement

*From the President of the Encyclopaedia Britannica*

I wish the public to know fully of the approaching exhaustion of the India paper issue of The Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Before I hit upon the idea of using India paper in printing the Britannica, all encyclopaedia volumes were heavy, bulky and very awkward to consult -- volumes for the public library rather than for the home. But The Encyclopaedia Britannica on the thin, light, opaque India paper worked a revolution in publishing, and found a wider public than had ever used an encyclopaedia before.

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I was encouraged by the wonderful success of the Britannica to print The Century Dictionary, the only really adequate dictionary of the English language, on the same beautiful paper. I arranged for this -- and then our binder invented a new kind and style of binding which made it possible to issue The Century Dictionary with over 8,000 pages, formerly published in 10 volumes, in a single volume. A revolving rack which can be placed on any desk or table goes with each copy.

The principal raw material of India paper is a certain kind of flax grown in Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. THE WAR HAS RUINED THE FLAX INDUSTRY in those countries, not only for the present but for years to come. It has therefore eliminated India paper from the market and made impossible the reprinting of the Britannica and the Century except on old-fashioned book paper.

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upon the English-speaking stage has steadily declined. . . . The only chance for a real and permanent theater revival—the reestablishment of the theater, that is, upon a dramatic, literary and artistic foundation, with actors capable of interpreting either masterpieces or pot-boilers, lies in the restoration of the stock system and of honest, wholesome competition."

Somewhat this same conviction, based however on a completely different point of view, was held by Heinrich Conried, who built up the success of the Metropolitan Opera House, directed the productions of German classics at the Irving Place Theater, now the Deutsches Theater, and furthered the experiment of the New Theater in New York. Montrose J. Moses has written an informing and comprehensive biography of him, not so much a story of Heinrich Conried, the man, but rather a record of the achievements of *Heinrich Conried*, the theatrical manager. It was when he was only twenty-one years old that Conried first claimed that title, and with it control of the Stadt Theater at Bremen. "From that moment he began to realize his managerial capabilities. For when the experiment was finished it was found he had paid all the actors their full salaries." In later years he showed still further the characteristics that dictated his first definition of "managerial capabilities." Mr. Moses calls it "financial discernment." "Tho he might never drive a bargain with his ideals, he sometimes did with the expression of those ideals. He had the sense of monopoly."

That he was willing to risk financial success for an artistic ideal was proved, however, by his attitude toward the New Theater. His biography gives fully and impartially the salient facts in his connection with that interesting venture.

But after all in comparison with an autobiography any biography, no matter how good, must fall flat. The humorist's definition "An autobiography is what a biography ought to be" needs no proof, but it fits particularly well Edward H. Sothorn's entertaining book of remembrances *The Melancholy Tale of Me*. Few stories are so readable, so full of interest, and so thoroly worthwhile as these chapters in the life of "Me," Mr. Sothorn's nickname for the little boy from whom he grew up.

Along with the narrative is woven the genial, philosophical comment of the grown-up's point of view. "I Talk to Myself," the concluding chapter, is a remarkable essay on the values of life.

Of course, these reminiscences are much of the theater, but they are concerned altogether with people rather than with parts. "Said my fairy god-mother, who is responsible for these pages 'There is no talk here about your own acting,' said I: 'There shall not be, and for these weighty reasons: Acting, if it speaks at all, leaves nothing to be said. If it is stillborn, the less said of it the better.'" But if we must form our opinions of the acting of Sothorn from other sources, we have here delightful evidence of his rare personality and



incidentally of his qualifications as an author.

*A Book About the Theater*, by Brander Matthews. Scribner. \$2.50. *Sixty Years of the Theater*, by John Rankin Towse. Funk and Wagnalls. \$2.50. *Heinrich Conried*, by Montrose J. Moses. Crowell. \$2.50. *The Melancholy Tale of Me*, by Edward H. Sothorn. Scribner. \$3.50.

#### AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN

Three reprints stand out in the small group of American biography this autumn. All deal with the Civil War, the most important being the *Autobiography of George Dewey*. With Farragut at New Orleans his story is of great events and great figures. The latter part of the book gives the share of the Asiatic squadron in the Spanish war. Curiously, years before, at the time of the Virginius affair, Dewey, then commanding the "Narragansett" in the Gulf of California, had said: "If war with Spain is declared, the 'Naragansett' will take Manila."

The most interesting pages of Mrs. Burton Harrison's *Recollections Grave and Gay* center about Richmond, and give a vivid and touching picture of the charming social life of Virginia before the war, and of the splendid courage and the quality of romance that the Southern people carried into their terrible struggle. Mrs. Logan's *Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife*, are of another type. She came of the pioneer stock of southern Illinois, knew the plain, hardy life of folk near the frontier, the dangers of the border in war time, and was much of the four years at the front with her husband.

Harriet Prescott Spofford's *Little Book of Friends* also gathers names famous a long generation ago, Gail Hamilton, Rose Terry Cook, Celia Thaxter, and Mary Louise Booth. In the paper on Sarah Orne Jewett is printed a poem, *The Gloucester Mother*, which makes one wish that a volume of verse had been included in the all too slender output of that undoubted artist.

*Recollections of a Happy Life* were written at the request of close friends of Elizabeth Christophers Hobson. Privately printed in 1914, they are now given a chance at the wider circulation they deserve. Mrs. Hobson was the wife of a prominent American merchant in Peru, and her life in South America from 1850 to 1869 makes a novel story. On her return to New York, where family and business connections brought her naturally into wealthy and influential circles, she was one of the most active of the wise and determined women from whose investigation of the unspeakable conditions at Bellevue in 1872 grew the first training school for nurses in this country. Many interesting people figure in her pages, as Marion Crawford, who was with her party during a residence in Turkey and married a niece. Late in life she undertook an investigation of the problem of negro education in the south, Tuskegee being then in its infancy. From this journey grew the systematic inclusion of industrial work in the Southern public schools now carried on by the States Fund.

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## ART AND ARTISTS

Art does not thrive in war time, as witness the thin stream of books on art in any form, coming from this year's presses. A few convenient handbooks there are, by far the best and most needed of these that on *The Russian Arts*, by Rosa Newmarch. We do not recall any single book on English, French or Italian art which in 285 pages says half as much or says it quarter as well. Nearly the body of the book is given to the dullest period in European art, from the middle of the eighteenth to the close of the nineteenth century. Plenty of commonplace painters get about a page apiece and deserve no more, but that page offers either a figure, of definite even tho mistaken intention, drawn from life, or a few paintings sharply realizable even if banal and sentimental. The style is that of cultivated conversation, the pleasantest that can be found for a book avowedly popular, and tho the author hardly perhaps takes into account the ignorance of the English reader the work is a most useful addition to the scant literature on its subject. In a new edition one may hope for more illustrations of the chapters on architecture, iconography and engraving.

An odd little book, *Greek Gods and Heroes*, connects the history of Greek art with mythology and political history, weaving all about the collections in the Boston museum. Tho planned for the use of the Boston high schools the book is a succinct reference book, useful beyond the limits of Copley Square. A glance over the bibliography appended to H. N. Fowler's concise but inclusive *History of Sculpture* shows the call for such a guide, not simply a dictionary tho including many names and dates with little further mention; nor is it critical, but a freely illustrated general account of the different schools and periods. In *Painters of Florence* Julia Cartwright includes the results of recent discovery and criticism, but neither is her book critical, but rather

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a gathering into convenient compass of the facts and theories about the work of Giotto, Filippo, Botticelli, Leonardo and the other painters of the Florentine school.

It hardly needs be said that Professor Mather's *Estimates in Art* is direct, independent, thoughtful and interesting. Whether one agree or not with his judgment of Watts, or his view of Sorolla one stops to weigh the opinion of a man who looks at pictures seriously and with knowledge, and with his own eyes. El Greco, Goya, Claude's small pencil sketches, are among the topics of his chapters. *Certain Contemporaries* as Glackens, Lawson, John Sloan, Sargeant as a water colorist, are studied in A. E. Gallatin's short but sympathetic notes in art criticism which are attractively reprinted from the leading art magazines and freely illustrated.

A very beautiful bit of book making is Eliot Clark's essay on *Alexander Wyant*, privately printed. Besides being an enlightening critical study of one of the American artists who led us the next steps beyond the Hudson River School, its illustrations are a delight—one in beautiful color, and fourteen uncommonly fine photogravures—while it is a satisfaction to see such paper, type and page.

*The Russian Arts*, by Rosa Newmarch. Dutton. \$2. *Greek Gods and Heroes*. Houghton Mifflin. 60 cents. *History of Sculpture*, H. S. Fowler. Macmillan. \$2. *Painters of Florence*, Julia Cartwright. Dutton. \$1.50. *Estimates in Art*, by F. J. Mather, Scribner. \$1.50. *Certain Contemporaries*, by A. E. Gallatin. Lane. \$3. *Alexander Wyant*, by Eliot Clark, New York. F. F. Sherman, \$12.50.

## THE REDISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The first effect of the Great War was enormously to stimulate interest in foreign affairs. Not only did books dealing with the Great War appear daily and attain enormous sales, but histories of Germany, Belgium, Russia, the Balkan States and all the other warring countries found a wider circle of readers than ever before. American histories languished a little beside the tropical exuberance of this new growth. But the war has had a secondary result which is now beginning to make itself felt, an enhanced interest in the past, present and future of the Americas. The issues raised by the war have at once troubled our national conscience and increased our national faith. We are more than ever interested in such questions as patriotism, preparedness, the Monroe Doctrine, the "melting pot" and whether it can melt the hyphen, and our relations with our sister republics of the New World. For the student of American ideals thruout our earlier history nothing could be better than the five-volume series of extracts from the writings and speeches of *American Patriots and Statesmen*, under the general editorship of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. The source material in these volumes covers the period from the earliest discoveries to the death of Abraham Lincoln. The sage advice of the Revolutionary statesmen, the debates about the new constitution, the spread-eagle oratory of the age of Henry Clay and westward expansion, the great political struggles

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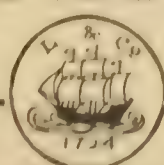
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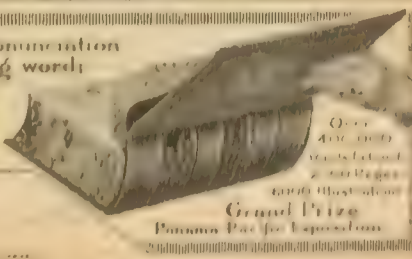
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## Independent Opinions

As this is the last chance for our readers to say anything about politics—or at least to say anything that will have any effect on the issue—we shall give our political correspondents all the space at our disposal. In order to hear from as many as possible we shall publish quotations from the letters rather than the complete letters. We are especially sorry not to be able to print in full the long letter from a well-informed correspondent in criticism of Mr. Hapgood's remarks on Mexico in our issue of September 18, but we can quote only one of the points raised by Mr. Lynch:

Mr. Hapgood says, "Mexico's merchandise exports in the last fiscal year surpassed all previous records." Does Mr. Hapgood intend to say that business was better during the last fiscal year than at any previous time in Mexico's history? That would have to be the interpretation of his statement, but let us see. I think it is a fact that these exports do not represent legitimate and lawful business only to an extent. Bear in mind this, that all business thruout practically the entire Republic was paralyzed; that railroads were for the most part out of commission; that a large per cent of the best business men of the country had fled, and were and are out of the country, and draw your own conclusions as to the prosperity intended to be assumed by Mr. Hapgood.

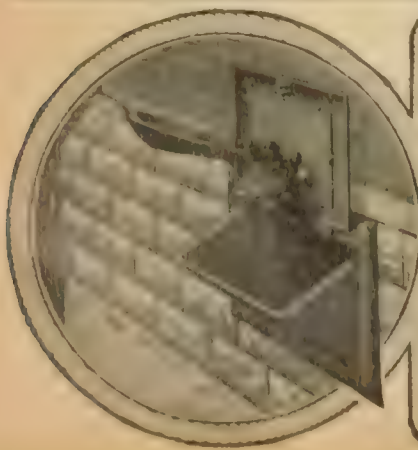
It might be appropriate to inquire whence came those marvelous exports, indicative of prosperity? And in reply to the question give you a hint of the method. During the Diaz administration in Mexico, cattle were exported to the United States free of duty. During the Villa and Carranza regime cattle shipped from Mexico have paid an export duty, in instances both state and federal, varying according to the will and power of the particular chieftain thru whose port they were shipped. It is a matter of common information that cattle were gathered up by the tens of thousands, anybody's cattle, and shipped and sold in this country. Many times the duty collected was near the value of the cattle. This condition applied to most of the exportable natural products of the country, in a word they were commandeered, and shipped to us, and we bought and used, without regard as to whether the owner was paid or not, whether it were Mexican or American property. To the point the exports boasted of did not represent business as generally understood in this country.

CHARLES P. LYNCH

Buckhannon, West Virginia

Your publication of the letter of Mrs. A. C. Hindman, of Boise, Idaho, in which she says, "he kept us out of war. He Kept Us Out Of War, HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR," leads me to believe that New York and Idaho are so far from the Mexican situation that neither can comprehend the terrible effect of Mr. Wilson's policy on Mexico, whether Mexican or American.

Replying to the first reason, I will ask you which war did Mr. Wilson keep us out of? Replying to the second reason, I will personally agree to introduce you, if you so desire, to not less than ten Americans who are now widows, whose husbands were killed by Mexican bullets. Replying to the third reason, I will agree to introduce you



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to ten or more Mexican women whose husbands were killed by American bullets.

Not being at war, our army has no right in Mexico, but I will agree to show you an American army of over 10,000 men now on Mexican soil, which cannot be withdrawn without creating a contempt for Americans abroad for their failure to accomplish the purpose for which this expedition was sent to Mexico (viz., the prevention of bandit raids and the capture of Villa), all of which would have been accomplished had the original orders been allowed to be carried out.

J. W. HOIT

San Antonio, Texas

A Progressive Republican of California attacks the tariff and financial policy of the administration in the following fashion:

Applying the basic laws of political economy to industrial conditions in the United States, the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was an altogether righteous and holy law as compared with the present Democratic tariff. A tariff commission is a farce. Composed of an equal number of dyed-in-the-wool protectionists, and dyed-in-the-wool free-traders, it will be a game of give and take. In the mean time the manufacturers will not know twelve months in advance what to expect, or how to adjust their business.

The duty of the Republican party is to so adjust industrial conditions that the minimum wages paid to men and women in all employments shall be not less than four dollars a day. But it can't be done by subjecting our manufacturers to the competition of low paid foreign labor, or by allowing those already being paid abnormally high wages to make successful demands for still higher wages, as is now being attempted by one class of railway employees. With the wages of ten to fifteen millions of persons nearly doubled, think of the tremendous increase of their purchasing power, and the prosperity that would result.

The currency law which the Democrats consider one of their greatest achievements is one of the most subtle and deceptive measures ever enacted by any administration. It is an inflation law, and at the present time there is breeding one of the most acute and disastrous industrial depressions the country has ever known. It may not come for ten or fifteen years, but its coming is as certain as death and taxes.

Mr. Hapgood says, "He (Wilson) closed the door to predatory interests. In spite of many high-bred wails he reformed the currency of this country and thus shackled the money trust, so as to put business credit in the hands of the people where it belonged."

That is very funny. Mark Twain seldom excelled it. School boys and children know that bankers all over the country worked tooth and nail for the passage of the bill, or, according to the logic of Mr. Hapgood, did all in their power to forge shackles on themselves. The world has never known such remarkable self-sacrifice. Yet the law was not just as they wanted it. When the European war started, and United States securities in large quantities were to be returned here for sale, the bankers were frightened, or pretended to be, that a panic might result. Now let it be remembered that one of the chief benefits claimed for the new law was a prevention of panics. The bankers took advantage of the general alarm, made another run on Congress with certain amendments, begging for their adoption and thus forging more shackles on themselves. Of course a servile Congress and President granted their demands "for the good of the country." Then the shackling process was completed and the bankers were pleased and happy.

The truth of the matter is that the law unshackled them and gave them the freedom they had for years been wanting. They can now exploit the public without fear or favor. They have fixed things so a panic will not hurt, but on the contrary will benefit them. It will be decidedly different with

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# Paul Claudel

THE glory of Paul Claudel has now blazed forth in France, while in Germany before the war his plays were studied by "Claudel societies." Writers who are by no means young have ranked him with the small company of the very great: Aeschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe; yet in England and America he is just beginning to be recognized.

It is not difficult to understand why he has not been better known to us. To love Claudel, one must be initiated. He has a speech peculiar to himself. His work, created by a solitary man, is not bound up with the troubles of daily life. Moreover, we have had no translation of his works available to those of us who are not bilingual.

Two years ago the first English translation of Claudel appeared. The Yale University Press then published "The East I Know" a translation of his "La Connaissance de l'Est," made by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benét. An English edition was issued simultaneously by their agents, the Oxford University Press.

This autumn marks the publication of the first of Claudel's plays to be translated into English. The Yale University Press again appears as the American publishers, while Chatto & Windus control the British rights. "The Tidings Brought to Mary," a translation of "L'Annonce Faite à Marie," made by Louise Morgan Sill, is heralded by the *London Nation* as "that rare thing, a piece of genuine literature."

To many of us it is interesting to know the daily life of a poet. Paul Claudel during office hours has been a French consul in the United States, in China (where he wrote the poetic essays, "The East I Know"), and in Germany, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the war. He returned to France with some difficulty and when last word came to his publishers he was serving in the Department of the Interior.

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Alameda, California

As one of your oldest subscribers I desire to call your attention to a definition of true Christianity given by Mr. Hughes, almost two years before he was nominated for the presidency, in the course of a few remarks made by him at the thirty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Samuel H. Greene, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of this city. This was at a time when Justice Hughes was the 100 per cent judge, keeping politics absolutely out of his thoughts:

To have courage without pugnacity, conviction without bigotry, charity without condescension, faith without credulity, love of humanity without mere sentimentality, meekness with power and emotion with sanity.

THOMAS E. ROBERTSON  
Washington, D. C.

The Manager of the *Davidson College Magazine* corrects the statement of his biographer that Wilson did not complete his year at that college:

In the October 2 issue of *The Independent* which contains a very interesting account of the college days of Wilson and Hughes, President Wilson is not credited with finishing his college year at Davidson. Practically the same thing is found in Hale's life of Wilson.

According to the old college records in the library, President Wilson stood both the fall and the spring examinations.

R. H. RATCHFORD  
Davidson, North Carolina

Mr. Ratchford encloses the official record of Wilson's work at Davidson College which we print, for it shows that he was not content with the "gentleman's grade" of sixty and that he cannot be cited as one of the "bad boys" who turned out well:

In the fall: Excused absences, 2; logic and rhetoric, 95; Greek, 87; Latin, 90; mathematics, 74; composition, 96; declamation, 92; deportment, 100; average, 87.67 per cent.

In the spring: (On account of sickness) excused absences from prayers, 44; excused absences from church, 3; excused absences from recitations, 66; English, 97; Greek, 88; Latin, 94; composition, 95; declamation, 92; deportment, 100; average, 93.42 per cent; average for the year, 91.50 per cent.

Mr. Garvin, ex-governor of Rhode Island, calls our attention to Ashtabula:

In your editorial of September 11, entitled "If We Lived Longer," you ask a question which can be answered conclusively. Your question is: "Will any one tell us how, in the stress of business and professional life, we are to break away from our individualism or subordinate it to a sense of public responsibility if our economic system remains as individualistic in organization and in functioning as it is at present?"

The answer to your question is: The election of legislators must be made easier and more interesting. All of the political activity required of a voter should be the dropping of his ballot on election day. In that instant should be the power and the decision, uncontrolled by any boss or political machine.

Only one legislative body in the United States is elected by the proper method, and that is the City Council of Ashtabula, Ohio. In that city the names of all candidates are printed upon the ballot in alphabetical order, and the vote of no elector is counted for more than one person. In this way the seven members of the City Council are chosen by the seven largest groups of voters in the electorate. Nearly every voter is represented, and, with simple methods of nomination, each group will get its first choice.

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LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

Lonsdale, Rhode Island

The professor of Bethany College disclaims being hurt by President Wilson's reply to O'Leary:

Judging from your editorial, "From the Shoulder," in The Independent of October 9, more particularly from the last sentence, "We hope that it stung," you no doubt would like to hear how non-Anglo maniacs, whom President Wilson calls "disloyal Americans," are affected by the President's loss of his temper. No, it did not sting. We know too much of human nature not to know that President Wilson did what every one does when he knows he is wrong and can't meet opposing arguments, and nevertheless is too obstinate or unprincipled to change—he got abusive and degenerated into a common scold and lost his temper against those who dared to show him up publicly. No, such abuse does not sting. President Wilson, the most hyphenated American, the only President who ever sacrificed American interests to those of a foreign power, who alone tried to force a war upon us to help the land of his mother and grandparents, such a man is incapable of stinging any patriotic American who, not in words, but in deeds, puts America first. The whole incident simply shows to all those who know anything of human nature that the President knows he is wrong.

WALTER PETERSEN

Lindsborg, Kansas

In accordance with our custom to publish statements by all the presidential candidates we published in our issue of October 30 an article by Mr. Benson. From the letters we have received from Socialists we quote part of the best:

They come high, but a well regulated nation must have them, because they have them in Europe, and we are very extensively European in thought and action—as yet.

Parties Federal, Whig, Free-Soil, Know-Nothing, People's and others have strutted their little time on their several home-made platforms, and then passed into innocuous history. One has just died, succumbing to a four-year campaign at Armageddon; and we have the rare phenomena of incumbent legislators and executives, officially Progressive until certain dates next year, seeking election and reelection as the things they repudiated in 1912.

We have two large, if not great, historic parties; both representing the same general social idea; both repeatedly pronounced failures by the electorate, and both fully equipped with the nerve to again seek our suffrage and confidence, on the bases of old traditions and social outlook, and their mere historicity as political names and habits.

It has been repeatedly, academically and impressively, also prophetically, shown that the program and principles of the Socialist party "will not work." But it has proved in past and present experience that the program and theory of the old-line parties, here and elsewhere, have consistently and invariably failed to "work," if by that term we are to mean a business-like administration of industry, commerce, finance and social bookkeeping.

For, sad to relate but irrefutably true, they have ever represented the prehistoric idea of anarchistic social activities and relationships; while in mere police matters they are somewhat indifferently democratic or republican—a little of both.

The Socialist party, on the extreme other hand, is politically alone in its opposition to social anarchism; and, whatever conventional terminology it may use, more or less of necessity, it is found on careful analysis to be opposed to nothing else, es-

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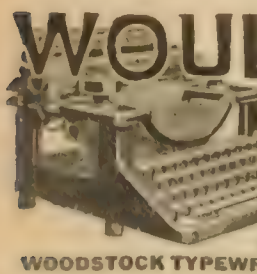
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entially. It is also alone in the advocacy and promotion of a democratic administration, necessary on republican lines, of the common industry and commerce of the nation.

For, if to destroy the domestic market by the automatic depression of the wage scale, and the deliberate suppression of its advancement, is good business for a nation, then Socialism is foolish.

And if the formal search for alien markets for our native toil and resources, without a thought of the inevitable stock-taking of the coming centuries, nor for balancing values in imported goods or foreign service, is a practical policy for a nation, then Socialism is silly.

And if it is national sagacity to ignore available labor at all times as potential social capital waiting to be utilized for the social profit; and to regard it only as persons to be kindly helped or "furnished employment," or otherwise handled as a social liability, then Socialism, in its demand for the conservation of all life, material, machinery and skill, for the profit of all the people participating in legitimate lines of activity, is stupid, chimerical, visionary, as charged in past indictments.

The plea here is for political frankness and honesty, and may the better philosophy win.

A. GEORGE

Berkeley, California

Why vote for Woodrow Wilson?

I. He has high ideals

(a) Of his own duty. He is a hard worker. His acts and speech are such as become a gentleman.

(b) Of his *country's duty*—to be fair to our ill-tempered and unfortunate neighbors on the other side of the ocean as well as on this side, by refusing to take advantage of their momentary heat or misfortune. He counsels with them by appealing to their reason and sense of justice.

(c) Of his *country's rights*. He has, notwithstanding his fairness, insisted on the maintenance of our rights.

(d) Of his *country's mission*. He is a sincere believer in democracy in finance and industry, as well as in political matters.

He believes in our mission as a peace maker and is an advocate of the federation of the world and of a world court, backed by an international navy and army.

II. He is the most practical and progressive President we have had in generations. His leadership of Congress, his unification of his party, his well executed program of constructive legislation carried thru by forceful appeals to the reason of the legislators and of the country at large—all attest to this.

III. His opponents are *not unified*, do not advocate any program of constructive statesmanship, vaguely hint at war with our neighbors, and show not so much desire to advance high ideals, as to obtain mere political ascendancy.

AMBROSE CORT

Principal, P. S. 73, Brooklyn

As if we did not have troubles enough on the European side a correspondent from China warns us of a new Asiatic peril:

In the drainage of capital from the United States and its application to the development industrially of countries affording cheap labor and raw material lies the greatest menace to future prosperity; the body politic, industrial and economic. Have we a statesman to vision and forefend?

GEORGE A. STEVENS

Tientsin, China

Wife—John, there's a burglar down stairs!

Political Candidate—Go down, and entertain him. Tomorrow's election!—Pack

It is very nice to think

That the our country's on the blink

There is no lack of noble men

Who yearn to set it right again

—R. W. H. L. in New York Tribune



## PEBBLES

Germany is said to have offered Russia a separate peace—a gift of Turkey for Thanksgiving.—*Toronto Globe*.

Kaiser (to Count Zeppelin)—Tell me, Count, why didn't you invent something useful, like the "Tanks"?—*Punch*.

If Constantine ever loses his job as king he ought to be able to make a good living as a cabinet maker.—*Boston Transcript*.

France reports fairly good crops, but the drawback is that so large a part of them is gathered by the Germans.—*Springfield Republican*.

If the woman's party really raises a campaign fund of \$1,000,000, it ought to prove to most politicians that women have a right to the franchise.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Eavesdropped: "What's all this talk about the fourth dimension?" "The fourth dimension? Oh, that's a term they apply to journalism."—F. P. A. in *New York Tribune*.

Major-General Turner, of the British Army, says Hindenburg has little brains. That's a good deal harder on Hindenburg's antagonists than on Hindenburg.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

"Have you been studying science of the efficiency?"

"Yes; had to quit reading about it. Got so interested that I found it was interfering with my regular work."—*Washington Star*.

"You have been accused of being a prevaricator."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "that sounds hopeful. The fact that they selected so delicate a word indicates that somebody is afraid of me."—*Washington Star*.

When I went in, with ghoulish glee,  
To cast my vote, they handed me  
A ballot at the door.

Alas for all my lofty aims:  
The ballot carried many names  
I'd never seen before!

—R. W. H. L. in *New York Tribune*.

It happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there, watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George!" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."—*Kansas City Journal*.

The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sightseers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river?" they said. "Why, it's a ditch in comparison with our Mississippi, or St. Lawrence, or Delaware."

"Aweel, mon," said a Scotch bystander. "You've got Providence to thank for your rivers, but we made this ourselves."—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

"But darling," said Bertie, "how on earth shall we live? You know, I've got absolutely nothing—nothing at all."

"Oh, that's all right!" murmured the beautiful baby doll. "I'll fix dad, and he'll see us thru."

Dad gave in, and the day was fixed. In church, on the happy morning, Bertie cried in a deep baritone:

"With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

Then a low chuckle came from the bride's father.

"My goodness!" he exclaimed, in tones audible throughout the church. "Hanged if he isn't throwing in his cigar case!"—*Answers*.



What lies back of the brilliance of a MAZDA lamp? All the facilities of the world's greatest lamp makers supporting the standards set by MAZDA Service. ::

# MAZDA

"Not the name of a thing,  
but the mark of a service"

### The Meaning of MAZDA

MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF  
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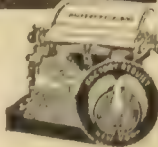
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### And Another Thing

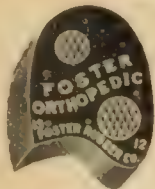
There are no holes in Cat's Paw Heels—  
To fill up with dirt and mud—  
To be tracked all over the house—  
So are you not taking a chance—  
When you neglect to say—  
Very determinedly to your dealer—  
"CAT'S PAWS for mine"—  
When you buy rubber heels.

**CAT'S PAW**  
CUSHION  
**RUBBER HEELS**

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Of going about—  
Your daily work—  
Jarring yourself—  
With each step—  
When with a grain—  
Of pity for yourself—  
You could be "Well Heeled."

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Have you weak arches? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel, which gives that extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, motormen, conductors, floor-walkers and all who are on their feet a great deal. 75 cents attached at your dealer's, or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50 cents and outline of your heel.

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105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.  
*Originator and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping*

## The Sage of Potato Hill

ED. HOWE'S THOUGHTS  
ON MEN, WOMEN  
AND THE WORLD

**R**EADING is like hunting: for hours you tramp the dull fields, when suddenly there is a flight, and an exciting moment. . . .

I was reading a book recently by Professor J. Arthur Thompson, and suddenly ran into this: "*The hazy medium of words wherein we all drown.*" . . . Fault has been found with the epigram: it is charged that the epigram is always an exaggeration; often a lie: that an epigram may be manufactured on either side of any question, but here is one that is clever, true, and worthy of thought. . . . When a man says, "I see in this an indefinable beauty; a truth that cannot be exprest," etc., he is indulging in the hazy medium of words wherein we all drown. Beyond what may be exprest and demonstrated, there is a great field wherein anything may happen, if proof is not insisted upon. It is the refuge of the sentimental, lazy dreamer. The unfair man flies to this refuge with his side of the story; a story he cannot demonstrate in presence of the opposition. In this hazy medium of words, adults make pretenses in the serious affairs of life as boldly as children play the game called "Pretend." If an adult says an angel conversed with him, and you reply: "I am glad you know such a thing is possible, for I had exactly such an experience," he cannot deny your statement, nor can you deny his: between you, a cult may be founded.

A gentleman in Oregon writes me concerning a modest writer of the present day: "He has a quaint, honest, simple style that differs from the style of any writer I know. It swings the reader to him; especially the old boys like ourselves, who know the world pretty well." . . . As a rule, no one is able to fully understand what he reads until he has passed, say, forty; I am just beginning to understand certain of the masters of literature, and I have passed sixty. It is not so much a matter of intelligence as it is experience; and the results of experience do not begin to ripen until the body has completed its growth: somewhere around forty. . . . It is said John Ruskin began disputing with his elders at ten or twelve. He was a very impudent lad: what he knew was out of the books, and he did not properly understand it. . . . The great question is, "How old is he?" . . . A young man

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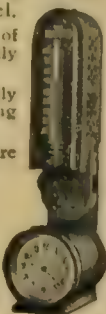
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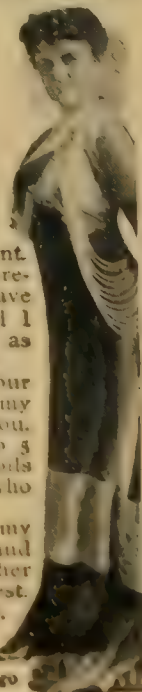
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Write me about yourself. Your letter will be personal to me and my reply will be just as sincere to you. I am at my desk from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. Fully one-third of my pupils are directed to me by those who have been benefited.

With my letter I will send you my booklet showing you how to stand and walk correctly and giving other health information of vital interest. Don't wait, you may forget it.

**SUSANNA COCROFT**

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*Miss Cocroft has well been called the "Health Engineer" for women.*



is better than I am; but there will never come a time, as there has never been a time, when old age does not know more of the serious lessons of life than the young. . . . Heaven knows I intend this statement modestly. I mean no more than this: If I have traveled a road many times, I know it better than my son, to whom the road is new.

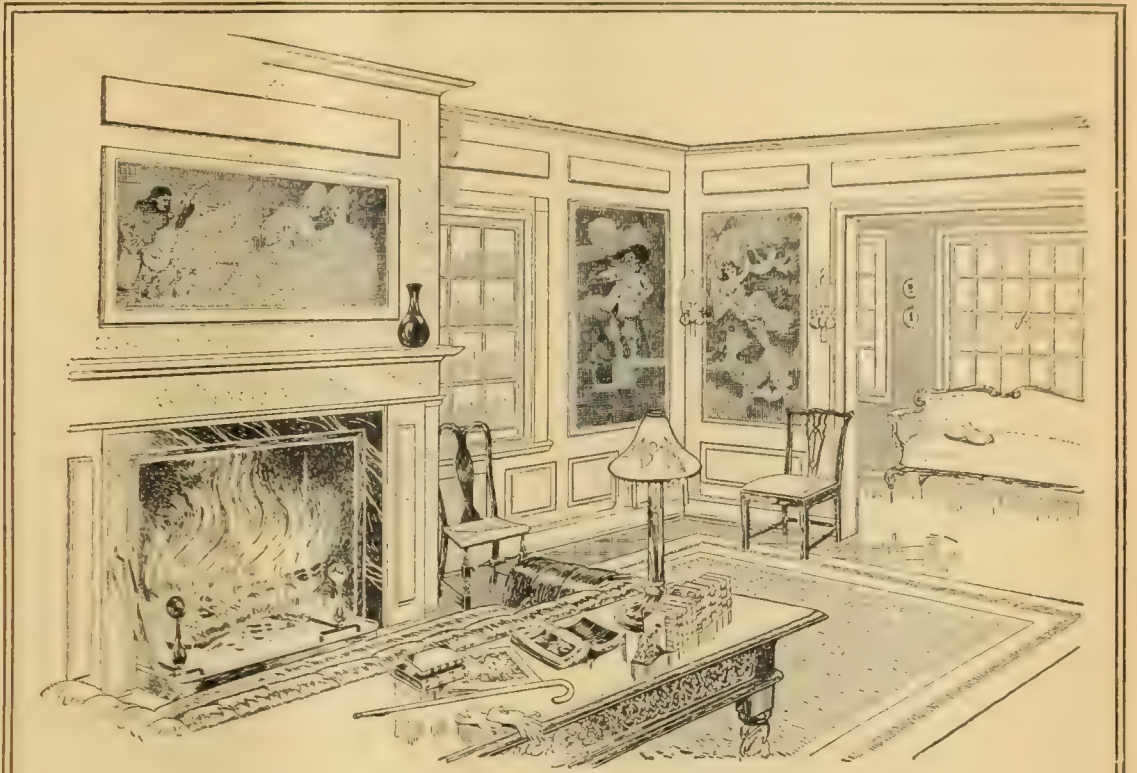
In a field of eighteen acres, a farmer in the State of Washington raised an average of one hundred and seventeen bushels of wheat per acre. The average over the United States is seventeen bushels. If that farmer has a right to raise more wheat than the average, then any other man has a right to prosper more than the average.

Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of a medical publication, says: "Magazine writing is essentially dishonest writing. To be a success as a popular magazine writer, you must first of all paint in lurid colors, you must disregard or minimize facts which are contrary to your thesis, and you must speak with the aplomb and finality of judgment which admit of no discussion, as if your statements were accepted universally by the scientists of the whole world. Such articles appeal to the public, and are therefore sought by the editors. But write a moderate article, without epigrams and exaggerations, honestly presenting the present status of the subject, explaining that certain points are still in doubt, that authorities of equal competence entertain opposite views about it, and the chances are ten to one that your article will be rejected." Successful magazine writers cannot be intellectually honest. We do not know a governor of a state, the president of a college, or the occupant of any other big position, who is. Every man in business finds it necessary to be an intellectual coward and suppress his honest opinions; Every man has private opinions, the result of his honest thinking, he dare not assert. The pretenders map out foolish programs, and the people, who are also pretenders, accept them.

How many of the population are mere drags on the community? Probably no one knows, altho the number must be very large. But of all the useless men, seven-tenths are found in the towns, since farmers are usually able to make at least a living by natural means.

Education is only a part of ability; sometimes it has almost nothing to do with it. Henry Ford is a very able man, in his chosen field; and he has almost no education.

It is often said there are only a dozen jokes, and that all merriment is founded on them. This is true, also, of philosophy, art, history, religion, music, politics, love; there are a dozen principles in each on which all the rest is founded. A man might write his Bible



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in a dozen paragraphs and have a perfect rule of conduct.

Whatever you intend giving the poor, give in cash: they have enough good advice.

There will be a good deal of talk this winter about Henry Martin, of Potato Hill. He has separated from his wife, and gives no other excuse for it than that her dry goods bills annoy him. "She buys extravagantly," he says; "and I don't like her clothes, but can do nothing with her. I do not propose to be annoyed all my life by this foolish thing, so we have separated, and I have given her half our possessions. It may be that a woman requires these things: that my opinions are only male unfairness, but anyway I'll never again be connected in any way with a dry goods bill."

Every one abuses the practical man: we all love to say he overrides ideals, and all good feeling; that in grubbing for edible roots, he sees no flowers upon the earth, no stars overhead. Practical men are actually responsible for the great advancement in floriculture; they have not only seen the stars, but told us all we know about them. Practical men, the money makers, are the greatest patrons of the arts and sciences: most colleges and art galleries exist because of endowments from men who understand the ugly as well as the beautiful things. The men of great learning did not build the universities in which they teach; but nearly all of them unjustly criticize the men who did.

There is a class of books never seen at the book stores; books privately printed and written by authors who do not meet the requirements of publishers. I find these books interesting. They are natural, if lacking in the literary polish of professional authors, and many of them are well written. I can at once detect the weakness of such a book: the author has some intense notion that other people do not entertain. That which he believes to be the greatest thing in the world, is of no real importance; but his writing about it interests me. It reveals the character of the author, at least, and character is the most interesting study.

Potato Hill women are telling of a town woman who paid \$18 for a new fall hat, without a murmur, and made a great protest because her washerwoman wanted an advance of twenty-five cents a week.

All of us are apt to say, "This is a wonderful world; and I am a wonderful man." . . . I have had no part in the wonderful things we all point to with pride; a good many others have not.

In nothing have you a right to say that what pleases you must also please me.

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# MOTOR PROGRESS

By  
John Chapman Hilder

**M**ANY requests have come to me for information regarding motor trucks. The majority of these requests, however, have given me no data on which to base my replies. There are so many different kinds of trucks, fitted for such a wide diversity of uses, that in order to obtain intelligent advice, inquirers must tell me certain facts concerning their businesses. Choosing a motor truck, or a fleet of motor trucks, should not be rushed into pell mell.

In a paper recently read before the Mid-West section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Mr. Henry Farrington, a member of the society, took up the matter of choosing a motor truck and said so many things of interest that it seems to me I can do no better than to quote some of them:

"Some people buy motor trucks because they are necessary to open up new territory to trade, or to keep in touch with old customers who are moving away from trade centers in rapidly growing cities and towns. Others buy because they have to meet the superior transportation competition of their trade rivals who have already adopted machine delivery. Still others use trucks for their advertising value, mainly as an outward and visible sign of commercial worth and prosperity."

*"The really good business man, who is not sold on promises and does not buy on price, will make a very careful analysis of his transportation needs before investing in motor trucks."* The italics are mine.

"In the final analysis the purchase of a motor truck by men of this class reverts to the purchase of transportation at so much a ton or a mile, and the ability of the machine to do economically and profitably the work in question. Before a business man buys a motor truck he should convince himself that he is not merely buying a machine. He is buying transportation for the period represented by the useful life of the machine, and when he pays over the money to the salesman or dealer, he is merely paying the first instalment on a big transportation investment. The rest of the investment is paid every day in operating costs during the total useful life of the truck.

"Take, for example, the service value of two trucks, both of two tons' load-carrying capacity, but one costing approximately twice as much as the other. Assuming that in a motor truck, as in most other classes of merchandise, the buyer gets what he pays for, it is fair to make the statement that the mate-



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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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rials and workmanship entering into the construction of the higher-priced truck will be better than in the other. In this case the effect would be shown in the running costs and useful mileage life of the trucks.

"If the higher-priced truck averaged 60 miles a day for a total useful life of 2000 working days, and cost \$12.50 a day to operate (including overhead, wages, running expenses and depreciation), the total transportation investment would be \$25,000. Based on the writer's experience in a fairly typical case involving the use of a large number of trucks, the cheaper machine might cost \$29,480 during the same period, or at the rate of \$672 a year more than the other, averaged over the total life of the truck, and this does not take into account the annoyance and expense of the delays due to the greater repair and maintenance problems of the cheaper machine.

"It must not be assumed from this that the cheaper truck will be a losing investment. On the contrary, in most cases it will prove to be a very profitable investment as compared with animal transportation. At the present stage of motor truck development there will undoubtedly be sold more trucks of the \$1500 class than of the more expensive types.

THE business man who has made up his mind to adopt commercial motor vehicles for the first time, is confronted with a maze of conflicting practice in engineering, body design, load-carrying capacities and prices, as well as of the more or less successful and seemingly contradictory experiences of business men in general and of those in his own line in particular. He is certain to meet a lot of motor truck salesmen whose reasoning and arguments agree only on the advisability of using motor trucks, and differ largely on the other essentials. He will meet salesmen who will tell him the worm drive is the only thing. Others will insist that the double-side-chain drive has never been improved upon. The internal-gear drive and the double-reduction axle also have their champions. The men who are selling motor trucks with power applied to all four wheels will claim that the rear-drive truck is doomed and is already obsolescent. And here and there will pop up another type of final drive differing from any of the others and claimed in all apparent sincerity to be the last word in motor truck design.

"The merits and demerits of two-four-, and six-cylinder engines will receive their fair share of attention. Clutches, transmissions, differentials, brakes, wheels, tires, governors, radiators and numerous other details of design will be freely discussed, and the various designs will be praised or condemned, according to the beliefs of the contending salesmen, or their anxiety to make a sale.

"The truth of the matter is that these things are absolutely unessential except in so far as they may affect the applicability of the truck to the job in question, and the profit the machine can make in



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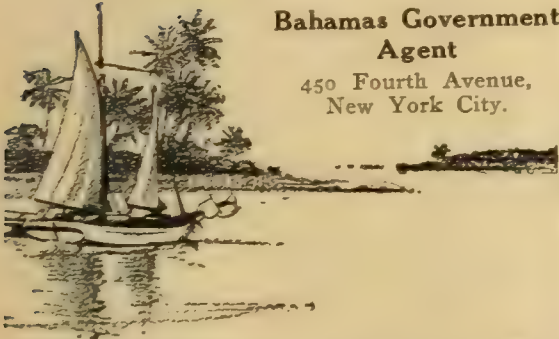
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comparison with other modes of transportation it is intended to displace." Once more, the italics are mine.

"The engineering features and design do not make a great deal of difference so long as the truck will do the work in hand profitably and uninterruptedly. If a business man is hauling goods in a territory where all the roads are good all the year round, he has an unrestrained choice of almost all the trucks that may be offered to him.

THE types of engine, final drive and other details are not particularly essential, except as they influence the price, the profit or the perpetuation of investment. The purchaser will be wise to check up one truck against another on each of the following points:

1. Actual developed horsepower per pound of total weight carried and given maximum speed.
2. Total weight carried per inch of tire width.
3. Proved gasoline, tire, repair and maintenance costs per mile under given conditions.
4. Accessibility of the various parts of the truck for inspection and repair.
5. The cost of repair parts.
6. The capacity of the dealer or manufacturer for supplying repair parts indefinitely and without loss of time during the probable life of the truck.
7. Workmanship and quality of materials in the units of the truck, considered in regard to the work they have to do.
8. The total weight of the truck chassis to carry a given load, including the body weight allowance.
9. The type, design and quality of the body to carry the goods in question, including the effect these have on the safe carriage of the goods and the ease and quickness of loading and unloading.
10. The commercial worth and reputation of the truck manufacturer.
11. The price of the truck.

"The above given items are not necessarily arranged in order of importance, except the last. Unless the amount of money available for the purchase of equipment is limited by financial considerations, the price of the truck should be the last thing to be taken into account. All the other items undoubtedly come before it."

The truck should be chosen to fit the work. With this point in mind, won't you please tell me all about the work to be done, when you write me for advice as to choosing a truck? You will help me help you by stating your problem in the fullest possible detail.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

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## MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

### PREFERRED STOCKS AS DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS

THESE are two extremes in the realm of investment; one is the very high grade bond yielding 4 per cent, while the other is the highly speculative common stock yielding 8 per cent and more. A sort of compromise exists between the two, combining some of the safety accorded to bonds and the speculative element possessed by common stocks, yet enjoying withal a ready market and attractive yield. We are dealing with preferred stocks of railroad and industrial corporations having a successful history.

Preferred stocks have a claim on the earnings, and in many cases, on the assets, of a corporation junior to that of bonds, notes or other obligations, but senior to the claims of common stockholders. Good preferred stocks usually represent real assets and not mere "good will" or prospective earnings, as in the case of many common stocks. The provisions governing their issuance vary considerably; as a rule, holders of preferred stocks are entitled to receive payment at par, or at a fixed figure above par, in the event of liquidation, and the balance is distributed pro rata to holders of common.

Dividends on preferred stocks may be cumulative or non-cumulative, and preferred stockholders may participate in surplus earnings after common stockholders have received a fixed rate. The preferred stock of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company is entitled to 7 per cent, after which the common gets 7 per cent, then the preferred receives 3 per cent more, the

common 3 per cent more; finally both issues share equally in future disbursements. This company is paying at the rate of 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common.

The cumulative feature possessed by a preferred stock assures the payment of accrued dividends on that stock before any disbursement can be made on the common. However, there are a number of industrial concerns which are now being re-financed, which have large amounts in back dividends on their preferred stocks that will probably never be paid in cash because of those companies' relatively poor financial condition. With weak concerns, the cumulative feature often proves to be a distinct disadvantage.

Preferred stocks sell on a higher plane than common stocks, because of their wider margin of safety, excepting in cases where earnings are so large that the higher rate of dividend paid on the common raises it to a price level far above that of the preferred. However, large earnings may be, or may not be, abnormal, and it is on the fact that dividends must first be paid on preferred stocks that the desirability of these stocks depends.

In late years the safety of preferred stocks has been safeguarded by various provisions tending to restrict the issuance of additional stock or the creation of obligations prior to such stock—as bonds, debentures or notes. Some of the safeguards adopted are given herewith:

1. Unissued preferred is to be sold for cash at not less than par and only

#### PREFERRED STOCKS

	Dividend		Price Range		Approx. Price	Yield Per Cent
	Divi- dend Rate	Record in Years	1916	1915		
<i>Railroads—</i>						
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe...	5	17	102 - 98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 96	100 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio .....	4	17	80 - 72 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	79 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> - 67	75 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5.30
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.....	7	50	136 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 124 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	135 - 120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.50
Chic. & North Western.....	8	50	175 - 165	180 - 163	175	4.60
Kansas City Southern .....	4	10	64 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 58	65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60	6.70
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	7	14	137 - 128 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	136 - 123	136	5.20
Norfolk & Western .....	4	18	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	90 - 80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	87	4.60
Union Pacific .....	4	18	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 80	84 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 79	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4.80
<i>Industrials—</i>						
Amer. Agricul. Chem. ....	6	17	102 - 96	101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 90	101	5.90
Amer. Can .....	7	10	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 91 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6.20
Amer. Car & Foundry.....	7	17	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118 - 111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118	5.90
Amer. Cotton Oil .....	6	24	102 - 98	102 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 91	101 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5.90
Amer. Locomotive .....	7	15	107 - 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	105 - 75	106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6.60
Amer. Sugar .....	7	27	121 - 115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	119 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 109	120 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.80
Central Leather .....	7	11	115 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115	6.10
General Chemical .....	6	16	116 - 113	116 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 106	116	5.20
National Biscuit .....	7	18	129 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 124	127 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 119	130	5.40
National Lead .....	7	23	117 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 112	115 - 104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115	6.10
Pressed Steel Car .....	7	17	105 - 97	106 - 86	104 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6.70
U. S. Rubber First .....	8	10	115 - 106 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	110 - 101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7.20
U. S. Steel .....	7	15	122 - 115	117 - 102	122	5.70
Virginia-Carolina Chem. ....	8	20	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 108	113 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> - 80	111 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7.10



when net earnings, after depreciation and reserves, are at least twice the amount of dividends on all preferred stock, including that to be issued.

2. The amount of preferred cannot be increased, nor shall any stock having preference thereto be issued unless with the consent of holders of 75 per cent of the outstanding preferred.

3. Preferred stock is entitled to full par value and accrued dividends in the event of dissolution or liquidation before any disbursement shall be made to common stockholders.

4. If dividends shall be in default for over one year, holders of preferred stock shall be given power to vote at the next meeting of stockholders. In many cases holders of preferred stocks have equal voting power with common stockholders.

5. A sum equal to 1 per cent of the preferred stock outstanding shall be set aside on each January 1st and July 1st for the purpose of purchasing such preferred stock at not exceeding 110, which stock shall be cancelled. This retirement fund is to be set aside in each year before any dividends may be paid on the common stock.

6. The full-paid common stock must always be twice the amount of preferred stock outstanding. No dividend can be paid on the common until two years' dividends on the preferred stock have been set aside from earnings.

In some cases preferred stocks have been made particularly attractive by providing a feature by which they could be converted into common stock at par or thereabouts during a specified period. The value of such a feature is proven at a time when abnormal earnings result in large dividends on the common stock; the preferred dividend is fixed, but the preferred can be converted into common, which can be sold at a price materially higher than the original cost of the preferred. The profit is obvious.

Preferred stocks of seasoned corporations are in a particularly desirable position in periods when earnings are abnormally large, as at present, and corporations are spending considerable amounts for improvements and replacements, as well as for dividends on common stocks. There has been a tendency of late years to set aside large sums for depreciation or improvements, which creates a substantial equity behind preferred stocks that makes them all the more desirable.

In the event of a business depression, preferred stocks will be affected, as they have been in the past, but concerns that have paid dividends without interruption for several decades, through panics and depressions, are quite likely to maintain their record for many years hence. Corporations that have benefited by the prosperity now current are strengthening their financial condition, paying off floating debt and retiring issues of bonds, all of which places their preferred stocks in a stronger position.

It must be borne in mind that in

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Keeper—Begorra, O'd lose me job!—Puck.

If the price of steak keeps on climbing skyward we shall have to get along with fewer yachts and autos.—*Philadelphia Record*.

A New Hampshire person says that Theodore Roosevelt is a "survival of a pre-Neocene era of human thought." It sounds awful, but T. R. survived it and the rest of 'em didn't.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Officer—And what are you going to do when you get there?

Emigrant—Take up land.

Officer—Much?

Emigrant—A shovelful at a time.—*Tid Bits*.





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## Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

### THE VALUED POLICY

A correspondent has asked me for a brief explanation of the "valued policy" in fire insurance. To begin with, there is no such policy. All fire insurance policies today are "standard"; that is, prescribed by statute. But I know the point on which he is seeking light. In about one-half the states—all but one of them, New Hampshire, in the West and South—there are in existence what are called "valued policy" laws. Tho they differ in phraseology, all of them aim at the same result. Except in one or two states these laws apply exclusively to insurance on buildings, or as some of the texts read, "immovable property." They provide that in the event of fire destroying the insured building, the insurer immediately becomes liable for the full amount written in the policy. Now that provision is a violation of the standard form of policy, in which the sum insured appears only as the outside figure of the insurer's liability, the actual amount of loss to be ascertained by investigation after the fire. Of course, if the investigation shows that the damage equals or exceeds the amount stated in the policy, the company pays a total loss. If the values destroyed aggregate less than the face of the policy, only that amount is paid.

### COÖPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

There are a number of coöperative associations in this country furnishing personal accident and health insurance. They are generally organized in the interests of particular classes. The administration expense is small; there are no agents, such new business as they write being introduced by the existing membership. The premiums are in the form of monthly or quarterly assessments. Compared with the policies issued by the stock companies, the "coverage" provided by the certificates of these associations may be described as restricted. The benefits under them are neither as numerous nor as broad. This is not saying they are not worth the premium paid for them. They are full value for the benefits granted, always provided the association is in sound financial condition and carefully managed. But the point aimed at here is that insureds must not expect for \$9 or \$12 a year from any set of insurers the same benefits which cost \$20 to \$60. In insurance, as in other lines of business properly organized and capably managed, one generally gets what one pays for.

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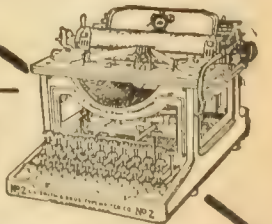
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# BOTH SIDES

# A DEBATE

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION



*RESOLVED, That a compulsory arbitration law should be enacted to settle all labor disputes on railroads and other common carriers.*

**T**HE threatened railroad strike this summer, the hasty passing of the Adamson bill and the recent street railway strikes in New York City have aroused much discussion of the means of settling labor disputes on common carriers to avoid interference with the rights of the public. The "Van Hise" board, a voluntary arbitration board appointed in 1912 to settle the threatened engineers' strike of that year, went on record in favor of a compulsory arbitration law, similar to those of Canada, Australia and elsewhere. This brief was prepared by Edith M. Phelps.

### AFFIRMATIVE

I. Compulsory arbitration in railroad disputes is logical and right in principle.

A. The rights of the public must be considered. 1. The public bears the costs of the strike and of increased wages, either in higher rates or in poorer service.

B. The railroads and their employees should be regulated as servants of the public.

C. Some form of peaceful settlement must always follow a strike—why not precede and avert it?

D. Compulsory arbitration is a civilized method as opposed to force which impoverishes labor and imperils the social order.

II. Mediation or voluntary arbitration is unsatisfactory.

A. It always results in a compromise.

B. Awards are not based on justice but on what must be granted to prevent the strike.

C. Temporary boards cannot gain a sufficient knowledge of the facts to decide intelligently.

D. The demands of the workers increase continually.

III. Compulsory arbitration is practicable.

A. It could be enforced. 1. It would be constitutional. 2. Strikes would be made illegal. a. In case of a strike the funds of the union could be attached. b. Legal penalties such as fines and imprisonment could be inflicted if the injunction against a strike were disregarded.

B. Awards of a permanent board would be final.

C. Time and labor spent in an effort to bring both sides to an agreement could be minimized.

D. Appointments to such a board could be made free from political interference.

IV. Compulsory arbitration a great social and economic gain.

A. Coöperation and amicability would supplant strike enmity.

B. Suffering, inconvenience and waste avoided. 1. Work and wages would continue. 2. Profits would not be cut. 3. Service would not be interrupted nor would the public security be threatened by strikes.

V. Plenty of precedent for a compulsory arbitration law.

A. In the United States. 1. Agitation by the workers for mediation and arbitration as substitutes for strikes has continued since 1858. 2. A number of national unions require effort to arbitrate

before strike is called. 3. Railroad managers generally in favor of it. a. The managers were willing to arbitrate the railway dispute of this summer. 4. A compulsory arbitration law in Colorado has been successful.

B. In other countries. 1. Compulsory arbitration laws successful in Canada and Denmark. 2. A similar law has worked well in Australia. 3. The New Zealand law, tho in some respects unsatisfactory, has never been repealed. 4. A law for compulsory investigation and award, the force of which shall be binding, has recently been enacted in Norway.

VI. The fact that an award may not always be just is no argument against compulsory arbitration.

A. The aim should be to adopt and improve, as far as possible, methods that seem reasonable.

VII. A compulsory arbitration law would have prevented the Adamson bill from becoming a law.

VIII. A compulsory arbitration law would have prevented the street railway strike of New York City.

A. The managers could have been compelled to arbitrate.

### NEGATIVE

I. Compulsory arbitration is wrong in principle.

A. It depends upon the compulsory enforcement of the award, which does away with the right of the workingmen to strike.

B. This right should not be abrogated as long as the worker is not economically free. 1. The pressure of the laborers must be steady against the employers until reasonable standards of living wages, living conditions, etc., have been secured for them.

C. The public has no right to interfere in private business.

II. Compulsory arbitration is not needed to prevent strikes.

A. Every railway labor dispute that has threatened the interests of the public seriously has been settled either by conciliation or by voluntary arbitration. 1. Legislation already exists providing for the voluntary settlement of labor disputes.

B. Both the railroad employers and the employees are anxious to avoid strikes.

C. What is needed now is that both sides take time for the dispute to be thoroly investigated and for the public to make up its mind.

D. If living and working conditions were made right for the laborers there would be no desire to strike.

III. Many of the subjects of dispute are matters of principle.

A. A principle cannot be arbitrated.

IV. Compulsory arbitration is not practicable.

A. It has not been successful where it has been tried. 1. Strikes have occurred both in Australia and New Zealand since the compulsory arbitration law has been in effect. 2. These countries present conditions especially favorable to the working out of such a law. 3. The Canadian plan fails to provide sufficiently expert service for judging the cases which come up.

B. Compulsory arbitration could not be enforced. 1. It would be impossible to

imprison or to collect fines from large numbers of workers. 2. Substitute labor could not be had. The work requires experience.

C. It would result in inefficiency. 1. Involuntary labor is always inefficient.

D. The awards of a compulsory arbitration board could not always be based upon absolute justice.

V. Little sentiment exists in favor of compulsory arbitration.

A. Organized labor is opposed to it. 1. Distrust always prevails as to the fairness of the award. 2. The Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists oppose it in principle.

B. The employers are not generally in favor of it. 1. Many of them feel that the causes for dispute are not matters for arbitration by a third party. They feel that they have a right to deal with their own workers as they see fit. 2. In the street railway strike in New York City it was the managers who refused to arbitrate.

C. Both sides hesitate to give power to those who they feel do not understand the conditions.

VI. A compulsory arbitration law would result in dissatisfaction.

A. The awards would be too much like the decisions of a court. 1. Each side would feel the pride of winning or the sting of defeat too keenly.

B. The ill feeling between capital and labor would be increased. 1. The experiences of Australia and New Zealand show this result.

VII. It would tend to increase the number of disputes.

VIII. If the right to strike were removed the workers would be forced into politics to protect their interests.

A. Without the power to strike quickly they would be intimidated and the advantages of union nullified.

IX. The passage of the Adamson law is proof that a compulsory arbitration law is unnecessary.

A. The passage of this law was really an abandonment of the principle of arbitration.

B. A law passed by Congress has the binding force of the award of a compulsory arbitration board.

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By Edwin E. Slosson

### J U S T A W O R D

Another of Edward Earle Purinton's Efficiency articles "to help you help yourself" will be published in The Independent for November 20. "Everyman's Office" is the subject and Mr. Purinton explains how it can be made "the ante-room to professional or industrial success."

Few of the Germans who would prove the Fatherland the greatest benefactor among nations have gone so far as to laud what Germany has done for England. But an Englishman—P. A. Vaile, author of "Wake Up, England!"—makes the assertion in an article soon to be published in The Independent that "England's best friends are the Germans," and he backs it with interesting facts and convincing arguments.

Who's Who calls him an artist, but Everett Shinn makes steam engines, melodramas, furniture and gowns, as well as painting scenery and pictures. "Versatilist" is the title Donald Wilhelm gives him in his entertaining description of the man who believes that "There's nothing left out of any of us. We can all do anything, in our measure." Mr. Shinn has drawn a picture of himself to illustrate the story of his work, to be published in The Independent shortly.

The Independent has always been proud of its verse, both in quality and quantity decidedly above the average of a weekly magazine devoted primarily to current events. And just at present that pride has particularly justification in half-a-dozen poems, all scheduled for early publication. The authors' names speak for themselves. Helen Parry Eden, contributor to London *Punch* and author of "Bread and Circuses," has written for The Independent a poem of what the war means to "A Mother in England." "The Seeker After God" is a sonnet by Harry Kemp, William Rose Benét, author of "Merchants from Cathay" and "The Falconer of God," wrote "Summer Night from an 'L' Platform" for The Independent of July 24, 1916. "Sophistication" is the title of his new poem. "The Wife," by Marguerite Wilkinson, and "Meadow-Balm," by Winifred Welles, are two more of the poems which we are glad to publish by former contributors to The Independent. But perhaps the most notable of the list is "The Shaft," by Wilfrid Wilson

Gibson, a young English poet of distinction. Much of his verse, now published in his book "Battle and Other Poems" originally appeared in The Independent.

### REMARKABLE REMARKS

JOHN REDMOND—Ireland is suffering from a brain storm.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Hold out. The Lord will give his blessing to the end.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES—Every child has a right to enjoy its childhood.

KING CONSTANTINE—There is a desire to sow discord in the royal family.

KING WILLIAM OF BATTENBERG—May God give a speedy and honorable peace.

CORRA HARRIS—Being a man at all is in itself a very suspicious circumstance.

PROF. M. V. O'SHEA—Many an adult is ill at ease in a group of young people now.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—Great strategists are lacking among the British.

RUDYARD KIPLING—What mystery is there like the mystery of the other man's job.

SECRETARY MCADOO—We can't shoot our way into the good will of the Mexican people.

LORD ROSEBERRY—In some irresponsible quarters I hear some babble of immediate peace.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS—It is not true that President Wilson has kept us out of war.

ED. HOWE—Charley Chaplin has been a hero several years and it is time for a change.

E. H. SOTHERN—What tight rope artist would be content with only a balance at the bank.

REV. DR. WILLIAM MANNING—Our Lord Jesus Christ does not stand for peace at any price.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF—Artillery plays in modern war a role not only enormous but preponderating.

MRS. JULIAN HEATH—It is a fearful moment for many a young mother when the nurse leaves.

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE—The vers libre movement has become necessary in the present age.

GRANTLAND RICE—What has become of the old-fashioned football player who used to wear long hair.

BISHOP E. S. LINES—It is a great mistake to bind the fortunes of the church with the privileged classes.

WOODROW WILSON—I don't know that any one expounds the theory of popular government better than Tennyson.

ROBERT HERRICK—The old spread-eagleism seems to have blossomed into the windy self-gratulation of quack philosophy.

DR. F. ROBBEAS—The public roller towel of the past was innocuous as compared with the family pocket handkerchief.

EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS—If there is no awakening of the Hellenic conscience I shall leave Europe and go to live in America.

PETER NEWELL—An artist who is to make a success of illustrating must possess the qualities necessary for success on the stage.

MARGARET HINCKLEY, Labor Leader—If a milkman comes to your home without a union button fling him downstairs on his head.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—If I had been in the Garden of Eden I would not have eaten the apple. But I don't know—I never met that charming soubrette, Eve.

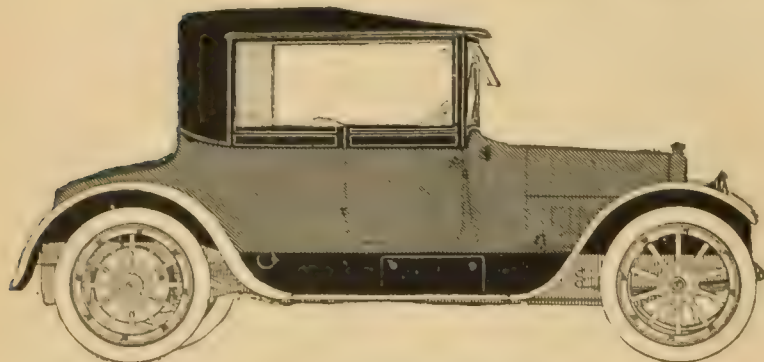
GERTRUDE ATHERTON—After the war there will be at best something like a proportion of one whole man to ten women, and all sorts of expedients are being suggested from polygamy to artificial fertilization.



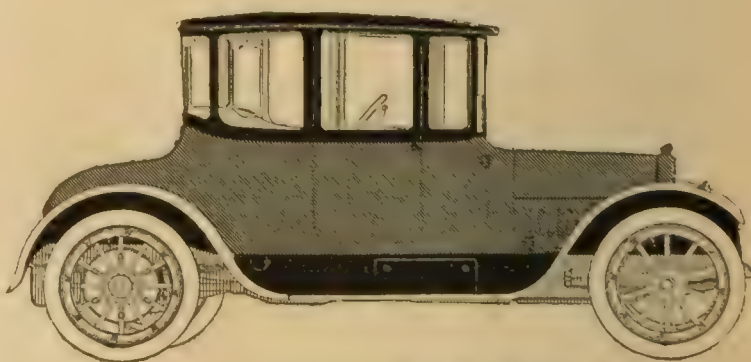
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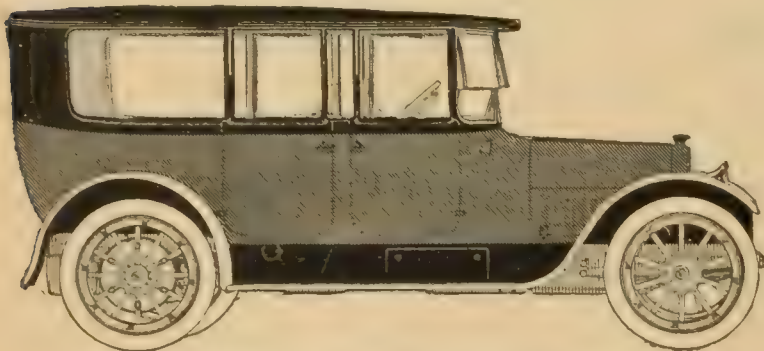
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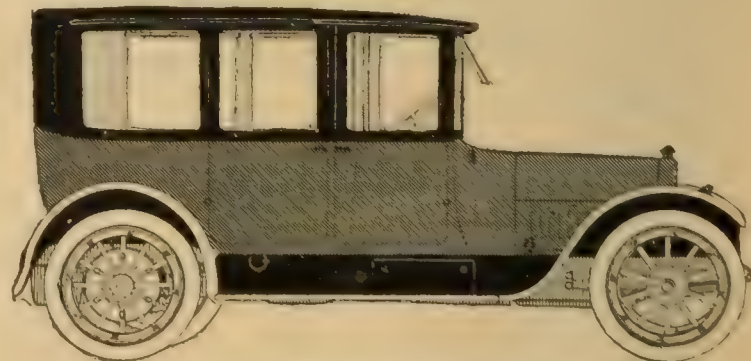
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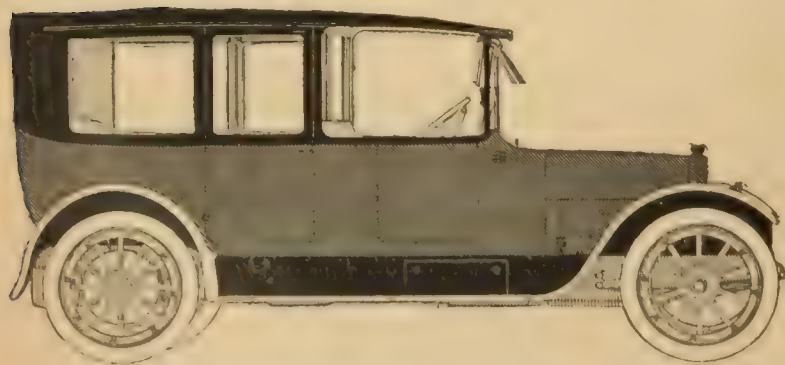
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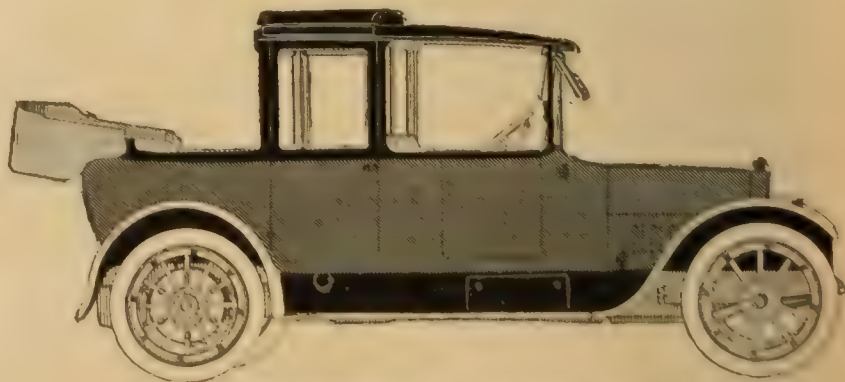
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Path Photo News

## THE DESTRUCTION OF A ZEPPELIN

A SPECTACULAR BATTLE OVER SO MAN'S LAND. THE ZEPPELIN HAS BEEN STRUCK BY A SHELL FROM THE ALLIED  
AEROPLANE, WHICH IS MAKING ITS SAFE ESCAPE. TWO GERMAN OFFICERS WATCH  
THE FIGHT FROM A CAVE BEHIND THEIR LINE



## KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

**I**N the case of the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies there is fortunately no such doubt as has caused us perplexity in regard to our duty toward the Philippines, that is, the question of whether the inhabitants wished to come under the American flag. As soon as it was learned that the question was up before the Danish Rigsdag automobiles were sent scurrying around St. Croix and that evening a third of the population of the island met in mass meetings and voted 5727 to 7 in favor of annexation by the United States. Women, of course, voted as well as men, for Denmark is an equal suffrage country now.

The Colonial Council of St. Thomas and St. Jan passed unanimously the following resolution, which was cabled to Copenhagen:

As the constantly recurring sale negotiations paralyze all enterprise in St. Thomas and St. Jan, and as great depression, with public deficit and private misery, has already been caused by the war and the disappointment from the Panama Canal, the Mother Country is earnestly requested to hasten the present negotiations and implored not to reject the sale unless the nation demand it and be willing to take the consequences afterwards.

Formerly the Danes on the islands, a very small minority mostly composed of officials, opposed the sale but now they are convinced of its necessity and indignant at Denmark for its neglect of its West Indian possessions. For instance, Mr. Knut-Hansen, an appointee of the Crown, in speaking in favor of the above resolution before the Colonial Council, said:

I am an anti-sale man; that is, I strongly object that Denmark one time after the other takes out from forgotten obscurity certain small, dusty islands, offers them for sale, and then shoves them back into obscurity. This is ruinous and intolerable, for during these sale-periods we are like rooted-up and the shock from the uprooting hardly gets time to wear off before the next sale-period comes round. We have stood years of misery tied in the sun without food and water asking for help, hoping for help, nay, some of us even trusting that help would come.

Mr. Knut-Hansen's metaphors are mixt, but his meaning is plain. Councilor Christensen is equally forcible and picturesque in the expression of his feelings:

While money flows in Denmark in golden streams, while they are quarreling and bargaining inside, we, the objects, are standing like the donkey in the snow outside the tavern, starving, forgotten. They have not even had the decency personally to inform us of their intentions and have suffered the first intimation to be thrown to us by a foreign news bureau thru its private correspondent.

The secrecy maintained by the Danish Government in regard to the negotiations is also condemned in the Mother Country. Even after the sale had been virtually arranged Minister of Finance Brandes and Minister of Foreign Affairs Scavenius denied that anything of the kind was contemplated. This denial has called down upon the ministers the reproof of Bishop Ostfeldt, who demands their dismissal for failing to maintain the ancient reputation of the Danes for truthfulness.

Minister Brandes—who by the way is a brother of the famous critic, Georg Brandes—gave to the Rigsdag a curious explanation of the reasons why he had negotiated the sale to the United States. It was not, he said, because the islands were not prospering nor because of the money offered, but "international considerations alone" were the cause of the sale. And he asks, "What should we do, for instance, if the United States occupied the islands? Should we declare war or appeal to

Europe?" Minister Scavenius also hinted at foreign pressure as necessitating the sale.

It would be absurd to interpret these obscure allusions as implying that the American Government had any intention of seizing the islands so long as they remain in Danish possession. The United States has intimated a willingness to buy them in 1867, 1902, 1910 and 1916 and perhaps at other times, but it has never had so strong a desire for them as to be tempted to dispossess Denmark by force. It is only in case of an impending transfer of the islands to some other European power that the Monroe Doctrine would become applicable and the United States would feel obliged to intervene. If Denmark should become involved in the war such a transfer would be very likely. We have previously alluded to the rumor, current in the Caribbean, that the Danish Islands were to be ceded to England or France in exchange for Schleswig in case the Allies are victorious. On the other hand there is the possibility that Germany may thru desperation or ambition invade and annex Denmark. In any case it would be a wise precaution to have the islands safely in our possession before such a question comes up and this is sufficient to account for the evident desire of the Danish and the American Governments to have the question settled as soon as possible. And the islanders are equally eager for its settlement.

By a strange and sad coincidence the Islands have been visited by a hurricane almost as severe as that which devastated them when first their sale was pending fifty years ago. It was then used as an argument against annexation and Secretary Seward, who was trying to put thru the bills for the purchase of Alaska and the Danish West Indies, was ridiculed for wasting good American dollars on "icebergs, earthquakes and tornadoes."

But now it should have the opposite effect and hasten the purchase in order that the present ruinous state of uncertainty may be ended. Indeed we ought not to wait upon the dilatory Rigsdag to consummate the purchase but give such unofficial aid as we can to the islanders in their distress.

The need is great. The beautiful harbor of Charlotte Amalia, of which we gave a full page picture on May 13, last, looks as tho it had been bombarded. The coconut groves are uprooted; the buildings thrown down. The Hamburg-American steamer "Calabria" lies wrecked upon the rocks and a Danish bark forms a complement on the other side of the bay. One dredge has run right up against the King's Wharf and rests comfortably on the bottom as tho dredging for sunken ships. Few lives were lost but thousands of poor people have been left homeless and destitute. The churches and schools of the Moravian Mission have suffered damages amounting to \$10,000 or more.

In the case of the great Jamaican earthquake the efforts of our navy to extend relief were rudely resented by the British Governor, but in the case of these, our prospective compatriots, no such rebuff need be anticipated. A popular subscription from generous-hearted Americans in this emergency would make a very favorable impression in the Islands.



## FACE THE WAR DANGER AND PREPARE FOR PEACE

The while, ere peace returns to stay  
There looms a conflict mightier yet.

SO wrote Harry Thurston Peck in 1890 in "Unter den Linden," predicting the tempest of wrath that broke upon Europe and the world in 1914.

Many times these fateful words have risen in the minds of thoughtful men in the last two years. When this war ends at last, shall peace return to stay, or are they right who warn us that a stalemate settlement will settle nothing, and that there looms a conflict mightier yet?

There are facts enough to awaken apprehension. The hatreds on both sides are deep, and the relentlessness of the combatants surpasses anything that history records. It has taken fifty years since the Civil War ended to bring the reality of forgiveness and forgetfulness throughout North and South in the United States. It will take at least as long to heal the wounds of the spirit in Europe after the wounds of the flesh no longer pain and the anguish of grief is dulled. Yet if the warring nations only were to be factors of destiny, time would do its work. The danger lies in complications infinitely more perilous than bitter memories.

Those who insist that after the war, if not before, the present coalitions will break up, have the warnings of history to confirm their judgment. Alliances and ententes have as often disintegrated as endured. On the face of things it is not more improbable that Japan and Russia will come to an understanding with Germany, as various German writers predict, than it was that Japan and Russia should become allies two years ago. It is probably a fact that Japan has gained more in material strength and resources in the course of the present war than all other nations put together. On the chessboard of international relations she has so disposed her pieces that she now reasonably expects to dominate the Asian situation from Siberia to the frontiers of India. Japan has been poor; Japan will not long be poor with China's resources behind her.

Japan and the United States are friends, as they have been for two generations. The wise men of Japan, the wise and the just men of America, profoundly hope that they will continue to be friends; but in the United States, if not also in Japan, there are unjust men and trouble makers, whose opportunities for mischief are now great and serious. Japan and England are friends, but the possibility of irritation over spheres of influence and the control of Asian trade are not inconsiderable.

It is folly incredible to ignore the possibility of a conflict between East and West. A very small thing might precipitate it, and the responsibility resting on every citizen, as upon every statesman, to think soberly and act justly, so that no needless cause of offense be given. Is the heaviest ever laid upon civilized mankind.

Whether out of such untoward possibility arising, or precipitated by any other grouping of events, another great war, should such an unspeakable calamity occur, would involve every nation. President Wilson is right in saying that "next time" there will be no neutrals, and no perplexing problems of neutral rights and obligations.

We warn of these things not as expecting them, because our faith is unshaken that they need not occur.

But to insure against them and to prevent them we must take thought and make preparation. They will overtake the world if the world idly surrenders itself to wantonness and negligence. Now is the time to insist that all discussions of what is to come after this war shall be forced up to the high levels of wisdom and morality, and be maintained there. There must be no unprotested talk about revenges and organized reprisals. Rather should there be iteration and reiteration of the imperative importance of freer world trade, a rapid return to the practise of local and individual liberty, and a more diligent cultivation of the international mind.

Above all, now and ceaselessly should every effort be put forth to create and to set going that organization of world vigilance and police power contemplated in the program of the League to Enforce Peace.

## THE STUDY OF RUSSIAN

IN the United States the vision of new commercial fields opened by the war has given a boom to the study of Spanish. In England the same cause has turned attention to Russian. At a recent examination held in London by the Royal Society of Arts 160 candidates presented themselves for the Russian language, whereas before the war there were rarely a dozen taking this subject. Formerly only one British university, that of Liverpool, had a regular school of Russian studies. Now many of the universities, colleges, public schools and technological schools are giving instruction in the language. Endowments have been given this year for Russian chairs at the universities of Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester. The London County Council has introduced the language into five schools as a regular course in commercial evening classes. The Bradford Dyers' Association has provided the funds for ten traveling scholarships by which young men in the piece-goods industry are to spend a year in Russia.

The enthusiasm now manifested in England for everything Russian is in amusing contrast with the dislike and suspicion formerly prevailing. One over-zealous advocate of Russian studies lets himself go in this fashion: "Down with Virgil, long live Pushkin . . . The Russian language will take the place of Greek and Latin in all the schools of Europe . . . Livy will be superseded by Karamzin; Plato by Vladimir Soloviev."

The opportunities opening in Russia for American trade are second only to those for British, but so far our schools have not felt the stimulus or recognized the need as they have for Spanish. Our leading universities have for some time realized the importance of the subject from a linguistic and literary standpoint but our commercial schools have been negligent. Slavonic studies were first started in America by Leo Wiener at Harvard in 1896. Five years later George R. Noyes began to teach Russian in the University of California. In 1907 the subject was taken up by Harper at Chicago, and Mandel at Yale. Next year Meader began his work at the University of Michigan and later Johns Hopkins, Columbia and no doubt others put the subject into their curriculum. Lastly we hear that a chair of Russian has been endowed at the University of Washington.

It might be thought that there would be no need for Americans to learn Russian since we have in this country more than a million immigrants from Russia. But



most of these are Jews and so are disqualified by religion to enter a field for which they are especially adapted by racial temperament and ability. Russia shows no disposition to remove her oppressive discrimination against the Jews and refuses to recognize their rights as American citizens. Our government abrogated the treaty with Russia on that account but that action has had no effect upon the Russian policy. Perhaps a chastened spirit induced by the war may some time liberalize Russia but at present she refuses to renew the treaty on the American terms. Until then Jewish representatives of American firms will be at a disadvantage in Russia and so since we cannot make as much use as we might of those who learned Russian in childhood we must have it taught more in our schools and arrange for exchanges of students and teachers.

### THE TASTE OF A NAME

WE are glad to see that the fruit which has hitherto borne the disgusting name of "alligator pear" is now appearing in the market as the "avocado." It ought to facilitate its growing popularity that this fruit has thrown off its false pretensions, for it does not taste in the least like a pear, nor, we presume—tho we never shall know for sure—like an alligator. It might be objected that the idea of eating a green lawyer with French dressing would be as distasteful as that of eating an alligator, but we are not yet so familiar with Spanish as to be bothered by that. When we are we can restore this much abused name to its original Aztec and call it *ahuacatl*, which would offend nobody but the vegetarians.

This matter of fruit names ought to receive more attention than it does. So long as the *Lycopersicum esculentum* was called "love-apple" people were naturally afraid to eat it, but as soon as it became known as "tomato" it was eaten with impunity.

There is another fruit that ought to apply to the court to have its name changed; that is the grape-fruit. It has nothing of the disagreeable connotation of the alligator pear, but it is meaningless except to those few who have seen the golden fruit hang in bunches on the trees. Now as it happens no fruit has more names belonging to it than this. Here are a few of them: pom-pelmoose, pampelmouse, pamplemousse, pampelimouse, pimple-nose, djeroek, yu, nebu, shaddock, chaddock, pomelo, pomolo, pompion, pompone, forbidden fruit, citrus decumana. Of these we must rule out for reasons of taste "pimple-nose" and those ending in "mouse"; also, from religious scruples, "forbidden fruit." But that leaves several good ones to choose from, of which pomelo is probably the best. *Vive la pomelo. Conspuez* grape-fruit.

### AUSTRALIA DOES THE IMPOSSIBLE

IT is often said that democratic control of a country at war is impracticable, because a popular referendum in the midst of the conflict would be impossible. In accordance with this tradition none of the European belligerents has ventured to hold an election and their parliaments continue in power altho their terms may have expired. But the Australasians have a way of going ahead and doing things that the rest of the world say they cannot do. So they have just held a referendum

on the question of conscription for European service. The returns from the backwoods precincts are not all in yet, but it seems that the proposal has been defeated by about 60,000 majority out of a total vote of nearly two million.

It has been too hastily assumed by our newspapers that the woman vote defeated it, for it is the theory of anti-suffragists, and even of certain pro-suffragists who are old enough to know better, that men and women will vote against each other when both have the ballot, especially on such a question as this. There is nothing in the experience of Australia or any other equal suffrage state to support this theory. In fact, the opposite inference might be drawn from the fact that in the broad British empire there were two dominions and only two where women had the right to vote, Australia and New Zealand, and these two were the only ones which had adopted before the war a system of compulsory military training and universal service. We may well believe that many a woman voted against the law which would have sent into the war game her brother or son, possibly—tho it was not intended to conscript married men—her husband. But on the other hand many a soldier's wife or widow must have voted for it when she saw able-bodied slackers all about her home refusing to risk their own precious lives as had her husband.

The real opposition to the proposed measure came not from the women but from the Labor party of both sexes. This is an interesting point, for it was the Labor party that established in 1911 the present system of compulsory military training drawn up by Lord Kitchener, according to which military training begins in the schools at the age of twelve and continues to the age of twenty-six, the time required being some sixteen days a year. The Australian government, like every other, has the inherent right to call out every able-bodied man for home defense but not to send them over-seas. The question put to the people on October 28 was:

Are you in favor of the government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of the war, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?

This was brought forward by the Labor Ministry and passed the Senate and House of Representatives by a vote of two to one, altho the Labor party has a majority in both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

But the executive committee of the Labor party, which holds the whip-hand over its representatives, declared against it. Premier Hughes and other members of the government were excommunicated from the party and even refused the right to speak on the labor union platforms in defense of their proposal, a curious case of intolerance by a party which is so loud in its demands for free speech. The Catholic vote, which in Australia is thrown for the Labor party in spite of its socialism, went the same way in this case, largely because of the resentment of the Irish at the withholding of Home Rule after it has been authorized by law. Then, too, there was a feeling undoubtedly prevalent in Australia, altho it is not allowed to appear in print, that the thousands of young Australians who first responded to the call of the mother country, had not merely sacrificed but wasted their lives because of the blunders of the British



army command. Gallipoli is a monument to Australian valor and British mismanagement. The "Anzacs" are now fighting on the Somme with the same bravery and greater success, but even here the gain of four miles in four months at a cost of 400,000 men is not encouraging. The Australians have been very patient and loyal. There has been much less faultfinding in their press than in the English. But under the circumstances it is not surprising that the Australian people were reluctant to commit themselves to the engagement of sending 16,500 men a month to fill the gaps in the ranks for an indefinite period. They have already volunteered to the number of nearly 300,000 out of a population of only 5,000,000, and this amazing achievement is entirely sufficient to acquit them of any charge of disloyalty or of cowardice.

The attitude of the Australian people is then to be interpreted as meaning, first, that they favor universal military training but are opposed to conscription, and, second, that they favor home defense but not enforced participation in European conflicts.

Their position may be called illogical. It might be argued that by fighting on the Dardanelles and the Somme they are defending their own land in the only effective way. If Germany is victorious and able to dictate terms, she would not be likely to annex Great Britain or even Ireland, but she would quite possibly demand some of the vast and vacant land of Australia. But, whether they be right or wrong, it is evident that half or more than half of the Australian people do not regard it as their imperative duty to join in a war over whose causes they had no control and in whose conclusion they may not be consulted.

## THE RESURRECTION OF POLAND

A HUNDRED and twenty years ago the three kings whose domains bordered on Poland divided up that kingdom among themselves. Today the Poles have the promise of the three kings that their country shall be restored. But the promise of three persons in severalty is not so binding as their joint promise. We may be sure that when the Emperor of Russia speaks about the restoration of Poland he does not mean the same as the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, and we may suspect that the two latter monarchs are not of one mind about it. The capture of Warsaw last year was not followed, as was expected, by a triumphal entry of its future ruler with a constitution in his hand, and it is surmized that the reason for the failure to take advantage of this opportunity for a spectacular stroke of statesmanship was that Vienna and Berlin could not agree as to whether a German or an Austrian prince should be placed upon the Polish throne.

At the outset of the war the Czar announced that Poland would be granted autonomy if the Poles remained loyal, but no steps have been taken in the last two years to carry out or make more definite this vague and conditional promise, so a large proportion of the Polish nationalists have of late been looking rather to Germany than to Russia for the realization of their hopes. Whether they will put sufficient faith in the present promise of the German and Austrian emperors to take up arms in their behalf remains to be seen. If such a kingdom is established under the auspices of the Central

Powers a national army may be raised from among the Poles which could then assume in part at least the defense of Poland, thus freeing the German and Austrian troops for service elsewhere. The London *Times* says:

The kingdom has been created in order to lend a show of legality to the conscription of Russian subjects for a war against Russia. Such a project is a flagrant outrage against the first elements of international right, but in accordance with Frederick the Great's practice of making prisoners fight their own countrymen.

But the Poles have already been conscripted on both sides to fight against their own countrymen, and it is a question whether they will not prefer to serve under the banner of ancient Poland, even if it be upheld by Teuton hands, than under the Czar. The Poles have no reason to love or put faith in any of their three foreign rulers. The Prussians have been almost as oppressive as the Russians in their efforts to crush out the national spirit. The Poles in Austria have, on the whole, fared the best of the three. But neither the Russian knout nor the Prussian school has been able to destroy their racial consciousness or quench their faith in a future resurrection of their ancient kingdom. The nation was divided, but the people were united. They will never be satisfied until the three again become one.

The manifesto of the Teuton emperor does not promise either an independent or a united Poland. We quote the essential paragraphs of the proclamation that was read on Sunday, November 5, by the German governor at Warsaw and the Austrian governor at Lublin, for its wording deserves careful consideration:

His Majesty the German Emperor and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national State with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government. The exact frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland will be outlined later.

The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both Powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the Great War of our days will be revived in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army will be arranged by common agreement.

The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish State and for the national development of a Polish kingdom will now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.

The great realm which the western neighbors of the kingdom of Poland will have on their eastern frontier will be a free and happy State, enjoying its own national life, and they will welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this State.

It will be noticed that the imperial manifesto applies only to that part of Poland which was formerly under Russian rule and is now in the possession of the Teutonic Powers. Neither of the emperors promises to relinquish any of his own Polish territory, altho that is hinted at in the statement about the later delimitation of frontiers.

Whatever we may think of the motives of Germany and Austria or of the probability that they will be able to carry out their scheme, we may at least feel sure that such a public pledge by the two powers now holding the country makes it more nearly certain that, however the war may come out, a new Poland will be one of the results.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

**Vaux Recaptured** The Germans, in their five months' offensive at Verdun, succeeded in taking only two of the permanent forts, Douaumont and Vaux. The first of these was recaptured by a sudden French assault last week. The second was evacuated by the Germans a week later. The French advance north and south of the fort had put them in a position to bombard it from three sides, and the garrison were in danger of being altogether cut off. The French 16-inch guns and a host of smaller cannon were brought to bear upon this hilltop and opened fire on October 24. Hour by hour the bombardment increased in intensity until at the end of the one hundred and fiftieth hour a magazine exploded. Other internal explosions followed, some of the magazines being blown up by the French shells, others being set off by the Germans as they left. The French continued shelling the fort for a long time before they knew it had been vacated, for the garrison withdrew secretly, probably by means of a tunnel.

While it was obviously sensible of the Germans not to persist in the defense of a position which was ultimately untenable and no longer valuable to them, it must have been a severe blow to their pride to surrender a stronghold which had cost them so much. It was about three months after the Germans had taken Douaumont before they could take the neighboring fort of Vaux, but the French captured it within a week after they were in possession of Fort Douaumont. If we may accept the French estimates, the Crown Prince sacrificed 80,000 men in the siege of Vaux; the French loss in regaining it was practically nothing. Formerly, whenever the French regained a bit of ground about Verdun, the Germans delivered a counter-attack with great

## THE GREAT WAR

*October 30*—Russians repulse Turks near Hamadan, Persia. British steamer "Marina," carrying whisky to Baltimore, reported torpedoed on Saturday.

*October 31*—Serbs repulse Bulgars on Cerna River. Two British steamers seized by German warships.

*November 1*—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux. Italians smash Austrian lines on Carso.

*November 2*—Italian offensive continues. Germans drive Russians back from Halicz.

*November 3*—Two British steamers collide in Irish Sea; ninety-two lives lost.

*November 4*—Venizelists fighting Greek Royalists at Katerina.

*November 5*—Independent Kingdom of Poland proclaimed.

vigor and promptness, and usually with success. But now their reaction is feeble or altogether absent. They still hold the greater part of the ground that they gained on both sides of the Meuse by their spring offensive, but the loss of these forts dislodges them from the ridge dominating Verdun and leaves them no hope of taking that fortress.

Their failure to capture Verdun is the last and greatest of the three defeats of the Germans in the west. The first was when they were thrown back from the Marne and so Paris was saved. The second was when they tried to break thru the British lines at Ypres but failed to reach the Channel. Why next they concentrated all their efforts on one of the strongest, but not the most important of the French fortresses, is a mystery that has yet to be explained. It has since leaked out that some of the leading French officers regarded Verdun as so unessential to the defense of France that they

avored its evacuation when the German attack began. They were overruled by the government which thought that the surrender of so famous a fortress would be fatal to French prestige.

As it turned out it was German prestige that suffered. As Moltke was retired from the supreme command after the defeat on the Marne, so Falkenhayn was retired after the defeat at Verdun. Hindenburg, who was put in his place, evidently has his face turned eastward. He is occupied with the smashing of Rumania and has, it seems, drawn from the western front all the troops, possibly too many for safety.

All is quiet along the Somme River, that is, quiet in comparison with the terrible conflict waged for the past four months. There have been no considerable changes of position, and even the incessant bombardment has somewhat slackened. Bad weather is alleged as the cause of this apparent inactivity. In the two years of the war there has been little accomplished in France by either side during the winter, altho, curiously enough, there has been active campaigning in Russia, Serbia and the high Carpathians.

For once the German estimate of British losses is less than the figures given out by the British official list. The German General Staff places the British loss on the Somme at 400,000 and the French at 180,000. The French never publish their losses, but the British casualty lists for the past four months sum up 414,202. This covers the losses to the land forces in all the fields, but since almost the only other place where there has been serious fighting is at Salonica, and here the British losses cannot have amounted to 14,000, the Somme must account for more than 400,000. During the month of October the British casualties are re-



THE BRIDGE THAT WAS

The bridge at Chernavoda which connected Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, with Constanza, its only seaport, was destroyed by the Rumanian troops after their retreat from the Dobruja. It was one of the famous bridges of the world, for with its viaducts it extended twelve and one-half miles over the Danube River and its adjacent swamps. The loss of this bridge may prove fatal to Rumania, for it cuts the connection with Russia by way of the sea and leaves only one line of railroad by which troops and supplies can be sent into Rumania.



ported as 22,859 killed, 76,684 wounded, and 8712 missing, or 108,255 altogether, an average daily loss of 3452.

**Rumania on the Defensive** Under new management the Rumanian armies are giving a better account of themselves. General Bertholet, a French officer of high reputation as a strategist, has reached Bucharest and taken supreme command with the Russian General Bielayev as his assistant. A Russian officer, Lieutenant General Vladimir Sakharoff, who has been in command in Galicia, has been sent to the Dobrudja to take charge of the troops which were driven northward after their defeat on the Constanza line. These scattered forces, composed of Russians and Rumanians with, it is now reported, some Serbians, have been gathered together and are making a stand in the northern part of the Dobrudja.

The fighting on the mountain frontier of Rumania has been indecisive this week. In the westernmost of the passes, Vulcan Pass, the Rumanians have the upper hand and they have driven the Bavarians back into Transylvania and taken 1200 prisoners. In the Red Tower Pass, on the contrary, the Austro-German troops have penetrated twelve miles into Rumanian territory. In the Predeal or Tömös Pass, which is the most important since it leads directly toward Bucharest, both sides claim minor successes, but there is no great change in the situation. Here the Rumanians have fortified the mountains and they have the aid of the weather in the defense of their country. The invaders are having difficulty in bringing up their big guns for the ravines are filled with snow and the ground is soaked with rain. Berlin reports that since October 10 General von Falkenhayn's army has captured 151 Rumanian officers, 9920 men, and much war material, including thirty-seven cannon, forty-seven machine guns, and one flag.

### The Conquest of the Carso

The drive toward Triest for which the Italians have been making preparations for many weeks was launched on the first of November. For several days in advance the Italian cannon had been busy pounding the Austrian lines and their front trenches were blown up in places by mines. Three successive charges were made in which eight divisions of Italian troops are said to have participated. The Austrians put up a stout resistance but lost heavily in killed and wounded, and especially prisoners. In the first day the Italians took 4731 prisoners and on the second day 3492 more. The total losses of the Austrians are estimated by their enemy at 39,000. The Austrians report taking 2000 prisoners in their counter-attacks.

The Austrian line which the Italians are trying to break thru extends straight south from Gorizia to the sea, a distance of twelve miles. The Italians will have to gain control of this line for a considerable distance before it will be safe for them to advance along the railroad which runs near the coast



Central News

### THE FRENCH COMMANDER OF THE RUMANIAN FORCES

In response to the appeal of King Ferdinand for help the Allies have sent General Bertholet with other French and Russian officers to take charge of the defense of Rumania from Austrian invasion

to Triest, fifteen miles beyond. Between the Italians and their goal, Triest, lies Carso or Karst, a calcareous plateau of a thousand feet altitude. Its cliffs and caves and wooded bluffs form the scene of the present conflict. The Austrians can take advantage of these natural obstacles but on the other hand they cannot construct artificial entrenchments as well as on less rocky ground.

It may be doubted whether the Italians intend to push on to Triest immediately but their attack delivered now will tend to relieve the pressure upon Rumania. We seem to see the effect of it already in the fact that the advance of General von Falkenhayn thru the Transylvanian Alps has come to a halt.

### Deportation of French Civilians

The French Government has protested to the neutral nations against the violation of the laws of civilized warfare by the Germans in taking young men and women from French cities and transporting them to other regions, where they are compelled to work in the fields.

Last spring the German authorities issued an appeal for agricultural labor in the north of France, but receiving an insufficient response, 25,000 civilians were picked out from the working class quarters of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing on April 22-29, and sent eastward for employment in getting in the crops. Between twenty and thirty per cent were women, some of them as young as fifteen. Girls younger than that, women unused to labor, and the mothers of children were usually left behind. Men were taken up to the age of fifty-five. On the day of the deportation all the inhabitants were required to gather in front of their houses ready to travel. Then patrols of ten or fifteen German soldiers with fixed bayonets collected those whom the officer picked out and they were immediately loaded on wagons to be taken away. Only twenty-seven pounds of luggage were allowed them. The bishop of Lille and the civil authorities protested in vain against the outrage. Some mothers went insane with grief as they saw their daughters carried off to unknown dangers. Many of the Landsturm officers engaged in carrying out these orders express their sympathy with the victims and regret for the duty they had to perform. It is said that some of the officers were put into the citadel at Lille for refusing to carry out these orders. According to the British papers the girls were taken away from their homes for immoral purposes or are likely to fall into evil ways thru being employed as cooks for the German soldiers or servants for the officers. To employ civilians for such forced labor is at any rate contrary to the Hague Convention.

On the German side it is alleged that since the British have shut out all commerce and food importations, contrary to the Declaration of London, that it was necessary to transfer the laboring population from the cities where they had no work to the country where they could raise food to keep them from starvation next winter. They are paid for their labor and well fed under the management of the American Relief Committee at the expense of the German Government. They are housed in cottages under the supervision of the French local authorities and girls unaccompanied by their relatives are placed with married couples. Families are kept together so far as possible. An American correspondent who visited the district where they are employed confirms these statements as to their treatment in so far as his observation goes.

The Spanish Government responded to the French appeal and made repeated representations to Germany



against such treatment of non-combatants. The Prussian military authorities have yielded to the Spanish intercession so far to send back two thousand of the young women and to promise that the rest will be returned to their homes after the harvest is over.

**Civil War in Greece** Every few days we hear from Athens, via London, that King Constantine has conceded all the demands of the Allies, and that Greece is soon to enter the war. Then something transpires to show that the King is still recalcitrant, and that a considerable proportion of the people are violently opposed to joining the Allies. It is difficult to discover what is going on in Greece, for the Allies have established a strict censorship, altho the Greek constitution prohibits censorship. So we must do the best we can by piecing together the fragmentary information that comes to us.

From the statement that Mr. Christicos, who was arrested by the French authorities, is "the head of over 70,000 reservists and Royalists thruout Greece," we may infer that the King has better backing than he has been said to have. Altho the Allies were reported to have taken over the only railroad leading from Athens to Larissa, yet we hear that Royalist troops have just been transported north by this route to fight the Venizelists. Ex-premier Venizelos has established an independent government of the triumvirate type at Salonica, and has received the recognition and support of the Allies, who have supplied him with money. Under their authority he has raised an army said to number 30,000. This was at first called the "home defense" force, but this was changed to "anti-Bulgarian," but either name seems inappropriate since it is not moving north against the Bulgars, but south against the Greeks who stand

by the King. A body of 600 of the Venizelist troops, with machine guns, attacked the town of Katerina, between Salonica and Larissa and drove out the 150 Royalist troops there stationed. The Allies demand that the King withdraw all his troops to the southern end of Greece.

A German officer carrying by motor car the official mail of the German Legation at Athens was arrested at Larissa. The mail is said to have contained compromising letters from the Greek King and Queen to the Kaiser, also detailed plans of the Suez defenses, and similar information for the German attachés at Sofia and Constantinople.

The Greek steamer "Angheliki" was sunk near the Piraeus by a mine or torpedo. The vessel was carrying recruits for the Venizelist army at Salonica, and some two hundred of them were drowned. The Greek naval officers are exceedingly bitter because the Allies, after seizing the Greek fleet, have failed to protect Greek shipping.

**Civilian Victims** The Zeppelin raids on England have attracted attention because of their spectacular character, but the number of non-combatants injured by them is less than those who have suffered from the more frequent raids of French and British aeroplanes behind the German lines. But most of the civilian victims of the latter have been French or Belgians, for the aeroplanes have not often reached Germany. Premier Asquith stated in Parliament on November 1 that the number of British civilians killed by wounds or shock was 589, injured 1693, drowned 3014, total 5296 since the war began. Most of these casualties as will be seen are due to the sinking of British ships by submarines or mines.

A German statement of the same date gives the number of casualties among civilians in the occupied districts

of France and Belgium due to the bombs dropt from aeroplanes or fired from guns as 3348. This does not include the air raids over German territory. During the month of October alone the Anglo-French aeroplanes and artillery killed 37 men, 16 women and 15 children, and wounded 67 men, 55 women and 43 children in the parts of France and Belgium behind the German front.

The sinking of the "Marina" Sunk British steamship "Marina" by a German submarine brings up in an acute form the question of Germany's responsibilities and America's obligations. The "Marina" was proceeding from Glasgow to Baltimore with a cargo of whisky when it was struck by a torpedo about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, October 28. The crew took to the lifeboats and were clear of the ship when a second torpedo was fired into her twelve minutes after the first which blew up the boiler and sent her to the bottom. According to the testimony of the survivors no warning was given and the submarine was not seen until she emerged after launching the second torpedo. She did not approach or proffer assistance. The sea was rough and in launching the boats several men were lost including the captain, who was last to leave the ship. It was from seventeen to thirty-one hours before the lifeboats reached the Irish coast.

There were fifty Americans on board, all members of the crew except one. Six of these are reported drowned. The "Marina" has been employed by the British Admiralty, but was under private charter for this voyage. She was armed with a 4.7 inch gun, but did not use it as the submarine was not discovered before the attack.

The British steamer "Rowanmore," bound from Baltimore to Liverpool, was shelled off Fastnet on October 26 by a German submarine. The captain tried to escape but was run down within an hour after being struck several times by shells. After the crew had left the ship, she was torpedoed and sunk. The captain was taken on board the submarine. Later a German submarine, possibly the same, was sunk by British warships. The crew of the "Rowanmore" were saved. Among them were two white Americans and five Filipinos, the latter giving Liverpool as their residence.

The German Government, in the note of February 10, claimed the right to treat enemy merchantmen armed with guns as belligerents, and in support of this contention produced the orders of the British Admiralty, taken from one of the captured ships, authorizing the captains of merchantmen to open fire on suspicious vessels. Secretary Lansing, in his note of March 25, refused to accept this view, and declared that "conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential." In the "Sussex" note Germany promised not to sink passenger and freight vessels "unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance."



PATRIOTS OR REBELS?

Greek volunteers marching along the Boulevard de la Victoire at Salonica. Ex-premier Venizelos has called for volunteers to join with the Allies in fighting the Bulgars, but their first engagement was an attack upon their own countrymen south of Salonica. If they overthrow the royalists they may establish a new republic in Greece.





Pach Photo News

## ESCAPE FROM A BURNING BALLOON

It might be a movie thriller. But it is actual warfare. The French aeroplane set fire to the German observation balloon and the observer dropt in his parachute just in time

End of the Republican Campaign

Mr. Hughes ended his long and vigorous campaign for the presidency with a tour thru the doubtful states of Ohio and Indiana and a final Republican rally in New York City. In Columbus, Ohio, an audience of ten thousand accorded the candidate a most enthusiastic reception. Mr. Hughes denounced the economic legislation of the administration as badly drawn and disquieting to business. On the following day, October 31, Mr. Hughes spoke at Columbus, Indiana. A heckler requested him to make plain his attitude on the questions of an embargo upon munitions sent from this country to Europe and of the right of Americans to travel on belligerent ships. The Republican candidate did not hesitate to place himself on record in spite of the large pro-German element among his supporters. "I am," he said, "in favor of the maintenance of every right, including the right of travel and the right of shipments." He justified his position by pointing out that it was to the interest of the United States as a neutral power to uphold all the neutral rights which are admitted by international law.

On November 4, Mr. Hughes spoke at Madison Square Garden in New York City. An audience of fifteen thousand cheered him for more than half an hour and nearly seventy thousand of his partizans worked off their enthusiasm by carrying torches in a monster parade. Mr. Hughes vindicated the right of American citizens who differed with the President to criticize the foreign policy of the administration. He denied that he favored war and in-

sisted that, on the contrary, the only danger of war came from President Wilson's failure to stand unflinchingly for American rights. He urged a return to the protective tariff on the ground that "where there is a differential of labor cost against us the products abroad seeking this market will be sold here to the disadvantage of American products or the wages of American labor will be reduced." He declared that it was no avail to ask Americans to develop the resources of backward countries in the interests of the nation's trade if they were to be denied the protection of the American flag to which their citizenship entitled them. Mr. Hughes address many other audiences during a whirlwind trip thru the city, notably at Union Square, where ex-President Taft spoke with him.

Colonel Roosevelt has taken quite as active a part in the campaign as Mr. Hughes himself, and his speeches have been more vigorous if less diplomatic. On November 2 he spoke to a large audience in Cleveland on the failure of the Wilson administration to protect American lives on the high seas and in Mexico. He denied that he wished intervention in Mexico on behalf of property interests, but he would have the government intervene if necessary to safeguard the lives of American residents. On November 4 he spoke at Cooper Union, New York City, and denounced Mr. Wilson as "another Buchanan," urging his hearers to follow the example of the men of 1860 who "swapped horses" in a great national crisis by exchanging Buchanan for Lincoln. He accused Wilson with having "adroitly and cleverly and with sinister ability appealed to all that is weakest and most unworthy in the American character."

End of the Democratic Campaign

President Wilson devoted the final days of his campaign for reelection to the states of New York and New Jersey. Until a few weeks ago the President left the conduct of the Democratic campaign to other party leaders and devoted his entire time to the duties of his office. But he felt free to deliver a few speeches shortly before election, and since he took an active part in the propaganda of his party other Democratic speakers were more or less eclipsed. This was perhaps fortunate, since every one conceded that President Wilson was much stronger than his party, and his recent campaign speeches were in his best vein. The largest of the Democratic rallies took place at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on November 2, when forty thousand persons clamored for admission to the vast but quite inadequate auditorium. Mr. Wilson expressed confidence in his reelection and reviewed the conduct of the campaign. He said that the Republicans in their struggle to get control of the country had dangerously aggravated class divisions and the prejudices of different national elements in the American people, and that the cause for which he stood was that of national unity. He also defended the Eight-Hour Law as a necessary step to make the workingmen of America feel that they were partakers of the benefits of American citizenship. At Cooper Union he emphasized the same point, the danger of creating a gulf between capital and labor, before an audience of twelve thousand. The President made a third speech in New York City before the Wilson Business Men's National League at a luncheon in the Waldorf Hotel. He boldly defended his progressive policies as es-



## JAPAN'S NEW CABINET

This photograph, sent direct from Tokyo by the correspondent of The Independent, shows all but two of the recently appointed advisers to the Mikado. Admiral Kato, of the Navy, and Viscount Motono, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, are absent. Left to right, standing, are Mr. Nakashoji, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Arimatsu, Chief of the Bureau of Legislation; Dr. Okada, Secretary of Education; Baron Den, Secretary of Communications; Mr. Ikebe, Private Secretary; Count Kodama, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; sitting, Judge Matsumuro, Justice; Count Terauchi, Premier, Secretary of Finance; Baron Goto, Secretary of Home Affairs; Lieut. General Oshimu, Secretary of War.



sentinel to keep business men from falling into a rut of conservatism and tradition, and warned his hearers that "brains have been burned out acting as brakes."

Perhaps Mr. Wilson's best speech of the campaign was his final address to his New Jersey neighbors at Shadow Lawn on Saturday, November 4. The first part of the speech was devoted to the local campaign in New Jersey in which he charged the Republican candidate for governor with being a servant of "invisible government." Then he turned to national issues, pointed out that the tariff was no protection to labor since high wages were often paid in unprotected industries and miserable conditions prevailed in many industries that had been beneficiaries of a high tariff, denounced some Republican business men for attempting the coercion of their Democratic employees, and declared that the small and selfish group of capitalists who used to control the credit of the country "now control nothing but the betting." He expressed the opinion that the era of the Old Guard had passed forever with their motto of "enlightened selfishness," since "the only thing that is enlightened is unselfishness." He also argued against selfishness in international affairs and predicted that the United States would never again enjoy the "splendid isolation" of the past, but must shape its future course to the service of humanity.

The end of the campaign found the Democrats more confident than at any previous time since Colonel Roosevelt withdrew from the race in favor of Mr. Hughes. Chairman McCormick, of the Democratic National Committee, issued a last minute prediction that conceded only six states with seventy electoral votes to the Republican national ticket. On the other hand, the official forecast of the Republicans allowed to President Wilson only the states of the solid south as certainly his.

Was There a Postscript? President Wilson has emphatically repudiated the suggestion that

he had contemplated modifying the second note to Germany concerning the "Lusitania" incident. It will be remembered that this note was delayed for several days after the public supposed it would be ready for publication, that there were rumors of dissension in the cabinet over its terms, and that it led to the resignation of the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts offered an explanation of this delay on the authority of Mr. Breckenridge, recently Assistant Secretary of War. The story is that President Wilson had intended to add a postscript to the note to Germany which would remove from the mind of the German Government any fear that the United States would go to war over the submarine issue, that the remonstrance of several members of the cabinet caused Mr. Wilson to abandon his plan, and that Secretary Bryan resigned because this defeat convinced him that the President had gone over to the war party. Senator Lodge named as witnesses to the fact that Mr. Breckenridge had made the statement attributed to him, Dr. Charles H. Bailey of Tufts College, and Mr. John Jeffries, a prominent citizen of Boston; and he added that Mr. Warren, a Republican presidential elector in New Jersey, had learned from "a member of President Wilson's official family" that an offer to arbitrate the "Lusitania" case was to be embodied in a separate note to Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany.

The form of President Wilson's denial was that "No postscript or amendment of the 'Lusitania' note was ever written or contemplated by me, except such changes as I myself inserted, which strengthened and emphasized the protest." Republicans criticize the wording of the President's statement on the ground that Mr. Wil-



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#### THE "DEUTSCHLAND" COMES IN AGAIN

After her second successful trip, said to be conveyed by the "U-57," the German merchant submarine "Deutschland" docked at New London in the slip built for the "Bremen," now reported lost at sea. Captain Koenig promises that a regular undersea service, with sailings every forty days, will soon be established between Bremen and New London.

son might have intended to reassure Germany in some other way than by "postscript or amendment" to that particular note. Indeed, President Wilson admitted that one member of the cabinet had suggested making a proposal of arbitration to Germany, but he denied that the matter had ever been laid before any cabinet meeting. Several members of the cabinet have added their testimony to that of the President that no proposals for arbitrating the submarine issue or modifying "strict accountability" were submitted to their consideration by President Wilson. Democratic managers brand the whole story as an ordinary campaign "roorback"; many Republicans still believe that there may be something in it in spite of official denials. The truth seems to be that Mr. Bryan's proposal for arbitration was magnified and distorted in passing from mouth to mouth until it grew into a report that the President himself had favored surrender of American rights to Germany.

#### The "Deutschland" Here Again

Early in the morning of November 1st the inhabitants of New London, Connecticut, received a surprise visit from the German submersible merchantman, "Deutschland," the only ship of its type that has ever entered an American port. Last July the same ship put in at Baltimore with a cargo consisting principally of dyestuffs and returned in safety to Germany a few weeks later loaded with rubber and nickel. The fate of her sister vessel, the "Bremen," is still one of the mysteries of the sea. Captain Koenig of the "Deutschland" is of the opinion that the "Bremen" was lost on her outbound trip to America. The



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#### ANOTHER STRIKE—THE MESSENGER BOYS "WALK OUT"

New York is earning its title, "The City of Strikes." The latest is the organized demand of Postal Telegraph and American District Telegraph messengers for more pay.



"Deutschland," with a crew of twenty-five men, left Bremen for her second trip on October 10, carrying a load of valuable chemicals and probably some commercial securities. Her return trip cargo will consist as before of rubber and nickel, the most valuable munitions which could be packed into so small a space. Bags of mail from Germany were brought ashore from the ship and forwarded to their American destinations. The total value of the cargo is estimated at ten million dollars.

It is rumored that the "U-57," a sister submarine to the "U-53," whose exploits have recently filled the papers, will convoy the "Deutschland" across the Atlantic to safety. Of course the presence of a warlike convoy would deprive the submarine merchantman of the immunity from attack which it now enjoys under international law. This, however, would make little enough difference to the "Deutschland," since the Allies have refused to recognize the non-combatant character of any submarine and would probably sink the ship at sight whether it were accompanied by a warship or not. A more serious aspect of the case is that the presence of submarine warships off the Atlantic coast may mean a renewal of the war on the merchant ships of the Allies, and it may also mean that the "Deutschland" is really acting as a supply boat to German submarines. In that case the Allies would certainly protest to Washington that to permit belligerent supply boats to enter and leave our ports at their will in order to further the work of the German navy is an unneutral act. But it is very possible that the "U-57" is not on this side of the Atlantic at all and that the rumor was started to intimidate shipping companies trading with the Allies.

**Mexican Affairs** The endless civil war in Mexico is raging with renewed violence thruout Chihuahua. According to Mr. Garcia, Inspector General of Consulates for the de facto government, Carranza has now 175,000 men under arms, whereas it is probable that Villa has far less than one-tenth of this number and may have only a few hundred men under arms. Yet Villa is not content with the defensive guerrilla warfare which the nature of the desert country in northern Mexico makes easily possible. Everywhere he is taking the offensive, and there is a report that the towns of Santa Rosalia and Parral have been abandoned by the Carranzistas. Villa is engaged in a war of extermination and the advance of his armies has been everywhere marked by hideous atrocities against civilians who were suspected of loyalty to the government. It is feared that eleven American residents of Parral and Santa Rosalia have lost their lives in consequence of the capture of these places by the rebels. Railroads in Chihuahua and other states of northern Mexico have been cut by detachments of the insurgent army and, on October 30, a train from Juarez was intercepted, the passengers robbed and the soldiers

who were on board to guard the train shot. In retaliation the federal soldiers shoot all of Villa's partizans that fall into their hands. It appears that in one instance the Carranzistas executed a naturalized American citizen, at Parral on October 23.

In spite of the menacing extension of Villa's range of operations the Mexican government seems no more disposed than formerly to welcome the coöperation of the American forces. The sessions of the American-Mexican Joint Commission were suspended by mutual consent until after the elections of November 7, but Carranza will certainly again urge the withdrawal of American forces from Mexico as soon as possible after that date. Since the presidential election turned so largely on the Mexican issue, it was inevitable that our neighbors across the Rio Grande should follow it with much interest. In view of the friendship which the Wilson administration has shown to the Constitutionals it was not a little surprising that on the eve of election various leaders of that faction should be quoted in criticism of the United States. Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegates to the international Joint Commission, General Obregon, First Chief Carranza, General Gonzales and Cabinet Minister Aguilar have all issued interviews or statements accusing President Wilson of insincerity in pretending friendship to Mexico while permitting aid to cross the border to the insurgents and keeping an army of invasion on Mexican soil. It should be added, however, that Luis Cabrera has denied authorizing the publication of the statements attributed

to him. Evidence was laid before the Joint Commission by ten Roman Catholic priests that the Carranza government had persecuted the Church.

**Trouble in Santo Domingo** A battle recently took place between a detachment of American marines and rebel forces under General Batista. Two American officers were killed, as well as several of the marines. On the other hand, General Batista was killed in resisting arrest and his followers dispersed. This is not the first trouble that the American forces have had with native insurgents in their work of policing the island. Beginning with the death of Captain Hirshinger last June, at least ten Americans had lost their lives prior to the engagement of last week. As in Hayti, in several of the Central American republics, and to some extent in Mexico, the present policy of the United States appears to be to select that one among two or more rival governments which appears to offer the greatest promise of a stable and progressive government and give it every material and moral support, even to armed intervention. This policy appears to be the only possible one, short of permanent occupation, to bring relative peace to the distracted republics which lie within the tropics. In Santo Domingo, however, the United States has not regarded the government now more or less in power as sufficiently stable to be entrusted with the funds collected by American agents in trust for the Dominicans, and the native administration is temporarily paralyzed in consequence.



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**CARLSTROM BREAKS THE AMERICAN RECORD FOR A NON-STOP DISTANCE FLIGHT** The flight from Chicago to New York was interrupted at Erie, Victor Carlstrom in a Curtiss biplane furnished by the *New York Times* proved the practicability of cross-continent across plane mail service and made a new non-stop American record of 162 miles. He landed at Governor's Island and delivered the first letter from his mail bag to General Wood.





Drawn for The Independent by W. C. Morris

THE BEST LAID PLANS—

# CAN EUROPE SCRAP ECONOMIC LAW?

BY JAMES DAVENPORT WHELPLEY

AUTHOR OF "THE TRADE OF THE WORLD," "AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION"

**I**NTERESTING things are astir in Europe that are not mentioned in the war bulletins. On the one hand Germany is trying to prevail upon Austria-Hungary to enter into an economic partnership and on the other England, France, Belgium, Russia and Italy are considering an economic pact that will, it is claimed, cement their present friendship for all time, render them independent of the rest of the world and bring about a material prosperity for them all beyond the dreams of days before the war.

It is a fascinating game, the only implements needed being pencil and paper, and the players are eager beyond description. A never ending stream of books comes from the European publishers, and the newspapers print columns daily telling how it is to be done and prophesying wonderful things that are to be the result of this newly devised and purely arbitrary rearrangement of trade distribution. The most feasible part of the scheme seems to be that of a union of the Central European Pow-

ers, but quite naturally and characteristically Germany insists that she be the dominant half of any such partnership. Austria, loth to lose her economic freedom and encouraged in her hesitancy by Hungary, does not appear to be so keen as Germany might wish and the many conferences already held report no progress as yet in putting matters into definite form. The proposed German-Austrian-Hungarian union is economically sound in principle but politically difficult, if not impossible, to bring about without splitting the Dual Monarchy asunder.

In the case of the Allied countries a rather remarkable situation presents itself. Here are five important countries each one reflecting absolutely different physical and economic conditions from the others; the peoples of which speak different languages, enjoy varying degrees of development and civilization, and whose temperaments are as far removed in character, one from the other, as may well be imagined. Even their diplomacies are not of the same kind

and between most of them lie long existing racial antagonisms which could have been overcome, even temporarily, only by such a crisis as Europe has now faced, a common danger that brought their armies together to meet a common foe of otherwise overwhelming strength.

It is now proposed that these five countries should enter into an agreement upon economic questions that will render them helpful to each other to the profit of all. France, Italy and Russia are high protection countries. Belgium is a low-tariff country and England is practically a free-trader. To start upon the level, Belgium and England must be converted to a high-tariff policy or the others must abandon their present protective systems. It will be more difficult to make a protection country out of England than many people now think, for it is not a matter of raising or lowering import duties but one in which a principle of government is involved that has stood the wear and tear of many years' interior and exterior trade. For England to become a pro-



tection country is not solely a question of when and where to extend the list of import taxes, for not a penny was collected at the English custom houses before the war on imported goods of a kind that were produced in the United Kingdom. It was the imported goods such as were not produced in the United Kingdom that paid the import taxes and therefore the purpose of the imposition was one of revenue with no hint of protection to British industry.

#### WILL ENGLAND ABANDON FREE TRADE?

WITH all the admitted need of future revenue, and notwithstanding the many reasons now advanced in favor of protection, there is still a large following that clings to the idea of an England free to all who may come and go and of an England free of all restrictions as a place for the gathering together and the redistribution of all the products of the world. Those who believe in a continuation of free trade find in the fact that before the war British foreign trade was by far the largest in the world, the strongest support for their argument. Those who advocate protection are only able to prophesy as to what might happen. Certain complications in England's foreign relations have arisen, however, that are driving the free-traders from their stronghold.

The overseas British peoples have played a tremendous part in the present struggle to save the Empire and they want preference in British trade for overseas products and preference for overseas enterprise in British finance. Among the Allied nations a protective tariff is in a majority and England finds herself rather committed to a harmonious fiscal policy or else in a position where her people apparently intend to take all the tariff concessions they can get from Russia, France, Belgium and Italy and give nothing similar in return.

#### THE INEVITABLE COMPROMISE

THAT the result of the situation will be a compromise now seems inevitable, especially as the desire to repel the advances of German trade after the war is even stronger in England than with her present Allies, and to be able to do this some form of tariff discrimination must be devised. The exclusion of German trade by arbitrary rules and regulations is practically impossible. There is one feature of all this discussion that should be taken fully into account in all neutral countries: the rather peculiar condition that exists in connection with the English press. Practically all of the leading newspapers are in opposition to the present gov-

ernment and nearly all of them were committed to a "tariff reform" or protection policy before the war. These papers, many of them owned or controlled by a single man, are now conducting a vigorous campaign against the present government and using every argument furnished by the war—and there are many—to advance their plans for a protective tariff. The free trade Liberals are hardly represented at all in the public prints and it is remarkable testimony as to the sturdy individualism of the English people that notwithstanding the overwhelming predominance of the publicity powers of the opposition the Liberals remain in control and the principles of free trade retain a strong hold upon the mind of the public. The labor interests are the despair of the protectionists, for they cling largely and determinedly to the idea of continued free trade for England.

It is the present popularity of an attack upon German import into England that has given the protectionists renewed courage and inspiration, and the burden of their song is now the plea that a protective tariff is the only effective way in which this attack can be carried out. Their position is undoubtedly strong for this reason, but it must not be supposed that all England is now in favor of a protective tariff policy, as might be gathered from reading a majority of the leading English newspapers. The free-traders are for the moment decidedly on the defensive. They can suggest no way in which to meet German commercial attack after the war other than that proposed by the protectionists; hence as we have said the result will probably be a compromise. Before long England will become at least a low-tariff country, many of the schedules carrying protection to English industry and furnishing an opportunity for preference within the Empire. The tariff may be low but it will nevertheless mark a vast departure from the principle that has in recent years governed the collection of taxes at the English customs houses. If the experience of other countries is to be repeated this will be but the first step toward a full-fledged tariff law, the import duties becoming heavier with each revision until the inevitable reaction sets in, as has been the case in the history of tariff legislation in the United States.

In the meantime a new school of economists has come into being in Europe, notably in England. Entirely new principles are advocated under which all future trade arrangements are to be made. The laws of supply and demand have been scrapped and

their place is to be taken by present friendships or enmities. These are to be exprest in actual figures as contained in a sliding scale of import duties. Roughly outlined the scheme is something like this: Class A—Relative; B—Allies; C—Friendly neutrals; D—Neutrals; E—Enemies.

According to the London Chamber of Commerce the highest import duty should be thirty per cent. This is, of course, to be collected on enemy goods. As friendship warms these duties are to be decreased about five per cent at a time until in the end the "relatives," otherwise the peoples within the British Empire, are to pay only five per cent or perhaps to be given free entry for their products into the mother country. The attractiveness of the plan lies in its simplicity. It is not necessary to know anything about economics, foreign trade, international exchange or sources of supply to understand it fully.

In it are exprest as well all the human emotions, a vast accomplishment on the part of the designers of any tariff law. The bitterness of the war can be carried on into an indefinite future. Contempt for neutrals who selfishly attended to their own business and profited thereby can be exprest. Consideration can be extended to neutrals who perceptibly leaned to one side. Allies can be rewarded and to relatives an invitation can be given to join the family party at the banquet board.

#### PROSPERITY WITH COMPLICATIONS

THAT complications might arise in the carrying out of any such program does not appear to have occurred to the advocates of the plan. The difficulty of distinguishing the real origin of imports, constraint upon trade by the imposition of high duties when lower taxes would have been more profitable, the cutting off of needed supplies here and there, possible import retaliation on the part of other nations who imagine themselves aggrieved and the possible insistence of neutrals against manifest discrimination of political origin—all these possibilities and many more equally obvious do not enter into the philosophy of those who are thus planning for the reconstruction of European international trade. Well known and important people have endorsed this scheme for industrial and commercial safety and for universal happiness, as well as some semi-official bodies representing solid interests. Many of the newspapers have received the prospectus with rejoicing as ushering in a new era of



prosperity, a prosperity that is not to resemble the fall of the gentle rain from Heaven, inasmuch as it is only to come to the elect.

#### WHAT THE LEADERS THINK

It must not be understood, however, that the men upon whom fall the real heat and burden of government have given their adherence to any such plan. They have been most cautious in expressing themselves and chary as to any announcements of programs, to be adopted after the war. For this hesitancy they have been roundly abused, but as that is the lot of all politicians in Europe, especially in time of war, this abuse has failed to drive them into the open. The real situation is that such political leaders as believe in protection are now confident they will in the near future secure the establishment of the principle in British government practice and that is all they ask or even hope for to begin with. The free-traders in responsible position in public life are equally convinced that free trade as it has been in force in England for many years has met its Waterloo in the present war and can only save its face by compromise with the forces of protection.

These free-traders now admit with evident reluctance and considerable vagueness that at the close of the war England will probably adopt a system of import duties devised for revenue and carrying a moderate amount of protection for chosen British industries. There is no doubt, however, but that these same men, forced by expediency to a compromise on principle, view with disfavor this coming change in England's trade policy and regard with sincere apprehension its possible effect upon England's premiership in

international trade. They also fear the train of evils which follow in the wake of periodical tariff revisions by political parties with which other countries are already familiar and from which England has largely been free.

#### HOW WILL AMERICA FARE?

BEFORE the war the largest foreign traders were England, Germany, the United States and France, in the order named. In a natural state of things the trade relations between these four countries would be the most important of all international commercial relationships. The United States was England's best customer and from the United States came the larger part of English imports. The difficulty in the future in the making of commercial treaties will be to reconcile the differences between allies, neutrals and enemies, all represented in these four countries. In economic law there is no place for political or military enmities, for the needs of a people govern its exterior commercial relations. But the tenets of economic law are going to be subjected to considerable strain in the days of reconstruction. The hatreds of war and the friendships of allies are going to affect negotiations for some time to come.

Mr. Asquith has said that there is no threat to America in the agreement of the Allied governments to form an economic alliance, but Mr. Asquith is a pronounced free-trader, clinging desperately to his creed in times when many strong men are being driven from their economic moorings, and it is even possible that neither Mr. Asquith nor his party will be the instrument of British will when the time comes for the British Empire to formulate its after-the-

war policy and to seek entrance again into peaceful trade relations with all the countries of the world.

America will continue to sell surplus raw material and food stuffs to other countries that need them; but that is not the question that interests the American people, for the markets for such exports as these regulate themselves. It is the sale of manufactured goods that needs to be encouraged and provided for and in this respect the outcome of the present economic chaos in Europe is of the utmost importance and concern to American interests. It is true that discrimination against American export can be countered in America by discrimination against foreign import, but that is neither a profitable state of affairs nor constructive in results.

The laws of supply and demand will prevail in time thru the needs of all countries; for they exert a constant pressure on the mind of man and the laws of every country. The day of their supremacy can be hastened through the exercise of wise commercial diplomacy and the encouragement of home industry and export by giving freedom of action to American producers. If America can create the supply, in the sense that it is the best, the cheapest and the most available, the demand from foreign countries will satisfy itself in spite of all political efforts to divert the channels of trade from their natural course. Whether America will come under the classification of "friendly neutral" or just plain "neutral" is yet to be made known. Not only between the English and the Germans generally, but also within each of these nations, there is a serious difference of opinion in Europe as to that.

*South Water, Horsham, England.*

## THE YOUNG MEN LIE DEAD

BY MARY STEWART

The young men lie dead in the trenches,  
The young, young men lie dead.  
Their clear blue eyes glazed to the sunlight,  
Their soft brown eyes blinded in dust,  
Their strong arms limp, lifeless, and loveless,  
Their shoulders resistless and prone,  
Their swift feet all leaden and dull,  
Their glad voices choked with their own blood,  
No more shall they run to the day's work,  
And never shall answer love's call.  
The young men lie dead in the trenches,  
Dead, dead, in the trenches and still.

The young women walk dead in the houses,  
The young, young women walk dead.  
Walk dead thru the streets and the roadways,  
Their hearts and their voices are lifeless,  
Are dead to the quickening sunlight,  
To the might-have-been children stone dead.  
The life-joy is chilled in their bosoms,  
The life-cry is stopt in their hearts,  
And the call that might rouse it is stifled,  
Forever is silenced and dumb:  
For their young men lie dead in the trenches,  
Dead, dead, in the trenches and still.





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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY

# AMERICAN ARTS AND LETTERS

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

SOME one has said that one of the chief difficulties in a democracy is to find and maintain the national ideals. The American Academy of Arts and Letters, in conjunction with its parent organization, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, constitutes a movement in the direction of envisaging and supporting ideals in literature and the arts which, as revealed by the public taste, are much too rare and vague. Our countrymen are to a fault generous and open-minded toward influences that come in the name of freedom and progress. Were they already grounded in the principles that underlie creative art—whether in writing, painting, sculpture or music—this catholicity would be an admirable quality. Without such principles their judgment is disturbed by the pretentious fads that aim to make the world over every twenty-four hours. No people are more desirous “to be shown” and the instability and superficiality of public taste are due primarily to the absence of well-reasoned criticism, and it is, in large part, to provide and supplement such criticism that an academy may be said to exist.

Having in mind the promulgation of the best standards in all these activities (by which is not meant their “standardization”), John Hay said that an academy was more needed in a democracy than in an aris-

*On the 16th and 17th of November will be held in New York the eighth joint meeting of the American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters, the most representative force of creative workers in America. Both bodies now have charters from Congress; a site in New York for their home has been provided by Mr. Archer M. Huntington and a substantial beginning of a building and endowment fund has been made by public-spirited citizens; and greetings of fellowship and felicitation have come from the British Academy and from the Académie Française and the Académie des Beaux-Arts. This article is written by the Permanent Secretary of the Academy, Robert Underwood Johnson, until 1913 editor of “The Century Magazine” and author of “Poems of War and Peace.”—THE EDITOR.*

tocracy, since in the former the deterioration of quality was more natural and easy. Doubtless he felt, with many of his associates of the American Academy, of which he was one of the first seven members, that there was a lack of nationality in our literature and arts due to the lack of what Mr. Brooks Adams has happily called “collective thinking.” In the broadest sense we call it national consciousness. The countries of Europe, such as England, France and Germany, have, each in its own way,

this definite individual aspiration, which Russia and, it must be confessed, America have not yet developed. There is every reason to expect that, with the freedom of opportunity and the spur of inspiration we shall reach an achievement of national scope in letters and the arts which will parallel the contemporary product of any other nation. But a condition precedent of this will be a clear understanding on the part of creative workers and of the public that art of any sort is the product of principles, whether formulated or intuitive, and not of fortuitous or empirical impulses.

The gold medal and seal of the Academy accentuate its purposes by the words: OPPORTUNITY, INSPIRATION, ACHIEVEMENT—a sequence of desiderata that make for the worth and dignity of writers, artists and composers. The aim to promote all three ideas has the backing of a twice-selected body of representative men, for the Academicians are chosen from the Institute, by which they were originally chosen on the theory that each had produced some notable work in his field. There is here no slavish imitation of the foreign academy of whatever country. The American conception of usefulness is inclined to regard an academy as representing merely “*otium cum dignitate*” (as the ease and dignity were not most desirable in letters



and the arts); therefore, there is much to be done, practically, as we say, in laying the foundations of its prestige by national service. Not only will such service gain it prestige, but in turn its prestige will enable it to be of service. It has a right therefore to appeal to the sympathy and support of those who have imagination to realize the value to the country of a reputable and permanent body capable of influencing conservatively the higher life of the people.

In the debate in Congress on the granting of the charter to the Academy last spring one Representative opposed the pretentiousness of a body of men so unknown to him setting themselves up as "immortelles." There are, no doubt, intellectual persons who think that an American Academy, even tho composed of those who, in the main, have done or are doing our most important work, is an impertinence; but they are not among those who have witnessed during the last generation the deterioration of taste and product incident to a more widespread interest in pictures and the written word. Prof. Bliss Perry has recently remarked the fact that with the exception of one short period there has never been in the United States any general interest in literature. Were the Academy and Institute aiming at institutional activity alone, they might well go under the ban of those who see no hope for better conditions thru organized effort; but they are endeavoring by sympathy and just recognition to stimulate good individual performance, to surround with fructating soil the seed of great talent, so that the Saint-Gaudens, the LaFarge, the MacDowell, the Stedman of the future shall blossom to an earlier and fuller beauty and robustness.

That the members of these two organizations have clear conceptions of their

## OLD HOUSES

BY EUGENE C. DOLSON

Along this road  
Are old houses  
Tenanted all the years  
Of a lifetime,  
But now utterly abandoned—  
Silent forever.

Back and forth  
The crows fly over them  
Or perch, unafraid,  
On their sagging ridgeboards.  
Their blinds are shut—  
Like the eyes of a dead man.

various arts and definite convictions of the perils that weaken and further threaten our civilization may be seen from the published record of their "proceedings" in the seven or more annual meetings. It is not mere technical excellence for which they are the solicitors. They are neither prophesiers of smooth things nor purveyors of pessimism, but while outspoken as to pretentiousness and charlatanry, they do not fail to set forth constructively the principles of their several

crafts. It is because these principles are to so large an extent common to the three great divisions of these organizations, Literature, Art and Music, that there is nothing incongruous in the unity of effort which they represent.

It is therefore to be counted among the achievements of the movement that it has brought together these various workers for discussion and joint action. This has not been mere "marking time." The same lawlessness that has attacked one art—the same rebellious defiance of all that has been gained in the Past—has summoned the thoughtless and adventurous against the others. Cubism, Futurism, Imagism, Prose-Librisism are rife in painting, sculpture, poetry and music. Apparently to an outsider the foundations of architecture have not yet been undermined—since a cubist or prose-librist building would obviously go to the ground. The sane body of opinion represented by the Academy and the Institute is not likely to give much quarter to these fads and eccentricities.

But it is not enough that a ship shall "repel boarders"; it must keep its fair course with a cargo worth the voyage. Already there are abundant signs that this unifying

movement has been inspiring to those within its membership, as well as to those without, and this inspiration will surely increase with the growth in material resources—for a home and an endowment are only the tools of the idea. At this time when the epic-tragedy of Europe is making every nation consider wherein its national concept is true or false, it is of great promise that we have an agency like these two bodies, qualified and moved to enforce upon our people that among the requirements of the true greatness of nations is a love of beauty and a respect for the things of the mind and the soul.

New York City



Drawing by the architects McKim, Mead & White

### THE HOME OF AMERICAN ARTS AND LETTERS

The American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters propose to erect this building in uptown New York. The site, fronting on both 156th and 158th streets, has been given by Mr. Archer M. Huntington



# THE UNESCAPABLE LAW

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN

I FIND myself quoted as predicting that the law of love will "ultimately govern" human relations. I should like to find room for a disclaimer. It would be just as absurd to predict that causes will "ultimately" produce effects, or that water will "ultimately" run downhill.

What I have been trying to make people believe is simply that the law of love is the law of life, the law of God; just as much the law of God as the law of gravitation; governing souls and communities just as truly as gravitation governs bodies; the organic law of human society, acting no less uniformly and inexorably than any other natural law.

The "near morality" by which the teaching of the Christian church has been largely disfigured and debilitated has assumed that the penalty of the moral law can be averted or evaded; that punishment is deferred; that God's laws which deal with human conduct are not now in force. They will *ultimately* govern human relationships, but they do not govern now. Consequently it is futile to try to obey them. By and by, in the Millennium, it will be possible to live by the law of love, but it is not now possible and any attempt to conform to it would be foolish and fanatical. If the law of love were only effective, it would, of course, be a good thing to obey it, but since it is not effective it is foolish to talk about it; and we must find some rule of life that is practical, and stop this nonsense of the visionaries and the idealists.

It is just at this point that straight thinking is needed. There is no deadlier error than the notion that there are laws of God which are for the present in abeyance—which do not now govern men, but which will ultimately govern them. Especially pernicious are all such conceptions when applied to the moral laws. In that, if in anything, we have a right to look for uniformity.

In truth this law of love is enforced upon every individual human being and every social group, larger or smaller, with absolute inflexibility. There has never been in any world a minute in which it was not in full operation; it has never been possible for any man or angel or any association of men or angels to escape it.

The mental muddle into which moral teachers have led the multitude is in the notion that the law is *not in force unless it is obeyed*. But it is *in force if its sanctions are effective, whether of reward or of penalty*. If it is true of any law that no man can possibly obey it without getting the

*The following article by Dr. Gladden raises and answers a very interesting question. It was called forth by a statement in a review of his last book which won the \$1,000 prize offered by the Church Peace Union for the best monograph by a minister on international peace. Dr. Gladden, as our readers know, was on the editorial staff of The Independent from 1871 to 1874. He is the author of many books on religious and social questions and has even dipped into fiction. He has now retired from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio, but his actual pastorate extends over the whole United States.—THE EDITOR.*

benefits which it offers, and that no man can possibly disobey it without incurring the injuries which it threatens, then that law is certainly in force. And this is palpably true of the organic law of human relationships. Obedience to it brings to the individual moral soundness and happiness, and to society peace and welfare. Disobedience to it brings to the individual moral deterioration and misery and to society strife and disintegration. It has never been uniformly obeyed or universally disobeyed, so that we have no complete demonstration of the consequences of obedience or disobedience; but there are evidences enough in human experience of the nature of its rewards and of its penalties, and abundant proofs that these rewards and penalties are annexed to all human conduct as closely as any effect is linked to its cause.

THE fatal failure of the Christian church has been its blurring of this central principle of morality. Not one in a hundred of its members has any comprehension of the immediateness and inevitableness of the operation of this central law of life. Nearly all of them suppose that if they do wrong they are liable to suffer for it some time in the future; scarcely any of them have been convinced that the consequences of evil doing are as quick and sure as the explosion of a short-circuited current. How many men know that if they lie they will get the reaction of that lie immediately in their characters; that every act or thought of selfishness, of cruelty, of impurity registers itself at once in their lives—blunts their sensibilities, dulls their perceptions, weakens their wills; that the accumulation of these deadly reactions must produce a steady deterioration of the

character? How many men understand that if all their neighbors governed themselves by the same principles of distrust and suspicion which they habitually practise there could be no useful social coöperation, because the natural and inevitable resentments and antipathies would rend society into fragments? How many people comprehend that the strifes and disorders and miseries which keep the world in turmoil are simply the natural consequences of disobedience of the law of good will. The tremendous industrial conflicts which are now desolating so many homes in New York and threatening the peace of the city—what are they but the penalty which the law of love inflicts on the community which permits its violation? But how many of the citizens of New York ever think of these strikes as penal consequences of the violation of the law of love? How many of them recognize the fact that *these disturbances of the peace are evidences that this law is in full force, visiting its retributions on all the communities that despise its authority?*

MOST appalling, most terrible of all the evidences that the law of love is in full operation is the terrific war now scourging humanity. This war is the answer of the Eternal Justice to the long defiance of the laws of life. The natural law of human relationships, which is the law of good will, of mutual service, binds all men and all groups of men, nations with the rest. It requires them to live in peace and unity, to share the good of the world, to seek one another's welfare. It promises well-being and abundance to those who obey, and *it threatens misery and destruction to those who disobey*.

With one accord the nations of the earth have set this law at defiance. They have refused to base international relationships on good will; they have insisted on founding them on suspicion and fear and enmity. They would not obey the law, but they cannot escape its penalty. Hell is the penalty of the disobedience of God's law and war is hell. Can any one conceive a pit more nearly bottomless than the nations of Europe have dugged for themselves, or hotter flames than those into which they are now plunging?

And the people of the United States, after watching this retribution for two years, are now making haste to set it at defiance!

It's a mad world, my masters!  
Columbus, Ohio



# THE SUNWISE TURN: A BOOKSHOP PLUS

BY HANNAH WHITE

SEPARATED from Fifth Avenue by about a hundred feet of sidewalk, but by an immeasurable difference in atmosphere, is the shop that most book-lovers have dreamed of, a place in which to meet old friends in books and to discover new ones, to browse alone by an open fire, or to discuss your literary hobbies—and incidentally, but never obtrusively, to purchase books you really want.

Such a bookshop is the Sunwise Turn—its appearance delightfully in keeping with its purpose. The low red-brick building, with a quaint tiled roof, wide leaded windows, and a big arched door, painted bright orange, gives a general effect picturesque enough to stimulate your curiosity, and the swinging signboard invites you to further inspection by its motto "The sunwise turn is the lucky one."

Inside there is no suggestion of a shop. The large colorful room looks as if it were really lived in—tho from the artistic point of view it is far superior to the usual living room. A long window seat, piled with cushions, an open fire, big, comfortable chairs, library tables, pictures and flowers all furnish a background for books—in low bookcases around the walls, on the tables and on the arms of chairs. The arrangement and color scheme of the whole room is adapted to the books; the vivid colors of the publishers' book jackets are combined in its decoration so as to make each book that comes in an integral part of the whole scheme. The walls are a clear orange, the floor a rather deep green, the purple window hangings, artistically spotty, are repeated and varied in numerous cushions; one of the big tables is a bright blue, another—a genuine old Exeter—is a dull brown; in one corner is a mahogany secretary of Colonial times, in another a "new art" fireplace. All of which sounds like a horrible jumble—and is consequently all the more remarkable as a distinctly restful, unified and very lovely room.

Interior decorating is in fact a supplementary business at the Sunwise Turn, which, by the way, is on 31st street, New York City. Mrs. Mary Mowbray-Clarke, one of the proprietors, is an artist by profession, a lecturer on art at Columbia University, and the author of the *Argonaut Art History*, a college text-book on the

works of art in their historical relations. Readers of *The Independent* ten or fifteen years ago will remember Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke as Mary H. Bothwell Horgan, author of several articles on notable artists and on various phases of art.

Mr. John Mowbray-Clarke, her husband, is vice-president of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors. His own sculpture is known both for its artistic value and for its revolutionary ideas; he has, in fact, acquired the title of "A Sculptor of Revolt—a man who has heard the trumpet call of the greatest battle of all history and has ranged himself upon the side of the hosts of Freedom and Progress."

Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke shares the responsibility of the Sunwise Turn with Madge Jenison, author of many stories and magazine articles. Then there is a large corps of young writers and artists who like to drop in frequently and ask if they may help. They form a sort of sub-committee of welcome, an informal discussion club, and on occasion a furniture-moving, floor-painting brigade. During the winter they plan to meet regularly an evening a week to sit and talk by the fire and sometimes to listen to informal lectures by such celebrities as Rabindranath Tagore, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, John Ferguson, and Yvette Guilbert.

Another pleasant feature of the Sunwise Turn is its subscription membership, a plan by which the best books on any lines are sent to the people who want to read them and have no time to pick them out. This department is designed for the busy professional men and women, and for the booklovers who live in places re-

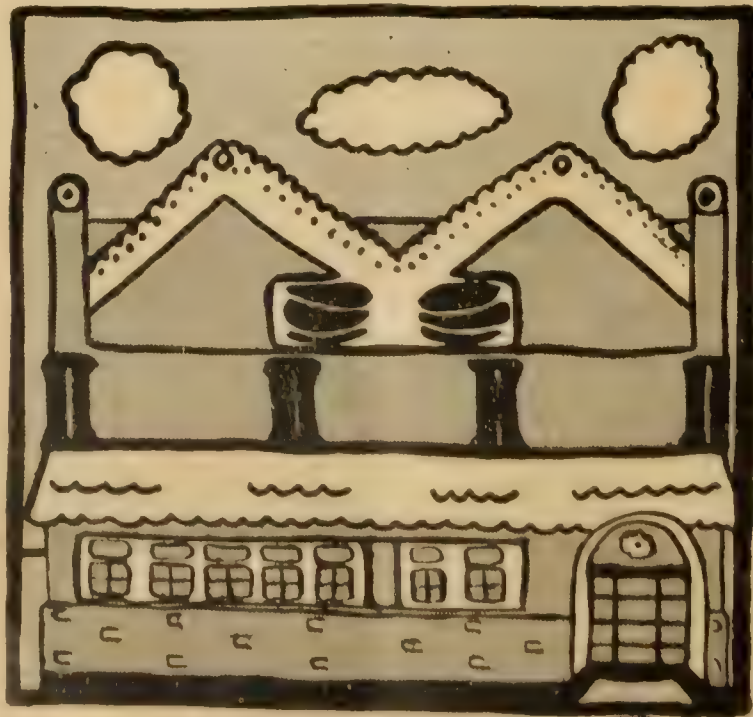
mote from the centers of current ideas and who want to keep up with the times. A characteristic subscriber is a recent college graduate just starting a missionary career in China. The Sunwise Turn will keep her posted on the new books on sociology and the poetry that she would read if she were here. No lists are sent to the subscribers for marking; the books simply come to them once a month or twice or four times a year.

The best thing about the idea is that it really works. People who are at a loss to choose from the multiplicity of new books just the ones they want to read are finding themselves more than satisfied with the books that are chosen for them. For as Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke explains, "We really know each one of our customers. And we read all the books before we sell them."

Children's books are tried out on real children; Dickie, the office boy, has become a critic of some renown in this respect. The publishers have learned to send their books to him for personal approval, and Dickie, going on fifteen, will be a literary personage before he knows it.

Older specialists in various fields are coöperating with the shop in the selection of books which they consider most valuable along their special lines—medicine, agriculture, psychology, feminism, music, history and folklore. Mrs. Mowbray-Clarke gives her advice on the art books. During its first week the Sunwise Turn sold ten copies of a book on art which she considered particularly good, a book for which the publishers had been able to find only the most limited market.

Next year the Sunwise Turn hopes to prove that several more of its new ideas are workable: to have on sale interesting paintings and sculpture by younger men and women in this country whose work is just beginning to be known; to "broaden our international art sympathies" by importing the best of European and Eastern books as soon as possible after publication and by keeping a bulletin of important literary news from England and the Continent; to have a department of advice on the decoration and equipment of private and club libraries; and perhaps to extend the shop into a garden.



THE SIGN OF THE SUNWISE TURN



## THE BURDENSOME BABY

How often have we heard mothers exclaim, "It is breaking my arm to carry this child!" It is to do away with this "arm breaking" element in carrying the infant that W. J. Sprong, of Los Angeles, California, has invented the unique and practical baby carrier shown in the accompanying illustration. This device is so arranged that it leaves the mother's arms entirely free. The carrier may be used in the home or upon the street, while the mother is doing the work about the house or when she is shopping.

This carrier has been so arranged



AN UP-TO-DATE PAPOOSE CARRIER

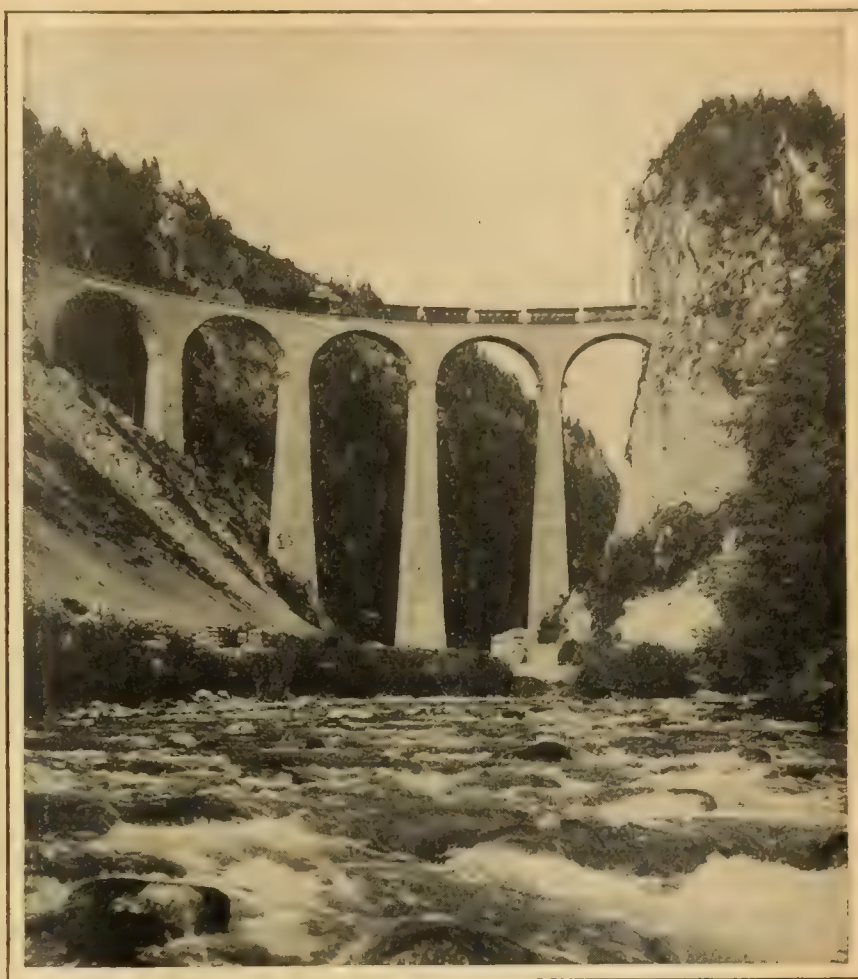
that it may be worn over or beneath a coat. The "basket" or the part of the carrier in which the baby actually sits, may be attached to or detached from the shoulder "harness" in a moment, the "basket" when rolled up taking no more room than an ordinary handkerchief. It is possible to carry children weighing as much as 40 pounds.

## RAW EGGS

One of the latest physiological discoveries will descend with something of a jolt upon the medical profession. It is impossible to calculate how many tons upon tons of raw eggs are consumed daily, upon the recommendation of physicians, by people who are seeking to regain health. Infants suffering from indigestion are frequently put upon an albumin diet. The raw egg has been considered invaluable as a food. Now comes the information from W. G. Bateman, of Yale University, that the uncoagulated white of egg is exceedingly indigestible. Experimental tests with dogs, rats, rabbits and men all show that raw egg white is not only difficult to digest but that taken in large quantities it causes diarrhea. And the eggs which the duck furnishes

us are no better than hen's eggs.

Just what the cause of the indigestibility has not been discovered, but the investigator does not believe it to be due to the texture of the egg white. A certain acclimatization, so to speak, can be acquired by some people after the ingestion of raw eggs for several days so that diarrhea ceases; still as a food raw egg white is not to be recommended. All that is necessary, however, to render egg white easily digestible is cooking. The yolk of the egg is easily digested either raw or cooked.



A BIG STUNT IN BRIDGE BUILDING—THE WIESSEN VIADUCT

## ELECTRIC HARVESTING

Nine farmers near Abilene, Kansas, put coöperation to a practical test this summer when they inaugurated the first threshing of wheat by electric power ever accomplished in the west—if not in the United States.

Forming a company, these nine farmers purchased a small motor and a separator. They rented a transformer from the central light company and also 1000 feet of cable. The separator was placed in the field, connected with the motor and the cable reached to the nearest light wire along the highway. The turning of a switch set the machinery in motion and the threshing was done at a cost of half the ordinary expense. The old fashioned engine requires a water boy, engineer and perhaps a coal hauler and is expensive to operate. The motor is clean, quiet, free

from fire danger and needs only occasional oiling. Over 1600 bushels of wheat a day were threshed easily.

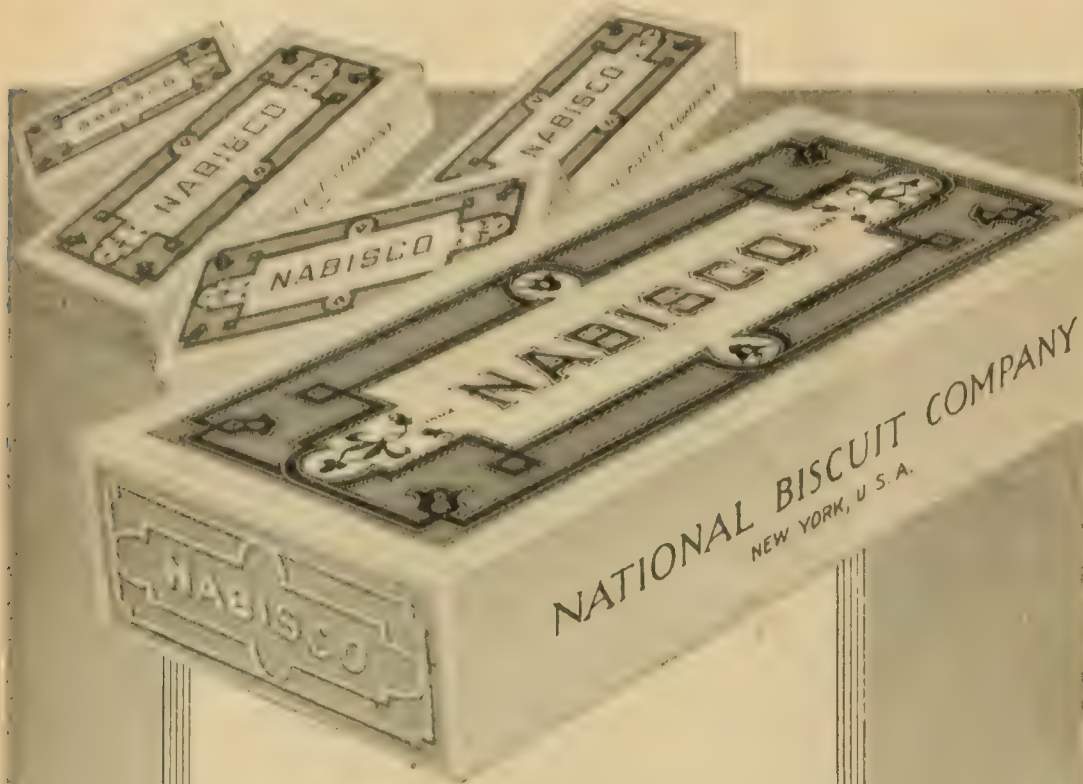
## A RAILROAD IN THE AIR

The Wiessen Viaduct on the line from Davos to Filisur, a portion of the Albula Railroad in Switzerland, is one of the highest stone bridges in Europe. It carries the track at a height of 289 feet above the Landwasser River. If, even with this altitude, it is some three feet less in height than the Solis Bridge over the Albula, it, nevertheless, far surpasses it both in its total length of 689 feet and in the size of its central arch, which has a clear span of 180 feet. Unlike the round arches of the Solis viaduct, which rest upon abutments in the rocks, it is supported by lofty piers of built up masonry.



NINE KANSAS FARMERS USE THIS MACHINE TO HARVEST THEIR WHEAT





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## The New Books

### WHAT'S AROUND THE CORNER?

O. Henry, the author; William Sydney Porter, the man—in spite of their identity two distinct personalities, developed thru two widely differing sets of experiences—were linked by one ruling passion, the quest of "What's around the corner?" which furnished O. Henry with the theme of many stories and was Sydney Porter's nearest approach to a vocation. From the "somnolent little Southern town" of Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was born and raised, to the Texas prairies and the cities of Austin and Houston, to Honduras and around the entire coast of South America, for over three years in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, and then to Pittsburgh O. Henry followed this quest, until around the last corner he came into the Mecca of his imaginings, New York, or as he whimsically rechristened it "Little Old Bagdad-on-the-Subway," "The City of Chameleon Changes."

The salient facts in that quest, hitherto hidden by the pseudonym "O. Henry" and by Mr. Porter's desire to avoid anything like self-advertisement, have been admirably set forth by C. Alphonso Smith in his *O. Henry Biography*, which is pleasantly interspersed with the comments of the people who liked O. Henry and given the actual characteristics of one of the "American Kipling's" own stories by the frequent quotation of his "best bits" and by the sympathetic appreciation of the chronicler.

Some one once asked O. Henry why he did not read more fiction. His answer might serve—if it were needed—as an incentive to read this biography. "It (fiction) is all tame," he replied, "as compared with the romance of my own life."

*O. Henry Biography*, by C. Alphonso Smith. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50.

### THE HINDOO TODAY

The cause of the Nationalist Movement in India would have been better urged by Lajpat Rai in *Young India* had he granted what does lie to the credit of the British administration. Impartial American writers, while admitting the British Government in India has been neither all wise nor at all times benevolent, yet hold that the work accomplished has been of manifest benefit to the whole people of India.

There are certain elements in Hinduism which Mr. Rai discreetly fails to touch upon, but concerning which Western civilization would like to possess definite information. Instead he paints the British administration as black as some Hindu practises we re-

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## A Letter to the Groceryman.

Everybody being out, and Bobbie and Dorothy having taken possession of their father's office, Bobbie proceeds to do business.

"You're my st'nogofer," he says to Dorothy. "Take this dictation." And Dorothy, at the typewriter, takes this letter:

"Mr. Groceryman: Send me and Dor two packages of Strawberry

## JELL-O

and two packages of Orange Jell-O and two packages of Raspberry Jell-O, and send real Jell-O that says it's Jell-O on the packages, and not that other kind."

That is a businesslike letter and it shows, for one thing, that Bobbie knows what he wants—"real Jell-O"—and does not propose to take anything else in its place, as some older people do.

The air-tight waxed-paper Safety Bag enclosing Jell-O inside the package keeps the flavor at full strength.

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frain from mentioning. He divides the India people of the present into three classes, the princes and landowners, for the most part degenerate and subservient to the British; the ignorant masses; and the middle class intellectuals. Hope for Indian Nationality, he contends, rests with the last mentioned.

*Young India*, by Lajpat Rai. B. W. Huebsch. \$1.25.

## WAR EAST AND WEST

*Some Experiences in Hungary*, otherwise a mild narrative suitable for a young ladies' seminary, contains an element of exceptional interest in a sidelight cast on the attitude toward the war of the various races comprising the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Thus, we gather that the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy were at most lukewarm toward it, holding that Berchtold was a fool if not a traitor to be drawn into the conflict. But since in, there was nothing else to do but trust in "Willy" to pull Austria triumphantly out. Meantime the best plan was to lock up all the grain in their storehouses for a rise in price. As to the Slavs and Ruthenes, they appear to have come out frankly pro-Russian with nothing risked but an occasional rebuke for their disloyalty.

After reading about these amiable Austrians and Hungarians, it is bewildering to take in hand *Kingdom of Serbia*, by R. A. Reiss. One wonders how it can be possible that people of the same kin should display such brutal inhumanity, until it is recalled that Miss Macdonald intimates the Serb was regarded by the Austrian as a kind of international gangster—the European hireling gun toter for all manner of evil dark night work. Whether guilty or not in this respect, such barbarous vengeance as is herein revealed stands without justification.

*Belgians Under the German Eagle* is the heaping of more fuel on the still burning fire of German atrocities. Once the Germans found themselves in possession of Belgium, it may be imagined it was no easy matter to control Belgian patriotism and resentment. Consequently reprisals of one form or another appear to have taken place which provide harsh reading. Quite the most curious revelation is the German mental mobilization of religious ministers, college professors and schoolmasters for propaganda war work. Thus, the Rev. Herr Busch thanks God for the touching example of the German sergeant, who, having ordered a man and woman shot, adopted their orphan child to raise in the faith of German *kultur*. Had Herr Busch been a Mohammedan *mollah*, one would have passed by the incident comprehending that such things are supposed to be pleasing to Allah, but for a Christian minister to praise God in this fashion simply beggars our understanding.

The publisher frankly announces that *The Backwash of the War*, a collection of war hospital sketches is "naked and loathsome," but contends that each is "faithfully true." True, possibly, to a mind which perceives nothing but what

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are introduced to us, from pious Moravian brethren to The Wolf, a sensible old man, who said he might "be a hundred years old, and that the fatigues he had undergone had affected him and made him look as old as he did." (Macmillan, \$3.)

## YESTERDAY AND TODAY

*Russia and Democracy* is an enlightening account of Russian politics in the past two centuries. A. de Wesselsky, analyses the hatred of Germany, widespread in Russia long before the war, and traces its causes back to beginnings in the days of Peter the Great. (Duffield, 75 cents.)

*The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina*, by Chauncey S. Boucher, of Washington University, is a history of the attempt of the State Rights party in South Carolina to nullify the high protective tariff of 1828 by a state veto. The chief sources for the study are files of the contemporary Unionist and Nullificationist newspapers. (Univ. of Chicago Press, \$1.50.)

Lectures delivered in this country by Shosuki Sato, exchange professor in 1914, are now published under the title *Some Historical Phases of Modern Japan*. These give much information as to economic and social conditions and governmental changes, but nothing either new or definite on international ideals and intentions. (Japan Society, N. Y.)

The special interest of the *Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake* lies in the dates, in Phoenician characters, under the seat of the reverse. A multitude of such coins were found with Alexander's effigy. Eleven plates of gold, silver and copper coins selected from European and American museums are appended to this scholarly work by Edward T. Newell. (Yale Univ. Press, \$3.)

*A History of the Third French Republic*, by Prof. C. H. C. Wright, is a brief narrative of the political life of France from the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War to the opening of the present struggle. It recounts in detail, tho with little background, the rise and fall of the numerous cabinets and coalitions which have had in their charge the destiny of the republic. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.50.)

Dr. William L. Davidson's study of *Political Thought in England* is devoted to the Utilitarians, their philosophical and political theories, and their work in furnishing ideas which public men embodied in concrete reforms. Much of the book is devoted to the interesting personality of Jeremy Bentham, perhaps the most fertile man who ever lived in concocting suggestions for legislators. (Holt, 50 cents.)

*A Short History of Germany*, by Ernest F. Henderson. This narrative, which, in the edition of 1902 ended with the foundation of the modern German Empire in 1871, has been continued to the outbreak of the Great War, and describes "a whole new era from its conception to its end." The economic and social progress of the united Empire is given as much space as the political history. (Macmillan, 2 vols., \$3.50.)

*French Policy and the American Alliance*, by Dr. Edward S. Corwin, is a careful account of the negotiations which brought France and Spain to become allies of the rebellious colonists and thus assured their victory in the Revolutionary War. The main thesis is that the French Government was moved to this action by the desire to strike a fatal blow at the prestige of Great Britain and make France the leading power in the European concert. (Princeton Univ. Press, \$2.)

Every student of political science will be interested in *Principles of Constitutional Government*, by Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins, and recently adviser to the government of the Chinese Republic. Particular study is given to the federal government as it exists in the United States, in Germany and in the British self-governing dominions. An appendix contains the text of the present constitutions of the United States, France, Germany, Belgium and Japan. (Harvard, \$2.)



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## GOOD BOOK WEEK

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totally efficient—and as crudely self-satisfied as efficient people often are—we should, no doubt, preach a gospel of inefficiency! But that time is a long way off. The principal value of perfection lies in our struggle to reach it. Therefore till the millenium we may wisely hold perfection our one great ambition.

We consider the over-emphasized, over-idolized, over-developed brain the top-notch menace to health, character and usefulness. The intellectual person needs a gymnasium, a hospital, a battlefield and a church, to keep him sane. The body, heart and soul must together animate the brain, if our thinking comes to anything. Teach your studious boy manual training, social service, and boxing! Then he may get somewhere in life.

347. Mr. L. W., Ohio. "I own and operate a small farm. Have taken normal training and taught school successfully. Am thirty-three, married, have three children. Enjoy farming, but want to do something of more benefit to humanity at large. Am thinking of journalism or lecturing. What are the qualifications of a journalist? What training would I need? Shall be thankful for any advice."

We should consider it unwise for a man of your age and family to enter a profession altogether new. Why not prepare to be a lecturer and organizer among farmers, employed by a farm efficiency bureau, an agricultural journal or institute, or an experiment station of an agricultural college? A good start would be to send contributions to farm papers—you might later qualify as editor of one of these; obtain list, and sample copies, by consulting a newspaper annual and directory from a nearby newspaper office. You would probably read with interest Question Box answer No. 138, in Independent of September 6, 1915, and answer No. 167 in Independent of November 1, 1915. Get books on farm management, intensive farming, coöperative farming.

348. Miss H. V., New York. "Kindly inform me how a girl in third year high school would prepare to fit herself for a private secretary or traveling companion to a lady."

You might learn stenography and typewriting, then obtain a position with a good business firm, and study by mail or at night school higher branches—such as accountancy, bookkeeping, office management, or business correspondence; applying for a better position when fully qualified.

A residence course in a business college, followed by a residence or mail course in a secretarial school, would probably train you best and soonest. Among the business colleges in New York are Pratts, 62 West Forty-fifth street; Drake's, 154 Nassau street; Moon's, 587 West 181st street; Normal Commercial, 146th street and St. Nicholas avenue; Miller's, 131 East Twenty-third street; Woods's, Fifth avenue and 125th street. Among the secretarial schools are the Fifth Avenue, 509 Fifth avenue; The Knickerbocker, 16 West Forty-fifth street; The New York, 35 West Forty-second street.

Prepare to become a secretary—not a traveling companion. There is no future in the latter position.

349. Prof. J. C. L., Pennsylvania. "We have a boy who seems unusually gifted in music and literature; but perverse in temper and unable to get along with his teachers, who punish but not inspire. (a) Can genius be developed in a child? If so, how? (b) Do you not consider the public school system woefully lacking in the proper means for discovering and evolving the special talents of children? (c) Could a scientific home training supply these deficiencies?"

(a) While genius must be inherent, and no system of education could implant it, the discovery and development of genius belongs in the scope and duty of the public school system. Thousands of misunderstood, maltreated children have genius, or talent of a high order, and never amount to anything because their teachers were fools. This matter is discussed on pages 21 to 31 and elsewhere in my book "Efficient Living," also in my paper on Genius and Eugenics recently delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Both may be had thru Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. However, no plan has yet been produced for training genius in the public schools.

(b) Answered under (a).

(c) To a large extent. See writings of Prof. Boris Sidis and of Mrs. Wundt Sackville Stener, each of whom has done remarkable things with a supernormal child.



# The Market Place

## IN THE STOCK MARKET

The market for securities is still a broad and active one, daily transactions on the New York Stock Exchange exceeding a million shares, as a rule. There was an exception on the 31st ult., when the number fell to 940,000. While the price movement has been irregular, its tendency has been upward, especially so far as industrials or war order shares are concerned. During the week that ended on the 4th inst., much influence was exerted by the Steel Corporation's report of net earnings for the September quarter, showing a gain of nearly \$5,000,000, altho the preceding quarter's net had been the greatest in the company's history. Steel common shares, which were 117¾ at the beginning of the week, rose to 122¼, but afterward declined to 120½. Copper mining shares were favorably affected by a report that the French Government was about to place a large order for the metal. On sales of a few hundred shares Bethlehem Steel advanced to 678, gaining 25 points in one day. News of a new order given to the American Locomotive Company for 1,000,000 time fuses, with an option for 2,000,000 more, added 4¼ points to the price of that company's stock on the 3d.

Reports of railroad earnings were quite favorable, and railroad shares were firmly held, but without any considerable advance. It was generally admitted that price changes were due in part to the interest of traders and investors in the political campaign and the approaching election. Some were unwilling to carry stocks because they feared the effect of a possible change at Washington; others invested because they were confident that the result of the election would support prices.

## STEEL PROFITS

At the meeting of the United States Steel Corporation's directors, on the 31st ult., when the September quarter's net earnings were made known, an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock was declared, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. A similar extra allowance was made three months ago, and therefore the distribution for six months has been at the rate of 9 per cent a year. The quarter's net earnings were \$25,217,067, which may be compared with the June quarter's \$21,126,043, and the March quarter's \$20,713,624. To these great sums have the company's profits risen from only \$12,457,

# Cut Your Selling Cost

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You can't sell many goods nowadays with a sales department of the happy-go-lucky school. You must have a sales force working along scientific and efficient lines.

Why do such men as Gage Tarbell, Condé Nast, Hugh Chalmers, John H. Patterson make good in the capacity of Sales Managers of concerns whose volume of business runs into the millions, while other men of seemingly equal opportunity make a fizzle of their jobs?

They apply scientific sales management to their problems. They tackle the job in a cold-blooded, calculating, systematic way, and they get every member of the sales organization working with them to accomplish a certain task. That's all there is to it—efficiency.

You can do the same things in your business that these men have done in theirs if you will apply their methods. Charles W. Hoyt has written a book called "Scientific Sales Management" which covers in the most comprehensive manner the principles discovered and endorsed by the biggest men in commercialism today.

## A book of results—not theories

"Scientific Sales Management" does not deal in opinions or theories, but embodies the results of the wide experience of the author as a successful salesman, sales manager and executive—combined with the experience of many master sales managers with whose work he has been intimately familiar.

The underlying principles of sales management—the reasons behind every plan and movement—are classified and explained so fully and clearly that every man who directs salesmen has a safe, reliable guide to the attainment of satisfactory sales-volume at a low cost-to-sell.

The pages of "Scientific Sales Management" lay bare the success secrets, back of the campaigns that have built up the biggest businesses in America, that have captured golden markets, that have paid enormous dividends over a long period of years.

From the methods employed in these campaigns Mr. Hoyt has deduced the essential principles which you can successfully apply to your selling problems.

## Titles of the Chapters:

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What Is Scientific Sales Management?  
Cooperating with the Salesmen  
Creating Territory Regularly  
Selling a Product or Service  
The Art of Selling in an Advertising Campaign  
How to secure the salesman's cooperation in an Advertising Campaign  
Getting the Most out of Conventions  
Illustrations of Actual Meetings and Conventions  
The "Manager Talks"  
Contests for Salesmen  
Contests for Salesmen on a Quota Basis  
Judging and Stimulating Salesmen by Percentage of Distribution  
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How to Conduct a Trade Promotion Department  
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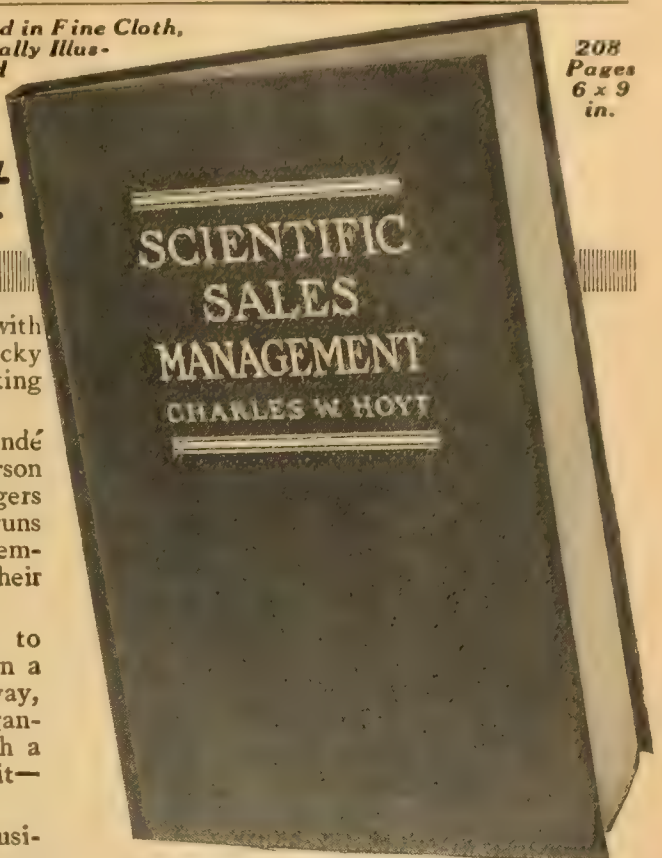
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## What this book means to you

There's an immense amount of value in this book for everyone who has anything to do with sales—the manufacturer, jobber, sales manager, or the salesman who expects to become a sales manager.

Think what it means if you, through this book, were enabled to reduce your cost to sell anywhere from 1 to 5%. It shows you how to make salesmen closers, not missionaries. Shows how to get big results by properly training the average salesman. It eliminates waste.

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This book has been purchased by and has proved of valuable aid to such nationally known concerns as

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"Teaches the executive how to get efficient results from the work of a sales force and the principles which Mr. Hoyt lays down apply with equal force to the small and to the large concern."—*Los Angeles Weekly*.

"This book will interest any salesman or any merchant or manufacturer."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

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Which way will you go—up, through training, to a position that means good money, or down, through lack of training, into the ranks of the poorly paid?

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of \$5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of \$618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

000 in the first quarter of last year. Here we see a total of \$227,000,000 for nine months of 1916, against \$79,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1915, and only \$60,000,000 for the first three quarters of 1914. And the earnings are growing, for the monthly record was broken by September's \$30,420,000. The balance available for dividends on the common stock in the September quarter was equal to 12.45 per cent on the outstanding \$508,302,500, or to an annual rate of 49.80 per cent. The nine months show a surplus of \$132,000,000, and in corresponding months of 1914 there was a deficit of \$11,000,000.

The full capacity of our steel mills is in use, and it will be increased by plant additions soon to be completed. Great quantities of steel to be used in European munition factories are exported. Negotiations for 600,000 tons are now pending. In October, 1,387 locomotives were ordered, this number including 1,000, which are to go to Russia. There were orders in the same month for 20,942 cars, making a total of 145,177 since January 1. In the ten months, 3,628,000 tons of rails have been sold, against 2,672,000 last year and 1,501,000 in 1915. Our railroad companies are buying more freely. Steel and iron prices are steadily rising. There were sharp advances last week in the pig iron and coke markets.

ANOTHER BRITISH LOAN

The books for subscriptions to the new British loan of \$300,000,000 were closed on the 4th, four days before the date tentatively named, because the applications were already more than sufficient. They came from all parts of the country and many were from the Middle West and Northwest, where, it will be recalled, the original Anglo-French loan encountered much opposition. This new loan, at 5½ per cent, half of it for three years, offered at 99¼ and yielding 5.75, and half for five years, offered at 98½ and yielding 5.85, is secured by a deposit of \$360,000,000 worth of securities with the Guaranty Trust Company. Half of these are American and Canadian bonds and stocks, while the other half includes the bonds of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chili, Cuba, Egypt and India. The offering was made by J. P. Morgan & Co., with whom were associated twenty banks, trust companies and banking firms.

As it was said not long ago by an officer of the British Government that \$10,000,000 a day was required to pay for war supplies ordered here, the new loan will satisfy the demand for one month. It will cause a suspension, for a time, of the gold shipments from Canada. These have been the greater part of the \$483,000,000 received since January 1. Prompt oversubscription shows a demand here for such bonds, with an intelligent estimate of their value and that of the deposited securities. The loans made in this country to foreign nations, provinces and municipalities since the beginning of the war now amount to \$1,931,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

**THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.**  
Dividend No. 49.  
Amount, \$122,000.00.  
Total amount to date, \$3,916,162.50.  
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.  
Payable November 10, 1916, to stockholders of record, October 31, 1916.  
By order of Board of Directors,  
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

**GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**

61 Broadway, New York.  
November 3, 1916.  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Development Company held this day, a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty cents (\$1.50) per share on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 15, 1916. Books will not close.  
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.**  
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 9.  
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 43.  
The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company for the period commencing August 1, 1916, and ending October 31, 1916, will be paid by checks mailed November 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1916.  
San Francisco, California, October 31, 1916.  
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.

**LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.**  
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1916.  
A quarterly dividend of three per cent (3%) on the common stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., was this day declared, payable December 1st, 1916, to the Common stockholders of record, at the close of business on November 15th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.  
T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

**UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
New York, October 31, 1916.  
At a Board of Directors meeting held this day, an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 16, 1916.  
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# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## STATUS OF UNION CENTRAL MATTER

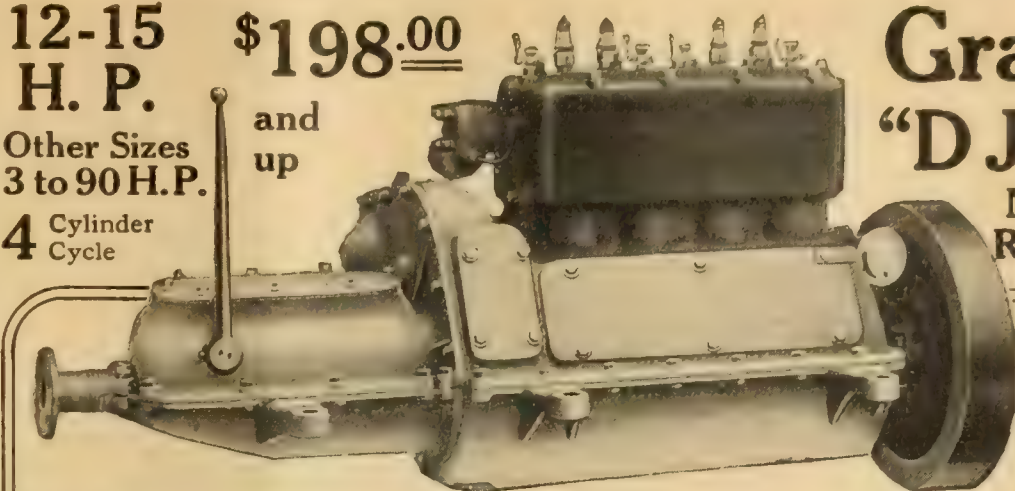
For the information of several readers who have made inquiry respecting the status of the Union Central Life Insurance Company's capitalization matter, I will briefly summarize: On March 1, 1916, the company increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000 (following an increase in June, 1908, from \$100,000 to \$500,000), and declared a stock dividend of \$1,500,000, thus paying up the capital to \$2,000,000 and leaving \$500,000 stock in the treasury. During the summer, Hon. Burton Mansfield, Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut and president of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, appointed a committee composed of the commissioners of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and Missouri to examine the books of the company for the purpose of determining the regularity of the proceeding. Actuaries and accountants went to work on the company's records early in August, and the expectation was that the committee would report its findings to the convention at its annual meeting held at Richmond, September 25. The announcement then made was that the committee had been granted further time, which would indicate that it has not concluded its labors. Since then, I am informed, arrangements have been made by the committee to grant a hearing to the company on November 9 at New York. This would seem to imply the completion of the report and a desire by the company to debate at least some of its conclusions.

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The tenth annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, December 14 and 15. Invitations have been sent to the executive officers of all the life insurance companies of the United States and Canada, to the insurance commissioners of the various states and to the heads of various life underwriters organizations and associations.

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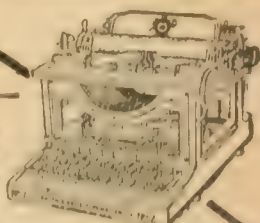
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# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

AS a slinger of language it would be hard to find the equal of Thomas J. McCormack, of La Salle. Where did he learn the art, at Princeton, Leipzig or Chicago? The Schoolmasters' Club of Peoria were reckless enough to invite him to talk to them, and he did talk to them—like a Dutch uncle, or a Latin one. I pick out for quotation three of the milder paragraphs of the speech as published in *School and Home Education*, of Bloomington, Illinois:

Fashionable educational practice is now playing hand and glove with weak humanitarianism and plutocratic politics. *Panem et circenses* Juvenal called the crumbs of civilization that the Roman Croesus threw to the Roman rabble, and *panem et circenses* are the educational bone that the new practical theorists in American education are tossing to the intellectually famished *Canis americanus juvenalis*. It is a sleek pup and takes its bone voraciously. The blood that coursed in the Bacchic, Astartean dances of Syria still runs deep in our veins. The pulses that throbbed at the gladiatorial spectacles of ancient Rome and at the bull-fights of Madrid are still the primal pulse. The stomach that ached at the medieval barbecue is still the primal stomach. Shall we give him Latin? No, give him a folk dance, transfigured by art. Shall we give him algebra? No, give him a bath, and his freshened, aseptic, mollescent hide will illumine with spiritual phosphorescence his environment to all posterity.

And so the organized forces of society are marshaled to cater in our schools, with a tapping Puritanic timidity as to theory, and with diabolic thoroughness as to method, to the ideals of a new sensuous paganism. *Carpe diem*: Wash and be saved; eat and be aureoled; dance and receive extreme unction! And somber conventions of lugubrious pedagogs meet to discuss the technic of administering pie to the microcephalous, and paper towels to megapods. And the statisticians of the teachers' colleges tabulate the results and inductively prove the consequent ascension of the phrenogastric level—a rare psychologic truth which Genesis says even Cain knew before he smote Abel the historic thwack i' the midriff. And the magazines applaud and the women's bureaus applaud, and timid educators construct everywhere wobbling curricula for the incorporation of the new "ideas." And the softening of the public brain goes on apace, and the "leaders of thought" kowtow to the idols of the Cave. And rarely a soul has the intellectual courage to stand up and utter in solitary majesty the reasonable words, "Bunk, ineffable bunk!" Rarely a soul has the courage to commit this act of lese-pedagogy!

The lustration of the rabble, the distribution of *panem et circenses* to the social dog, barring the subtle insult, involved, and even the art of titillating individual midriffs, which some advanced schools affect, are legitimate fields of collective activity in an imperfect society. But they are political and commercial functions of the state, like street-cleaning, the administration of poor-houses, the construction of sewers, and should not be suffered to asphyxiate or eclipse purely educational activities of the intellectual, ethical and vocational type.

I guess he means the same as President Wilson of Princeton University when he said that the side-shows were swallowing up the main tent. And it does look so when we see the gymnasium towering over all the other buildings, the football coach and the dancing master getting bigger salaries than the

professors and the "students" petitioning the president to abolish all afternoon laboratory work because it interferes with team practice.

..

In this country there has been a great deal of discussion as to whether Master's *Spoon River Anthology* is or is not poetry. But while we are talking about it the Australians, being a people of practical and energetic temperament, are settling the question by turning it into real recognizable verse. This is the way the life history of Margaret Fuller Slack, the druggist's wife, comes out in the style of an earlier "Elegy in a Country Churchyard":

With deep-set eyes, far-searching, I would sit.

A mute, inglorious Eliot, chin on hand,  
(As photographed long since by Pennéwit)  
Till wooed by Slack, who let me understand

That leisure would be mine for writing Works.

I bore his children eight, no time to write.

A needle pricked me, washing baby's serks.  
Lockjaw, ironic death. Oh, sex's spite!

Or if the reader prefers the dish served *a la Wordsworth* he can get it in eighteen stanzas of which the *Sydney Bulletin* prints the first and the last two:

1. Now Margaret Slack had surely been  
An El-i-ot, no less,  
As mark her chin by hand upheld  
In a wise passiveness. . . .
17. (A needle in the baby-clothes,  
Half hidden from the eye,  
Sharp as a thorn when only one  
Projects its point on high.)
18. And oft to me it did appear  
A somewhat bitter fate,  
That she should die from lockjaw when  
She bore him children eight.

..

We seem likely to get the Danish West Indies, altho Barkis of Denmark is still unwilling. The next question is what we shall do with them. This is what the inhabitants are anxious about, and even Uncle Sam, rich as he is, cannot be altogether indifferent to the possibility of making something on his \$25,000,000 investment in the Caribbean.

There is no doubt but Yankee ingenuity would find ways to make the islands pay. My own notion—which I am willing to share with anybody who will furnish the capital—is to start a sugar diet sanitarium. They tell me that fresh cane juice is a sure cure for dyspepsia and all wasting diseases. The little pickaninnies who chew bagasse chips all day and have no other food get fat and slick by the end of the season. This ought to beat the grape or whey cures that have made the fortune of European health resorts. Sugar cane is cheaper than either and more nutritious. In my mind's eye I see a big hotel on the beach

at Frederiksted behind a row of royal palms and on the Saratoga veranda a line of rocking chairs containing pseudo-invalids of various ages, each sucking a sugar cane at the rate of \$10 *per capita per diem*.

Charles Kingsley, in his delightful sketches of the West Indies, is hard on the town of Charlotte Amalia, which he calls "a veritable Dutch oven for cooking fever in, with as veritable a dripping pan for the poison when concocted in the tideless basin below the town, as man ever invented." It is true that St. Thomas in those days had as bad a reputation for disease as Colon, but now both places have reformed. As soon as it was discovered that the yellow fever was due to the fatal fondness of the Lady Stegomyia for administering hypodermic injections it became a comparatively easy matter to suppress her pernicious activity. Besides being equally free from tropical diseases, St. Thomas has the advantage of Colon in the matter of climate. It is not so hot and it is not so humid. Colon has over ten inches of rain a month. St. Thomas is arid and could compete with Arizona or southern California as a health resort.

Since the war began the Bermudas are not so pleasant as they used to be and those who are seeking to escape the northern winter might go further and fare better. With a mermaid film to advertise the fine bathing facilities the Danish Islands—what shall we call them when we annex them?—ought to draw Americans by the thousand and provided a congenial occupation for the islanders. The soil is hard to work. Tourists are not.

..

Somebody who wants to teach me Spanish for \$7.50 sends a circular saying:

Spanish conversation positively guaranteed. This does not mean that after thirty lessons one masters the Spanish language, for perhaps no one save the great Cervantes has yet done that, but it does mean that a good working vocabulary of about 800 words is given.

Cervantes was doubtless a smart chap but I doubt if he mastered the Spanish language in thirty lessons. Even the English language is not so easily mastered as it seems.

..

On the third day out from New York, when the sea began to roughen a bit and the ship to pitch about, the passengers watched the Christian Scientist to see if her moral character would sustain her in this hour of trial and temptation. After a while she disappeared into her cabin, from which she did not emerge till near the end of the voyage. Then in response to congratulations and sympathy she confessed that she had never known "a more disagreeable and persistent form of error."



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HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

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Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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J U S T A W O R D

The rather remarkable sample of "Everyman's Office," published on the cover of The Independent for this week, is really illustrative of efficiency in photography as well as in housing business men. The photograph was taken with a telephoto camera, placed at Times Square, near Forty-second street, and it includes practically the whole of business New York. The skyline of lower Manhattan, in the background of the picture, was four miles or more from the camera and the mushroom-like water tanks in the foreground were almost beneath it.

RAINY DAY, BY L. H. BAILEY

The soft, gray rain comes slowly down,  
Settling the mists on marshes brown,  
Closing the world on wood and hill,  
Drifting the fog down vale and rill;  
The weed-stalks bend with pearly drops,  
The grasses hang their misty tops,  
The clean leaves drip with shiny spheres  
And fence-rails run with pleasant tears.

Away with care! I walk today  
In meadows wet and forests gray;—  
'Neath heavy trees with branches low,  
'Cross splashy fields where wild things grow,  
Past shining reeds in knee-deep tarns,  
By soaking crops and black-wet barns,  
On mossy stones in dripping nooks,  
Up raining pools and brimming brooks  
With waterfalls and cascadills  
Fed by the new-born grassy rills;—  
And then circle home across the lots  
Thru all the soft and watery spots.

Away with care! I walk today  
In meadows wet and forests gray.  
—From "Wind and Weather," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

T H E N E W P L A Y S

Major Pendennis is pleasantly reminiscent of Thackeray's novel. John Drew at his best, with an excellent cast. (Criterion Theater.)

Getting Married. The wit and pseudo-wisdom of Bernard Shaw delightfully portrayed by William Faversham, Henrietta Croman and Company. A highbrow feast. (Footh Theater.)

So Long Letty. Much advertised ultra Broadway musical comedy of girls, costumes and clever stunts built around one catchy tune. Inane, vulgar and smutty. (Shubert Theater.)

The Barker. A mildly amusing comedy of the British aristocracy. Gives Cyril Maude only a moderate chance to display his ability. Not very good and certainly not very bad. (Empire Theater.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

HENRY FORD—I am not interested in parties at all.

PROF. WILLIAM M. SLOANE—Jingoism is a disgusting vice.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG—The main thing is discipline.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF—The future is in the hands of God.

WOODROW WILSON—I haven't read a serious book thru in fourteen years.

HORATIO PARKER—Heaven forbid that I should advise any one to be a musician.

DAVID RATOFF—The Federal League is one of the 20,000 leagues under the sea.

EDWARD BERNSTEIN—Germany should declare her readiness for an armistice.

PROF. M. V. O'SHEA—Merely telling children to stop talking won't solve the problem.

ED. HOWE—It is a pity that Billy Sunday does not talk of the stomach instead of the soul.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT—The practice of the law by itself, tends to sharpen, not to broaden the mind.

E. H. SOTHERN—I own five Elizabethan four-post beds and I want to get into them and rest a while.

SAMUEL GOMPERS—The eternal problem with which the labor movement has to cope is control of property.

MISS ALICE CARPENTER—I have found that there is a psychological difference between men and women.

PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL—There is something in life worth doing besides what is forbidden.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—I never did see what God made an aristocrat for. But then he made cinch bugs, too.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN—No matter what else I may do that is amusing, I don't believe I can get away from the walk.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—Doctors are just like other Englishmen—most of them have no honor and no conscience.

DR. JULES BOIS—The heart and mind of the French woman form pure treasures of modesty, scrupulousness and disciplined discretion.

LORD ROSEBURY—If we were vanquished the United States would be the next to suffer from the aggressive and unscrupulous power of Prussia.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—A year or two hence women for the first time in history will have it in their power to seize the reigns of the world.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—It was said of me that I spoke softly and wielded a big stick. It can be said of Mr. Wilson that he speaks bombastically and wields a dish rag.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY—If the value of a man's life on earth is to be measured in dollars and miles and horse power, ancient Greece must count as a poverty stricken and minute territory.

MRS. JULIAN HEATH—Three hundred thousand babies died last year before they reached the age of twelve months—300,000 souls which would have meant much to society and to national defense.

CHARLES E. HUGHES—In the long run the American people do not make a mistake with respect to what is necessary to their prosperity and the future of their country.

W. F. FITZGERALD—The financial world possesses a large number of men of big means who are willing to loan the use of their names for \$10 or \$12 a month and whose only interest in the corporation is the gasoline money which they collect.

REV. DR. WILLIAM MANNING—From the standpoint of a minister of religion whose duty it is to advocate only that which is for the highest moral and spiritual good for the people, I believe there is nothing that would be of such great practical benefit to us as universal military training.





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# The Independent

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*A Journal of Civilization*

## THE ELECTION AND A LOOK AHEAD

**P**RESIDENT WILSON will enter upon his second term a majority President, which he was not at his first election. He received over a million more votes this year than four years ago. He has a majority in the Electoral College of ten votes, and a popular plurality of something over 400,000 votes. This is the smallest electoral majority since the famous contested election of President Hayes in 1876; and the smallest popular plurality since the second election of Grover Cleveland in 1892. McKinley at his two elections received popular pluralities of 600,000 and 850,000 respectively, Roosevelt a plurality of two and a half million, and Taft a plurality of a million and a quarter. Four years ago Mr. Wilson led his nearest opponent by a little over two million votes, but Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft together received considerably more than a million votes more than Mr. Wilson. The Democrats this year carried thirty states and the Republicans eighteen; but the aggregate population of the Republican states was slightly greater than that of the Democratic states.

It was a narrow margin for the President. A difference of less than four thousand votes in California, the state whose thirteen electoral votes turned the scale finally against Mr. Hughes, would have changed the result. But the victory, narrow as it was, is an undeniable triumph for Mr. Wilson personally. It was his administration that was on trial. In so far, moreover, as the voters were judging the legislative record of the Democratic party during the past three years, it was a record which his hand had done more than any other force whatever to write.

It was a sectional victory—perhaps one might be pardoned for saying a two-sectional victory. It was the solid South and an almost solid West—Oregon and South Dakota the exceptions—against an almost solid East and Middle West—New Hampshire and Ohio falling similarly on the other side.

The significance of the result would seem to consist of four elements, some of which overlap and intertwine. They are these:

(1) The approval by the West of the President's success in "keeping us out of war";

(2) The support of the women in the suffrage states, only two of which, Oregon and Illinois, went into the Republican column;

(3) The conviction on the part of the western progressives, who are more radical and warm-hearted than their eastern brothers, that Mr. Wilson was more their

kind of a Progressive than Mr. Hughes, and their belief that the Democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Wilson is the present party of progress, while the Republican party under its present leadership is the party of the backward look;

(4) The willingness of the Republican candidate to content himself with an attack upon Mr. Wilson and his deeds, and the failure of the Republican campaign to develop any kind of positive appeal to the voter.

The election has one clear lesson for the American politician. The American people in this generation are on the side of progress. No party can win to power that ignores that fact. The Democratic party was successful this year because it had faithfully followed a progressive leader. The Republican party failed, in spite of the fact that its candidate was an acknowledged enemy of reaction and his principal ally the founder of the late Progressive party, because his leadership, as displayed at the Chicago convention and later, carried no conviction of enlightenment, displayed no determination to forge ahead.

There is a kind of relief that comes with the reëlection of a President. There is none of the nervous uncertainty involved in "swapping horses" midstream. We know what to expect. If we cannot foresee the specific acts and accomplishments that lie behind the mists of the future, we do know the spirit in which they will be conceived and the broad principles that will be applied to their consideration.

We know the man, not only as man, but as President. We have seen him at work in the White House; we have observed him face to face with Congress. We do not need to guess what kind of a President he will make. We know.

President Wilson will continue to be a Democrat in the party sense of the word. He will not give up easily the commanding position he has achieved as leader of his party. He will naturally go on doing the things that have given him that leadership and that will make it possible for him to keep it. In so doing, he will doubtless condone sometimes, for the sake of party harmony and effectiveness, things that are rather "practical" than ethical. But if the net result of his leadership, especially in legislation, is as admirable as it has been during his first term, the country may well overlook some small amount of "practical" politics."

Mr. Wilson has used his commanding influence as party leader on behalf of the general welfare. He has been no servant of special interests; he has con-



ceived himself to be the people's advocate, and he has played the part in full loyalty to his own high conception of its requirements. There is every reason to be convinced that he will depart in no degree from the course he has thus charted for himself.

The President will continue to be a democrat in the broad meaning of the word. He has a hearty belief in the common man and a deep conviction that the business of government in a democracy is to preserve his rights and his well-being from the encroachments of the few. "A nation is as great, and only as great, as her rank and file," is one of his striking statements of this belief. Another runs thus, "The great problem of government is to know what the average man is experiencing and is thinking about."

But Mr. Wilson puts perhaps too great an emphasis upon the importance of knowing what the average man is thinking about. He is in great danger of neglecting one of the most vital functions of leadership, that of pointing out new paths for his followers to tread. He is wont to wait for the people to tell him what they want, instead of setting before them vigorously and persuasively what he believes they ought to want and trying to convince them of its wisdom and desirability. He is an admirable translator of the popular will into action; he is no champion of lost causes or causes not yet won. He is a constructive genius; he is not a crusader. He builds railroads, but he blazes no trails.

In the realm of foreign affairs he will continue to bend every effort to keep us out of war. In so doing he will be following the preponderant desire of the American people. But he will find himself compelled to commit inconsistencies and to cut his coat according to the cloth provided by others. For it is nearly as true that it takes two to prevent a quarrel as it is that one cannot make a quarrel alone.

In the matter of Mexico he will, like a juggler with three balls in the air, strive to show three purposes at once—to befriend the Mexican people, to protect American lives and rights, and to avoid war. He will find it no easier task in the future than he has in the past.

### THE ESSENCE

**D**OESN'T it all come down to this: Mr. Hughes violated the first principles of salesmanship by running down his competitor's goods?

### EAST IS EAST AND WEST IS WEST

**T**HIS election makes it more evident than ever that the Mississippi River separates two sections having widely divergent political ideals and modes of thought. Of the northern states it seems only two of those east of the Great Divide went for Wilson and only four west of it went for Hughes. We may disregard the South, because in national elections the South has no politics, radical or conservative. It will support any Democrat from Bryan to Parker. There are, as we all know, wide differences of opinion among Southerners on national issues such as protection, colonization, foreign relations and so forth, but they cannot make themselves felt so long as the South votes solidly for any policy labeled Democratic.

The West, however, will decide future elections as it

has this, because it is the mobile-minded section of the country. It holds the balance of power like a mass of independent voters in any state election. Consider for instance the vote on the state and national tickets in Kansas and California. Both went for Wilson, but Governor Capper won in Kansas and Governor Johnson received an overwhelming vote for Senator in California. The East may usually be counted on to support any conservative Republican, and only a conservative Democrat like Cleveland can carry it. The West has inclined to radicalism ever since the great agrarian movement of a quarter of a century ago when it realized that an agricultural and a debtor section might have different interests from a manufacturing and a creditor section. From 1892 to the rise of Roosevelt the West was on the whole Populist or Bryan Democrat. It was almost unanimously Republican under Roosevelt and supported Taft on his recommendation. In 1912 the Progressive party displaced the Republican in the West. In 1916 the West went mostly for Wilson. This apparent vacillation is not due to caprice, but to the fact that in America the two parties do not, as in England, represent consistently liberal or conservative tendencies, for it depends upon which faction in either party happens to gain control at a particular time.

It is clear, however, that between the East and the West there is such a distinction, and that the West is more inclined to favor new and radical legislation. We may account for this in several ways. One is the relative newness of the western country and its freedom from tradition. When people set about making institutions for themselves they are likely to make them of a new type. Then, too, emigrants from various parts of the East came together in the West, and in the conflict of minds new ideas were struck out. A more important factor, perhaps, is that the country has for a century been subjected to a process of segregation by psychological selection thru emigration. The more enterprising, the more unruly and the more restless members of Eastern communities have generation after generation been drawn to the West. At the same time the East has been filling up with emigrants from Europe, who tho they may have had more initiative than those of their families who were left behind, have exercised a reactionary influence on the American communities into which they have come. We see the same difference between England and her colonies: New Zealand, Australia and Canada are much more inclined to novel legislation than the mother country, and some of their measures such as equal suffrage, prohibition, land laws and control of public utilities, are the same as are being adopted in our own West.

At present it is impossible to decide which of these differentiating agents is the most important, but the future will show. If the radicalism of the West is due merely to frontier conditions, we shall see that section become more like the East year by year. If on the other hand it is due to a temperamental selection by emigration, it will form a permanent and increasingly manifest distinction from the East.

A difference of temperament inevitably arouses a mutual antipathy and distrust. The Westerners had nothing personally against Mr. Hughes except that he was favored in the East. This, however, would be sufficient to swing a state or two against him. This deep-seated prejudice against the East is not sufficiently realized by those



who have not lived in the West. The sight of the word "New York" is apt to arouse in the mind of the Westerner the same feeling as "Boston" excited in the Southerner of the old school. When Bryan on his first campaign was on the eve of starting East to make a speech in New York, he inadvertently spoke of "carrying the war into the enemy's country." This phrase surprised and irritated the New York Democrats who were preparing to welcome him with as good grace as they could, but to a Nebraskan it seemed a natural expression, and even those in his own state who most detested Bryan could not see what was wrong with it. On the other hand the habitual contempt with which the untraveled Easterner regards the West and especially the political ideas originating there, is not calculated to allay the feeling of antagonism.

It was amusing to see New York papers which had supported Wilson come out on Wednesday conceding the election of Hughes. New York State had gone for Hughes and that, in their minds, settled the question. They had not realized that the state that decided the election lay upon the Pacific, not the Atlantic coast. In the future, however, the West cannot be ignored, for with its increasing population its power will become greater. It is most important, therefore, to cultivate a good understanding between the two sections of our country and remove their mutual mistrust. They are becoming more alike in civilization and their interests are becoming more identical, and if their temperaments tend to diverge then they have all the more need of each other.

### A MYSTERY

AS a matter of fact the unexpected Wilson majorities came mainly from the states where Mr. Bryan did his campaigning.

### THE WOMEN

IN twelve states women voted for President.

It is asserted by anti-suffrage organs as an argument against suffrage that the women in no state voted as a unit. It is true. They voted—just as the men did—not as members of a sex, but as individuals in a community.

Whether this proves to you that woman suffrage is good or bad, depends on whether you believe in woman suffrage or not.

Or whether you believe in democracy or not—which is the same thing.

### THE TIDAL WAVE OF PROHIBITION

THE election adds to the nineteen prohibition states four more, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota, with the prospect of two others, Utah and Florida, coming in later. Half of the states, and, if we include Alaska, more than half of the area of continental United States, are now dry territory. Besides this, liquor is now excluded by local option or high license from a large part of most of the other states.

The meaning of this is plain. It is simply that the American people are becoming slowly but soundly convinced that alcohol is too dangerous to be allowed at large in the community. This is no outburst of fanati-

cism. The people have not been carried off their feet by eloquence. They have not been misled by exaggerated statements as to the evils of the liquor traffic or of the advantages of abstinence. They know what the saloon does, they know what prohibition does, and they prefer the latter. They are shutting down on alcohol as they are shutting down on revolvers and sword canes, on cocaine and opium, on dynamite and fast automobiles. Such things are too risky to be unrestricted. There is a certain exhilaration in the driving of an automobile at fifty miles an hour. No doubt, too, most of those who would indulge in such fast driving are sufficiently level-headed and experienced not to harm themselves or others. But we know that some are not. The liability that those who run at fifty miles an hour thru city streets will some day come to smash is so great that we have prohibited it.

For more than fifty years now the American people have had the opportunity of watching the working of prohibitory legislation. They are well aware of its defects and deficiencies, but they know—in the only way by which we know anything, seeing it tried—that on the whole it works well, and so they want it. For instance, Kansas adopted a prohibitory constitutional amendment in 1890. Seventeen years later her southern neighbor, Oklahoma, followed her example. Colorado on the west and Nebraska on the north were slow to make up their minds, but the former in 1914 and the latter this month decided to adopt the same policy. Missouri on the east has still to be shown, but is already more than half convinced.

Our system of state autonomy affords a means of introducing and trying out such reforms. It has given to political science what has made the physical sciences so sure-footed, the experimental method. Each state is a laboratory, and, after enough of them have tried some new plan and find it a success, then it may properly be extended to the whole nation. The time is fast approaching when prohibition will be ripe for such extension by congressional action.

### THE BIG FACT

THE big fact in the election, after all, was the tremendous intellectual superiority of the Wilson candidacy, standing over against the amazing intellectual failure of the Hughes candidacy.

By this statement we mean more than a personal comparison, altho we believe it to be true that Mr. Wilson's majority is a nation-wide recognition of his political ability. This is an interesting and important fact, but an immensely more significant fact has been the intellectual grasping of a situation by one set of men, and the nearly complete failure of another set of men to grasp it, or even to see it.

For more than twenty years the American people has been developing into a democracy better as well as bigger than any democracy on earth hitherto. Not only has political power been distributed thruout a nation of a hundred millions of individuals approximately on a basis of universal manhood suffrage, but also the millions of electors have been thinking and talking about the problems of social justice and of the political ways and means to attain it with an intensity of mental application which, we venture to say, has never been equaled in any other land or in any other century. American



voters by and large are politically self-conscious. They know what they want and they think intently and talk continually of the way or ways to get it. They believe themselves to be politically competent, and they do not propose to surrender their self-governing prerogative to any self-constituted group of superior persons.

To this situation the Democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Wilson has reacted on the whole intelligently, and the Republican party, rent by factional jealousies, has reacted on the whole stupidly. In every American community there are men intellectually alive and not afraid to talk about all manner of questions in a searching and forward-looking spirit. Some of these men are socialists, some of them are progressives, but all of them, in a large and important way, are democrats. They are alien in mind and feeling to all groups and classes that for whatever reason are disposed to obstruct the democratic development of modern society.

In the Republican party are men of exceptional intellectual power, Mr. Elihu Root, for example, but they have signally failed to command a following among the live intellectuals of lesser caliber distributed thruout the nation. Their following has been among lawyers (for the most part conservatives by instinct and training), profit-making manufacturers, and, above all, among those groups which, in every American village, gather day by day about the stock bulletin and whose intellectual operations rarely extend beyond "quotations."

These are blunt truths bluntly stated, but as surely as the sun rises and sets the Republican party has no future in this country until it wakes up to a recognition of them. If its leaders suppose that they can get back into power by handing out again the campaign "bunk" that has pulled them thru in years past, and that they relied on once more this fall, they have further awakenings coming. The big fact in American political life to-day is the tremendous interest of the American masses in problems that call for something more than a stock broker's comprehension of the earth and its inhabitants.

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T. R.

**I**F Hughes had won he would have been the candidate to succeed himself in 1920. No chance for any other Republican till 1924.

In 1924 the Preëminent Personality will be sixty-six years of age. Four years hence, however, he will be a strenuous youth of sixty-two.

A word to the wise is unnecessary.

### =====

#### WAITE, MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

**C**ITY government is notoriously inefficient government; for ward politics and efficiency will not mix. Others countries—notably Germany and England—long since found out how to make the administration of their cities efficient by sending politics packing. In this country we have begun to learn the lesson by experiments here and there.

In Dayton, Ohio, they have efficient government. For this there are two reasons: they have the right system and they have the right man. The system is the city manager plan; the man is H. M. Waite. For nearly three years he has sat at the focus of Dayton's municipal affairs and the products of his managing are good gov-

ernment, improved living conditions, economy, efficiency. Waite has made the city live within its income. He has established a system of financial control that enables the city—people as well as administrators—to know at any moment precisely where it stands in relation to its pocketbook. He has brought the city's administration out into the light. The filing basket, which contains the city manager's official correspondence, is always open to the City Hall reporters, the only restriction being that they shall not make any individual matter public until, in the newspaper phrase, the manager is ready to have the news "break."

Waite has kept party politics out of the city government. One sentence of his has been repeated so often in public and in private that it has come to be used by his friends as an affectionately humorous tag, "I do not know the politics of a single one of my subordinates and appointees." It happens to be true. He appoints for efficiency; as a result he gets it.

Waite works hard. So does the rest of the administration under him; and its personnel seem to like it. His example and his enthusiasm are contagious. Think of walking into the office of the executive of a city government at eight-thirty in the morning and finding that it had been running under full head of steam since eight! There you have another essential ingredient of efficiency.

Waite is humane—and human. He not only has a head that thinks straight, but a heart that cares. The city government is not run primarily for the rich, the prosperous, the business interests; it is run for all, with perhaps a little extra emphasis on the less fortunate. Incidentally, the rich, the prosperous and the business interests like it. Waite is much keener to have the poorer quarters of the town cleaned up and made attractive than to make the naturally beautiful parts of the city more beautiful. He is always ready to listen to complaints or suggestions or grievances from the very least prominent of Dayton's inhabitants. There is no question that Dayton is a better place for the workingman and his family to live in since Waite began to "manage."

For one thing, fewer babies die. The welfare department of the new city government has done wonders in helping poor mothers to bring up their babies in safety and health. In the whole United States, out of every thousand babies under one year old 124 die each year. In Dayton the rate has been brought down, under Waite's management, from 139 to 88.8. This, too, is efficiency of the highest kind.

The Dayton government is a splendid object lesson for the cities of the United States. Its executive head is just the type of man the important work of municipal administration needs. Waite has proved himself, by what he has done in Dayton and the way he has done it, a master of efficiency.

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#### IT MAY HELP

**W**E do not anticipate any immediate and far-reaching revolution in the legislative output of Congress from the participation in its deliberations of the Lady from Montana.

But it may lift the standard of congressional manners, especially in committee rooms and lobbies.

It is not good for men—even congressmen—to be alone.





THE LADY FROM MONTANA

IS IT BY THIS BILL THAT MISS JEANETTE RANKIN WILL BE REFERRED TO BY HER FELLOW MEMBERS WHEN SHE TAKES HER SEAT THE FIRST CONGRESS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR? MISS RANKIN WAS PRESIDENT OF THE MONTANA SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION WHEN MONTANA ADOPTED WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN 1914. IN CONGRESS SHE PROMISES TO WORK FOR NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE, CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL AND STATE PROTECTOR, LABOR LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS, AND GREATER PURSUIT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES. SHE IS A REPUBLICAN.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## The Presidential Election

On Tuesday, November 7, President Woodrow Wilson and Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall were reelected for another four years by the narrowest margin of electoral votes that have determined an election since the Hayes-Tilden campaign of 1876. Indeed, it is still not beyond the bounds of possibility that the official count, which is not yet complete, may shift enough votes in the close states to elect the Republican candidates. Altho President Wilson has a popular plurality over Mr. Hughes of more than four hundred thousand votes, the transfer of less than two thousand votes in California from the Democratic to the Republican candidate would have assured the election of Mr. Hughes, unless later returns place Minnesota in the Democratic column. The popular vote in 1916 was far larger than in any previous presidential election, partly because of the adoption of woman suffrage by Oregon, Arizona, Kansas, Montana, Nevada and Illinois during

the last four years, partly because of the widespread popular interest in this year's campaign. There are still a few rural precincts in a number of states which have not yet reported the presidential vote, but it is evident that President Wilson has received the suffrages of more than eight and one-half million of his fellow citizens and Mr. Hughes of over eight million one hundred thousand. No authoritative estimate of the Prohibition or of the Socialist vote has been made, but the Prohibitionists claim an increase over their usual quarter million, and the Socialists are confident that their complete vote will not fall short of one million and two hundred thousand.

The early returns of Tuesday night were largely from the states east of the Mississippi and showed unexpected Republican strength, especially in Illinois and New York. Since both parties had regarded these states as pivotal, the election of Mr. Hughes was taken for granted, Democratic papers conceded defeat and many Wilson backers paid their election bets. Later

## HOW THE ELECTION WENT

	Wilson	Hughes	Estimated Plurality
Alabama .....	12	..	61,146 D.
Arizona .....	3	..	10,278 D.
Arkansas .....	9	..	49,763 D.
California .....	13	..	3,278 D.
Colorado .....	6	..	73,443 D.
Connecticut .....	..	7	6,691 R.
Delaware .....	..	3	1,379 R.
Florida .....	6	..	48,000 D.
Georgia .....	14	..	82,000 D.
Idaho .....	4	..	15,000 D.
Illinois .....	..	29	175,456 R.
Indiana .....	..	15	7,294 R.
Iowa .....	..	13	49,746 R.
Kansas .....	10	..	37,628 D.
Kentucky .....	13	..	27,015 D.
Louisiana .....	10	..	59,000 D.
Maine .....	..	6	5,633 R.
Maryland .....	8	..	20,521 D.
Massachusetts .....	..	18	20,385 R.
Michigan .....	..	15	71,327 R.
Minnesota .....	..	12	298 R.
Mississippi .....	10	..	86,000 D.
Missouri .....	18	..	27,426 D.
Montana .....	4	..	27,336 D.
Nebraska .....	8	..	27,575 D.
Nevada .....	3	..	2,606 D.
New Hampshire .....	4	..	63 D.
New Jersey .....	..	14	61,277 R.
New Mexico .....	3	..	2,994 D.
New York .....	..	45	109,456 R.
North Carolina .....	12	..	48,000 D.
North Dakota .....	5	..	1,125 D.
Ohio .....	24	..	81,280 D.
Oklahoma .....	10	..	30,000 D.
Oregon .....	..	5	10,838 R.
Pennsylvania .....	..	38	184,987 R.
Rhode Island .....	..	5	4,806 R.
South Carolina .....	9	..	66,500 D.
South Dakota .....	..	5	5,443 R.
Tennessee .....	12	..	41,094 D.
Texas .....	20	..	155,000 D.
Utah .....	4	..	28,925 D.
Vermont .....	..	4	16,500 R.
Virginia .....	12	..	38,975 D.
Washington .....	7	..	15,000 D.
West Virginia .....	..	8	2,027 R.
Wisconsin .....	..	13	23,953 R.
Wyoming .....	3	..	7,619 D.

276 255

Total electoral vote 531  
Necessary to a choice 266



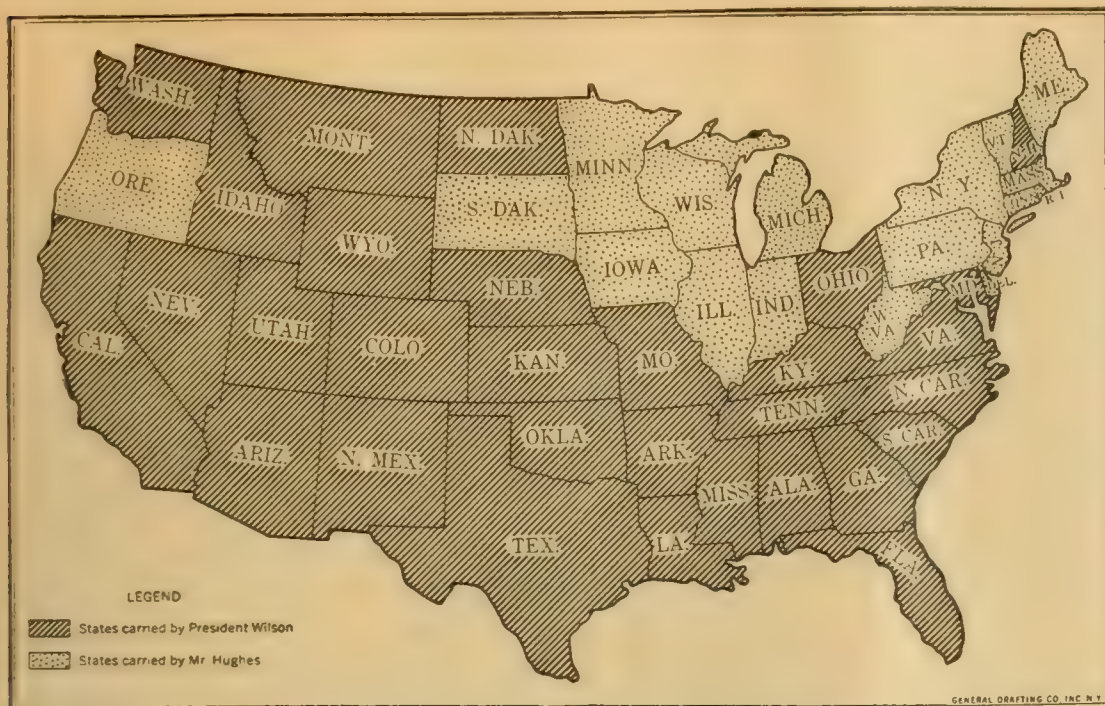
Press Illustration

## ROMAIN ROLLAND: NOBEL PRIZEMAN

The annual prize of \$10,000 under the will of Alfred Nobel for the best work of literature of an idealistic character has been definitely awarded to the author of "Jean Christophe" and "Above the Battle." It is interesting to see the profits on high explosives go to one who has exerted himself to prevent war and to allay its passions.

returns from the West placed the result in doubt, and by Wednesday morning the election was known to depend upon later returns from the states of West Virginia, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, California and New Hampshire. None of these states could be claimed by either side as certain for the next two days, but eventually West Virginia and Minnesota were placed in the Republican column and the other doubtful states in the Democratic. The result in some states may depend upon the vote of National Guard regiments on the Mexican border. Minnesota has an especially large contingent at the front. Other electoral votes are endangered, not by the closeness of the count, but by accidental causes. A Democratic elector in Washington died before election day; a Republican elector in West Virginia refused to accept office; a Democratic elector in Texas is said to be ineligible because he is a holder of public office. There has also been some talk of throwing out the electoral votes of





#### HOW THE STATES VOTED FOR PRESIDENT

As the article on the opposite page points out, there is still a possibility that some of the Hughes and Wilson states may be changed when the final official count is made

Kansas and Arizona on the ground that the ballot in those states did not allow voting for individual electors, but only for the party ticket as a whole. All of these questions may be fought out in the courts, and recounts may be held in a few close states, but it is improbable that when the verdict of the people is finally determined by the official count that it will be reversed because of technicalities. Allegations of fraud have been few and far between, and never was a close election accepted by the public in a more sportsmanlike spirit.

**Congress and the States** The increasing predominance of the executive branch of the national government is vividly illustrated by the much greater degree of popular interest in the presidential than in the congressional election. Yet the element of uncertainty which added so much to the interest of the presidential contest was equally present in the struggle of the parties for the House of Representatives. Indeed it is still uncertain whether any one party will dominate the lower House. The Republicans claim 217 seats to 210 for the Democrats, with three still in doubt, but five independent members may hold the balance of power. Thomas Schall of Minnesota, Progressive; Charles Randall of California, Prohibitionist; Meyer London of New York, Socialist; Whitnell Martin of Louisiana, Protectionist, and Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts, Independent, will no doubt be much courted by the Republican and the Democratic party managers to induce them to lend their badly needed support to the party caucus and thus insure a safe majority. The Socialists were much disappointed by their failure to increase their delegation of one in Congress. Early returns gave them two seats from Wisconsin and two from New York. But the election of G. R. Lunn on the Democratic ticket will bring into Congress a man who still regards himself as a Socialist, altho he has been re-

pudiated by his fellow Socialists for refusing to bow to the will of the party machine when he was mayor of Schenectady.

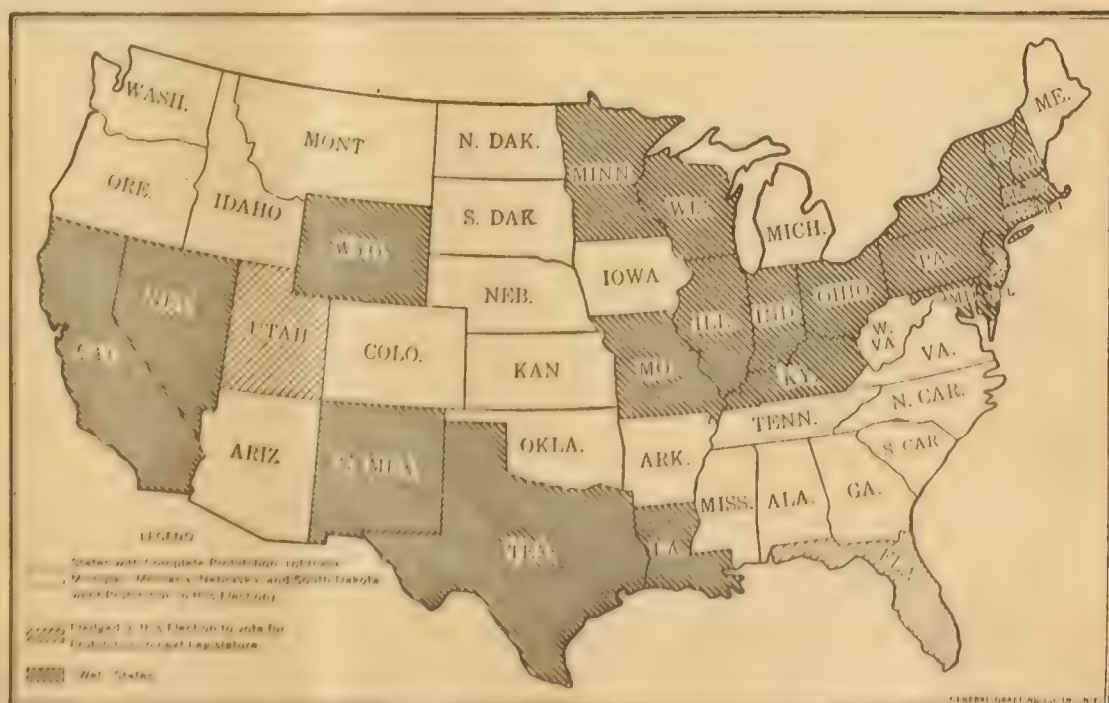
The Senate will remain Democratic with a majority of twelve. There have been a number of interesting contests for seats in the Senate. The biggest surprise of the entire congressional campaign was the election of P. G. Gerry on the Democratic ticket to represent Rhode Island, a strongly Republican State, in the Senate. Almost equally remarkable was the choice of a Republican for the Senate by the Democratic state of Maryland. But the congressional elections seem to have been decided by the voters quite independently of the presidential contest. For example, Hiram Johnson, the Republican and Progressive candidate for the Senate from California, was triumphantly elected by a plurality of some two hundred thousand, but Mr. Hughes, altho helped by the Progressive party organization, was unable to carry the state. This result gave the California Republicans an opportunity

to accuse their Progressive allies of bad faith and secret treachery to the national ticket. Senator-elect Johnson hotly retorted that Mr. Hughes would have carried California and won the election if the activities of the "Old Guard" in the national and local campaign had not created a spirit of distrust among the rank and file of the Progressive voters.

Believers in woman suffrage noted with particular interest the victory of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Representative-elect from Montana on the Republican ticket. Miss Rankin will be the first woman elected to the House of Representatives in the history of the republic. She ran far ahead of the rest of the Republican ticket, state and national, and her victory is a personal tribute. Woman suffrage was voted upon this year by the electorate in West Virginia and in South Dakota. In both instances it appears to have been defeated, altho in South Dakota the result is still in doubt and the first returns indicated a large affirmative majority. Three women have been chosen as presidential electors from California.

Prohibition made important gains at the polls. The new prohibition states are Michigan, Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska. Utah and Florida are expected to enact a prohibitory law at the next session of the legislature and the returns indicate that prohibition has secured a victory in Alaska.

Few of the state elections this year have attracted nation-wide interest. In general, the Republicans were stronger locally than nationally. Governor Capper, for instance, was reelected governor by Kansas altho he was on the Republican ticket and Kansas supported Wilson. Governor Whitman of New York defeated his opponent, Judge Seabury, by a greater plurality than that secured by Mr. Hughes, and Walter Edge, the Republican candidate for governor, carried Woodrow Wilson's home state of New Jersey. The new governor of Utah, Simon Bamberger, is a Jew and therefore, in that Mormon state, a "Gentile."



#### HALF THE UNION DRY

Twenty-three states have voted for prohibition—four in the last election—and two more, Utah and Florida, have elected legislatures pledged to adopt prohibition in their next session.





© International Film

In Boston a crowded street car crashed thru an open drawbridge into Fort Point Channel. Forty people were drowned



Underwood & Underwood

#### THE WRECKS OF A WEEK

Sixty cars and four locomotives were wrecked in a railroad smash-up near Altoona, Pa., which killed ten people and injured many more

**Mexican Anarchy** Altho President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" in Mexico seems to have received the approval of the American public, it is becoming daily more doubtful whether he will find it possible to refrain much longer from intervening decisively in Mexico even without the consent of the de facto government. The American-Mexican Joint Commission, which suspended its sessions over election, met again on November 10. Official Washington is unwilling to build very high hopes upon the deliberations of the Commission because the Mexican delegates demand the evacuation of the country by our army, and, while our Government is not unwilling to oblige the Mexicans in this matter, it may be unable to do so if the present rebellion becomes more menacing. Mr. Wilson, should he decide to renew the chase after Villa, will probably act the sooner because of his victory at the polls, since if Mr. Hughes had been chosen president no avoidable military action would have been taken till after the inauguration of the new president. It is usually considered a matter of political courtesy for a president whose term is about to expire to refrain from committing his successor to the carrying out of a foreign policy which he has initiated. Thus, for example, Mr. Taft refused to recognize Huerta at the end of his term of office.

It is almost impossible to discover the exact extent of Villa's recent operations because of the wild and conflicting tales of refugees and the sweeping denials of all such reports by the de facto government. It appears that the Carranzistas are still holding out in Chihuahua City, but that the entire southern portion of the state is in the hands of the rebels. Parral and Santa Rosalia have been captured and great fears are entertained for the

safety of Americans resident in that part of the country. Villa's followers are said to have sworn death to every American that they can catch, and new murders of Americans are weekly reported. An even more dangerous phase of the situation is the success recently attained by General Felix Diaz in southern Mexico. He has captured Tehuantepec City and holds a part of the Tehuantepec railroad. His forces have also invested the Pacific seaport of Salina Cruz.

If it were not for the war in Europe the Mexicans would probably suffer either the intervention of European powers or of the United States at their instigation. That numerous Chinamen have perished during the present endless chain of civil wars and rebellions matters little diplomatically, for China is in no position to protect Chinese residents in any other country. But the reported capture of a German consular agent at Parral by Villa bandits, the exodus of foreigners from the rebellious districts, and the peril to the important British oil interests at Tampico would require attention in normal times. One international difficulty has, indeed, arisen as an incidental consequence of the Great War. The British Government referred to a rumor that a German submarine was operating in Mexican territorial waters and demanded that the Mexican Government take steps to protect its neutrality. Foreign Minister Aguilar, in reply, asked why the British note was presented thru the medium of the American Government instead of being sent to him directly, pointed out that even the United States had been unable to prevent German submarines from raiding commerce near the Atlantic coast, and intimated that if the British would keep German submarines from crossing the Atlantic there would be no trouble.

**Deportation of Belgians** The Belgian Government has issued a protest against the violation of Article 3 of the Hague Convention by the German Government in transporting men from Belgium for enforced labor. According to the statement of the Belgian Foreign Minister over 15,000 civilians have been taken from their homes and sent to Germany and Verdun and "there can be no doubt that most of them will be employed on work of a military character." A decree issued on October 3 empowered the military authorities to compel all non-invalids dependent for a livelihood upon others to undertake work away from home. The "slave raids," according to the Belgian account, were carried out with great brutality and ruthlessness. All of the able-bodied young men in certain parts of Flanders were rounded up by the soldiers and driven to the barracks to be later loaded on open trucks and sent away to Germany.

Governor General von Bissing defends his action by reference to Article 43 of the Hague Convention requiring the conquerors of a country to maintain public order and public life. He says that England by cutting off the importation of raw material and prohibiting the export of manufactured articles has reduced a million Belgians to a state of pauperism. Since Belgium was dependent upon her exports of manufactures and imports of food the British blockade reduced the country nearly to starvation. At first the Governor General tried to relieve the unemployment by public works such as buildings, roads and sewers but these being unproductive increased the debts of Belgian communities by \$70,000,000 and cannot be continued. On his calling attention to the opportunities for employment in Germany at \$1.90 a day, double what they could make in Belgium, 30,000 volunteered. Of those who



refused to avail themselves of this 5000 have been deported by military order. They are, he states, well cared for and given the same wages as Germans and their families are supported by the German Government until they can send part of their wages home.

In contradiction to this German view the Allies state that the dearth of raw materials is due to their being confiscated by the Germans, that the British and French governments are providing thru the American Relief Commission for the destitute Belgians and that if the men deported are not employed in military works they will release as many Germans from the factory for the army.

#### The Work of the U-Boats

The reports of increased activity of the German submarines in various waters have caused serious apprehension in this country for such depredations are likely at any moment to involve the United States if indeed they have not already surpass the limits of the permissible as laid down by our Government. A British passenger steamship, the "Arabia" of the Peninsular and Oriental line, was torpedoed without warning in the Mediterranean at noon on Monday. She carried 437 passengers, including 169 women and children, all of whom were saved by the ships that came to the rescue. Two engineers are believed to have been killed by the explosion. It is stated that two submarines were seen and that the "Arabia" fired on one of them after having been hit by the torpedo. The "Arabia" was homeward

bound from Australia by way of Suez. It appears that there was at least one American on board, Paul R. Danner, of Cambridge, Mass., who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in India and was going home on a furlough.

The steamer "Lanao," carrying rice from Hongkong to Havre, was sunk off the coast of Portugal by a German submarine on October 28. The "Lanao" is a Philippine vessel registered as from Manila and so carried the American flag. She had, it is said, been purchased by a Norwegian owner, but the transfer to the Norwegian registry was not to be made until her arrival in England. Both the German and British Governments have, in contradiction of the Hague rules, made all foodstuffs absolute contraband of war so the United States has to fall back upon our treaty with Prussia in 1799. In accordance with this the Frye case was settled last year. The American steamer "William P. Frye" was carrying wheat from Oregon to England when she was sunk by the German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich." Germany then claimed the right to destroy the cargo but admitted that she had no right to sink the ship and therefore promised to pay for it.

The steamship "Columbian," carrying 1500 horses from Boston to St. Nazaire, France, was sunk by a U-boat. The crew numbered 120, mostly Americans and mostly negroes. All were safely landed by lifeboats at Corunna, Spain. The "Columbian" was owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, but chartered by the France and Canada Steamship Company and

was under American registry. The U-boat encountered the "Columbian" in a storm but waited for two days until the sea was calm enough so the crew could disembark safely.

#### The Battle for the Bridge

When the Rumanians retreated from the Dobrudja it was reported that they had blown up the bridge behind them. But, as we pointed out at the time, it was improbable that in their hasty retirement they could have completely demolished so extensive a structure. Just how much damage was done to the bridge neither party has been willing to state, and, in fact, the despatches from Berlin and Bucharest have been equally silent in regard to operations at this important point, until we heard from Petrograd that Mackensen's forces have been defeated at Dunarea with great slaughter. Sofia reported later that the engagement was a victory for the Bulgars. The discrepancy between the two reports as to which won is unimportant, for it is not unusual, but the point on which they agree is important, that there was fighting at Dunarea. For Dunarea is the first railroad station on the left or western bank of the main stream of the Danube, and this shows that during the ten days when the despatches were silent General von Mackensen has succeeded in throwing a force across the river. How he did this and how large the force was we have no means of knowing. If the spans crossing the stream were destroyed he doubtless made a pontoon bridge, as



THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS "WASTE" PAPER NOW

With the price of print paper increasing at the rate of fifty per cent in one year the second-hand paper dealers are sending most of the paper waste back to the mills to be made over. In New York City a huge force of men and women is employed to sort out the different grades of paper scraps, tons of which used to be dumped into the harbor every day.



he did when he crossed the Danube and captured Belgrade.

Whether he will be able to capture Bucharest and to conquer Rumania as he did Serbia depends largely upon the condition and possession of the Carol bridge. This bridge, as its name implies, was constructed under the late King of Rumania, for the purpose of connecting his capital of Bucharest with the Black Sea at Constanza. It is the longest bridge in Europe, for after it crosses the main stream of the river there are eleven miles of marsh and minor affluents to the west to be covered by viaducts and causeways. The river proper is crossed by one span of 600 feet and four others of 450 feet each raised on masonry piers 120 feet above the water. Probably one or more of these were blown up by the Rumanians, but they may have been reconstructed. The rest of the structure extending over the swampy land west of the Danube is apparently usable, for the Russians and Rumanians have crossed over with cavalry to Dunarea, which stands upon a sort of an island between the Balta bogs and the main stream of the Danube.

While General von Mackensen is trying to cross the bridge from Cherna-voda to Dunarea he is threatened with an attack from the rear by General Sakharoff, who has been sent from Russia to take command of the troops which were defeated on the Constanza railroad and driven into the northern part of the Dobrudja. These he has reorganized and reinforced by Russian troops brought up the mouths of the Danube, and with this army he has advanced south again, driving Mackensen's forces before him until now he is within a dozen miles of the railroad that crosses the Dobrudja from the bridge at Cherna-voda to the sea at Constanza. If Mackensen is unable to hold this line he will be foiled in his attempt to invade Rumania by way of the Carol bridge. Constanza, now in the hands of Mackensen, has been bombarded by Russian warships and the great tanks of oil have been fired.

**On the Stokhod** The drive launched last summer north of the Galician frontier carried the Russians forward some forty miles, but before they could reach Kovel or Lemberg they were checked by the Germans who took over the defense of this line from the Austrians. The Stokhod River, which runs twenty miles east of Kovel, formed the limit of the Russian advance. They succeeded in crossing the river at several points, but not in getting much beyond it. Since July there has been very little shifting of the lines altho the fighting has at times been severe.

The same is true of the other side of the Galician frontier, for the efforts of the Russians to reach Lemberg either from the Bug River on the northeast or the Dniester River on the southeast were frustrated. At one time they were within gunshot of Halicz, an important town on the south side of the Dniester, and the fall of that place

### THE GREAT WAR

*November 6*—French and British attack at Transloy. P. & O. liner "Arabia" sunk in Mediterranean.

*November 7*—French take Pressoire, north of Chaulnes. Russians drive back Bulgars in Dobrudja.

*November 8*—Germans bombard Douaumont and Vaux. American steamer "Columbian" sunk.

*November 9*—German Chancellor favors League of Peace. Russians cross Carpathians into Transylvania.

*November 10*—Serbs take 600 Bulgars on Cerna River. French regain most of Saillisel.

*November 11*—Russian warships bombard Constanza. Peace meeting in Wales broken up by rioters.

*November 12*—Austrians and Rumanians battle for Oituz Pass in Transylvanian Alps. French troops interpose between royalist and Venizelist forces in Greece.

was considered imminent, but they failed to get it and were pushed back to the Zlota Lipa River.

It was expected that the Russians would undertake an offensive at the present juncture in order to distract the Germans and Austrians from Rumania, but instead of that we hear that the latter have assumed the offensive and attacked the Russian line. On the Stokhod the Brandenburg troops charged the Russian front seven times on November 9 with the use of jets of blazing oil, and finally the Russians were obliged to fall back to their



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### FORT VAUX IS ONCE MORE FRENCH

In the German advance and retreat at Verdun Fort Vaux has been a pivotal point. It cost the Crown Prince 80,000 men to capture it. The French have forced the Germans to evacuate by a terrific bombardment of over a week

second line trenches, for a distance of two miles. The Germans report the capture of over four thousand men and twenty-seven machine guns.

**On the Somme** In spite of the bad weather the Allies made two attacks during the week, one north of the Somme River and the other south of it. The former was directed toward the village of le Transloy. The British who were only 500 yards to the west of the village advanced from that direction while the French attacked from the south. Three charges were made but were met by heavy artillery fire from the Germans. According to the Berlin report the Allies were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The Australians who led the attack suffered the most. Six British and four and a half French divisions are said by the Germans to have joined in this effort.

The French were more successful south of the Somme for they gained ground along a front of two miles among the hills north of Chaulnes. This puts them in possession of the villages of Pressoire and Ablaincourt, including the cemetery and sugar factory adjacent to the latter, which have been fought over for a month past. The French report five hundred prisoners.

Summing up the results of the four months of fighting on the Somme both sides claim the victory. According to the German view the Allies have failed since they have sacrificed 600,000 men without making a breach in the German lines. The territory they have taken is insignificant and they have not been able to attain either of their objective points, Péronne or Bapaume. The Germans are so little alarmed for the safety of their lines in France that they have even removed troops from this front for service in Rumania.

On the other hand the Allies assert that the fighting has been in their favor for they have driven the Germans steadily backward and forced them out of the strongly entrenched positions they have occupied for two years. The British and French have now secured possession of most of the hills north of the Somme and the Germans are now occupying hastily constructed trenches on lower ground. The failure of the Germans to hold any point against persistent attack and their inability to recover ground they have lost indicates a weakening in morale. This is further proved by the large number of Germans who have surrendered. From the first of July to the first of November the Allies have taken prisoner 1449 officers and 40,796 men. More than half of these have fallen to the French. The booty captured from the Germans includes 178 field guns, 130 heavy guns, 213 trench mortars and 981 machine guns. Since the Allies outnumber the Germans at least three to one and are better supplied with munitions the Germans are losing relatively every day that the fighting continues.

From these two statements the reader can decide for himself which, if either, is the victor.



# ENGLAND'S BEST FRIEND—GERMANY

BY P. A. VAILE

BARRISTER OF THE NEW ZEALAND SUPREME COURT, AUTHOR OF "WAKE UP, ENGLAND"

THE Germans are England's best friends. They did not know it; we did not know it; but the moment their foolishness brought us into the war they became England's benefactors. They have done more in two years of warfare to advance social legislation, to promote and encourage the use of English brains than would have been done in a hundred years of normal peace development.

This is not a mere figure of speech. Let us ask how much had the advocates of female suffrage achieved in fifty years of agitation and five or ten of violence. Does anyone need to ask how two years of war have altered woman's position in England?

The women have arisen, never to sink back again. They have felt what it means to be their own women. That is something that in England an Englishwoman never knew before the war, and would not *really* have known in a hundred years of peace; but she knows it now, and the men of England know it, and there will be no going back.

Who, of England, before the war dared talk of nationalizing the railways? It was impossible. It "never could be done." It is practically done. It was done at a stroke of the pen. So in time the railways will come to belong to the people, as they should, and man will be carried as much as possible like a letter, at the universal price, for there should be no tax—or the smallest possible—on movement, which is of the essence of life.

And, who, pray, before the Germans interfered with us would have dared to come between the Englishman and his beer? In normal times it would have been politically fatal. Yet, under stress of war, his drinking time was curtailed, much to his benefit, and to that of his women and children; and when he recovered from the shock, he said it was good; and so it is, for many of the English lower class workers were simply "soakers," and did not require any encouragement; but in peace to have gone near the Englishman's beer would have meant a revolution.

What English Government in peace would have dared to annex the beer-saloons of a city and operate them, as indeed they should all liquor-selling places? Yet, in this ghastly war it has been done, it is being done, it will be done more and more; and our enemies have brought this upon us!

Would anyone have dreamed that

the organization of the privately owned munition factories, the establishment of government munition factories and villages that has taken place, state socialism of the widest and best kind, could come in a little over a year in England, the slowest moving country, of first-class powers, in the world? I trow not. Yet here it is, the work of fifty years in one, for England does not rapidly go back much. She takes a terrible, a truly terrible, amount of arousing but she makes each notch in the upward scale a *resting place*—she does not slide back in a hurry.

In "the piping times of peace" Willett, of daylight saving fame, was a crank, and he died a crank! It needed Germany to show us that he was a far-seeing business man; so now we are thinking of erecting a monument to commemorate his brains and our lack of them!

BEFORE the war the man that preached "Preferential tariff" within the British Empire was looked upon, except by a few intelligent people, as almost crazy. Now every one is crying out that it must be done. Free-trade England for preferential tariff, and in two years! If Joseph Chamberlain could stand among us once again, how would he smile?

And now come flashing across the wires three significant items of news; that the British Premier is considering a measure to be brought forward soon in order to do away, after the war, with all cases of preventable poverty; that the British authorities are taking steps to regulate the delivery of milk in much the same way as letters are now delivered, in order to avoid the waste of labor; and that "Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, has resigned his portfolio as Minister of Education on account of adverse criticism to which he has been subjected" for "alleged failure to meet the present demand for a reform in the nation's educational system," which, one may say, in passing, does not exist, for there is no English "system" of education, as I pointed out in 1907; but is there anyone who can truly say that these things are anything but amazing developments of thought and activity in a nation famous for its inertia?

Almost every day there comes from England in the throes of war some item of news that in peace times would seem to the English like a revolution, that, now, passes almost unnoticed, as, indeed, quite a

matter of course. There can be no more striking commentary on the altered British mind than this readiness to receive and act on new ideas. Quite recently the following cablegram came from London to the *New York Times*:

Replying to a deputation today on the subject of the high price of food and the low wages paid shopkeeping employees in the distributing trades, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, made the interesting announcement that the government was considering the whole question of a minimum wage for all workers. He added that legislation might become necessary to deal with the sale of milk, and that the subject of municipal shops being established for the supply of bacon and other foodstuffs was also being considered.

Regarding the request that the government take over the wheat supply, Mr. Runciman pointed out the difficulties created by the fact that a large proportion of the grain came from abroad.

Municipal bacon shops! A minimum wage! Civic markets! Governmental control of the wheat supply! Advance, shades of Henry Ford, tell us is this the England that we knew, wallowing in the rut of convention, glued to the car rails of tradition, but two short years ago; that now proposes to give its workers the boon of civic markets where the wonderful, health-giving toll of the sea may be distributed to the people, without thievery and corruption, even as it should be here.

THERE is another significant sign of the way in which this war has quickened the British mind. The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, Mr. Hughes, has recently spent about four months in England and has been received everywhere with acclamation. From this it is argued that the chances for an imperial council in England are much improved; and probably this is so; yet six or seven years ago I can remember Mr. Asquith practically snubbing Sir Joseph Ward, ex-Premier of New Zealand, for trying to force a definite answer on the question of having an Imperial Council in London.

The fact is that what England is now suffering was almost a necessity for her, if she was to remain, or rather come again to what she was reputed to be. To speak plainly, she had grown fat and lazy. The people were full of sloth, and conceit, and they were blind to their duty to their God, their country and them-



selves. Without doubt they were deteriorating. In the heyday of their prosperity and to their faces, in "Wake up, England" I told them so. They did not want to serve. They wished to be served—and without taking any trouble to return anything. England before the war was one of the greatest countries of the world for the "Something for nothing" cry. It is otherwise now. They are getting back into their steel some of the old temper. They are becoming again a great nation. They were on the slide. They have been "pulled up" in time—by the Germans.

Perhaps the greatest and most far-reaching change that has been caused by the war is England's conversion to a realization of the necessity for national service. Before the war it was one of the cardinal points of an Englishman's creed that he need not serve his country unless he liked, and he generally did not like. The dread reality has come upon him and he has had perforce to abandon that deep-rooted tradition for a proper conception of a citizen's duty.

And following in the wake of the better idea of service in his capacity as a citizen has come a wonderful change in his conception of the greatest ideal of service, and there has come over the country a better, truer, sounder idea of real values.

THE clamant necessity of a terrible war has "quickened" England in every way. From a land of dead thought, a stagnant backwater of the great stream of international life, she has been suddenly thrust out into the ocean of internationalism. In every corner of the earth she is rubbing shoulders or crossing bayonets with the men of the earth. She is learning to know her friends and relations and above all she is absorbing the terribly practical lesson that she is getting of the tremendous importance of international and imperial coöperation.

Thus it comes to pass that we see England's responsible advisers, Mr. Asquith and Earl Grey making it quite clear that when the tumult in Europe is over they are prepared to

abandon their insularity and to join hands with America and other nations in promoting a league of nations, that will be able to enforce some kind of cosmocratic control, in order to prevent a repetition of the horrors of the past two years.

This is indeed an immense step in advance, for such a league to enforce the peace of the world would of necessity include the British Empire and the formation of the league would practically assist in forwarding the federation of the British Empire into a legal constitutional entity.

To wake up England was a stupendous task that for its accomplishment required no less than the stupendous German war machine.

England really is not yet fully awake to a sense of her international and imperial duty. Lloyd George himself has stated that there are literally millions of Englishmen dodging the service of their country; but for what has been accomplished since 1914 we have to thank "England's best friends—the Germans."

*New York City*

## WILL THE METHODISTS REUNITE?

BY REV. LOVICK PIERCE WINTER

METHODISM with its dozen or more branches is the strongest Protestant denomination in the United States. The total enrollment of its divisions, lay and clerical, reaches approximately seven millions. No other church covers the land more fully and none has a larger constituency.

There has been agreement among the several branches of Methodism in this country as to doctrines and moral standards. The twenty-five articles of faith, abridged from the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England and the "General Rules" drawn up by John Wesley for the guidance and government of his "Societies" are the creed and the moral code of all American Methodists. It is only as to church government and polity that Methodists have differed and out of these differences have come numerous subdivisions. Now the early coming together of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, and probably the Protestant Methodists, also the three colored branches of the Methodist Church, seems practically assured.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began its ecclesiastical history in this country in 1784, with a membership of some fifteen thousand. The

divisive tendency showed itself quite early. The Negro members were the first to secede. In 1828 a large number of preachers and laymen left the church because they were not satisfied with the rights accorded to the laity. But the great bi-section of Methodism came in 1844.

Slavery was the fact out of which this great disruption came. From its very beginning Methodism had only barely tolerated slavery. John Wesley had called the slave trade "the sum of all villainies." But slavery was fully entrenched in the South, and here Methodism had greatly prospered. Bishop James O. Andrew, a native of Georgia, had become connected by marriage and inheritance with slavery. He had taken every legal step to free himself from this connection, but was still by legal implication a slave-owner. The abolition sentiment was strong in the Northern Conferences and growing stronger every day. Bishop Andrew's connection with slavery rendered him altogether unacceptable as a presiding officer over any conference in the non-slaveholding states. In this emergency Bishop Andrew was virtually suspended from the office of bishop. The delegates from the Southern States held that this action was unconstitutional.

It is well to keep this point of divergence in mind, as the powers of the General Conference are still matters of difference and the most serious obstacle to the union of the two great Episcopal Methodisms. To meet a situation which all regretted, a "Plan of Separation" was agreed upon and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, came into separate existence.

The first definite steps toward reunion were taken five years ago. A commission composed of members of both of the Episcopal Methodisms met and drew up a plan, which provides for unification by reorganization. One General Conference for the whole Church is provided for and several regional or quadrennial conferences. The bishops are empowered to call an extraordinary session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918 simultaneously with the meeting of the Southern Methodist General Conference.

Many details are to be worked out and compromises will be necessary and concessions as well. But the current of sentiment and conviction flows so strongly in favor of ultimate union that it will sweep away all opposition sooner or later.

*Grantville, Georgia*



*The Independent-Harper's Weekly*  
NEWS-PICTORIAL



Wu

Mr. Wu, for two terms Chinese ambassador to the United States, has just been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in China, a position to which he brings the excellent qualifications of an international viewpoint and liberal sympathies.





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War "as is"; a field hospital in a deserted dugout just behind the first line. The soldiers are bringing up more wounded



Reyn

To keep the War Office in close touch with army needs Emperor William has sent Lieut.-Gen. von Hohenborn, recently Minister of War, to the front, and has appointed in his place Gen. von Stein, who comes direct from fighting on the Somme





Underwood & Underwood

A war medal for war relief, to be given by the Belgian Government, without distinction of nationality, to those whose charity in wartime has helped save the life of Belgium. Elizabeth, Queen of the Belgians, is sponsor for the medal. On the reverse side is a symbolic design, Charity in the shadow of misfortune, still keeping her light burning and caring untiringly for the sick and wounded



Underwood & Underwood



Central News

War has its picturesque and pleasant phases. "The Gleaners" by Millet repeated in the fields of northern France, where a couple of Canadian Tommies are strengthening the "entente cordiale" and incidentally helping finish off the harvesting



# THE MOST AMERICAN OF POETS

BY JOYCE KILMER

AUTHOR OF "SUMMER OF LOVE," "TREES AND OTHER POEMS"

THERE are poets and poets — those who look like poets and those who write like poets. Arthur Guiterman is in the second class. He writes poetry because poetry is the medium best suited to the expression of his ideas, but he does not think that in order to write poetry it is necessary to have queer hair or queer clothes or a queer soul.

The conspicuous quality in Arthur Guiterman's verse is Americanism. Now, there is nothing peculiarly American about the fact that his light verse is most exquisitely finished and irresistibly witty—these are characteristics also of the work of Sir Owen Seaman. But Arthur Guiterman's light verse as well as his serious writings is distinctly American in theme, in spirit, and in style.

In Arthur Guiterman's *The Laughing Muse* (Harpers) this poet's partiality for American themes is evident. "The Quest of the Ribband" is given the place of honor, and that droll epic of the department store is rather more American than Plymouth Rock. "Strictly Germ-Proof" (of course you remember those deathless lines about "The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup") satirizes that mania for asepsis which, like the witchcraft mania in the days of our forefathers, has flourished more vigorously in this country than anywhere else in the world. "Our Suburb" is of course near an American city. It is of life in American cities and life on American farms that Mr. Guiterman sings—why not, since it is the life he knows and likes best? Nor does he find it necessary to go to obviously picturesque parts of the country (the Spoon River graveyard, for example), for his subjects. Wherever there are men and women there are themes in which Arthur Guiterman is interested, and in which he can interest his readers.

But the Americanism of Arthur Guiterman's verse is more than a matter of theme. The rich humor which permeates his verse is American—American of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward and Josh Billings. Much modern English light verse depends for its effect upon a witty conclusion, upon a sort of epigram-



ARTHUR GUITERMAN

matic, unexpected, O. Henry twist to the last stanza. Arthur Guiterman's light verse has its witty climax, but it has also humor from the very first line to the last.

Take his rimed reviews which appear week by week in *Life*. Of course, the idea of the rimed review is Eng-

lish. There is Thackeray's delightful résumé of "The Sorrows of Werther," and there is *Punch's* review of "Hiawatha." But it is American to systematize and perfect the rimed review as Arthur Guiterman has done.

These rimed reviews are not mere clever fooling. They are sound criticism put into gay and polished verse. To mention only one instance, there was the rimed review of Mr. Robert Hichens' "Belladonna." Many critics endeavored to persuade the world that this highly colored novel was simply erotic trash. But no one of them succeeded in his attempt, certainly no one succeeded in voicing the irritation of a large part of the reading public as did Mr.

Guiterman in his ten stanza critique. He gave a faithful, if somewhat cynical, résumé of Belladonna's amorous adventures, thru her last meeting with Dr. Isaacson, after which she fled into the desert after her lover. And then Mr. Guiterman wrote this immortal stanza:

He cast her off. In blinded haste,  
Before the birds began to twitter,  
She staggered far across the waste—  
I hope to God a lion bit her!

Arthur Guiterman has been called the Owen Seaman of America. He might better be called the Richard Barham of America, for his poems have the tremendous energy and the galloping music of "The Ingoldsby Legends." But he might better still be called the Arthur Guiterman of America.

He is a slender smooth-shaven man, under middle age, and looking younger than he is. He lives in New York with his wife—if you want to know all about her read "This Is She." He used to write short stories—but he hasn't done so now for nearly ten years. He finds it more pleasant and profitable to write poetry.

Kindness, and shrewdness, and common sense lit by idealism—these are qualities we like to consider American. And Arthur Guiterman has them—you find them in his poetry and in his conversation. He was born in Vienna, but his parents were Americans, and he himself is Yankee thru and thru. There is something American about the matter-of-fact way in which he talks about himself and his craft. There is

## DON'TS FOR YOUNG POETS BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

*Don't think of yourself as a poet, and don't dress the part.*

*Don't call your quarters a garret or a studio.*

*Don't think of any class of work that you feel moved to do as either beneath you or above you.*

*Don't complain of lack of appreciation. (In the long run no really good published work can escape appreciation.)*

*Don't speak of poetic license or believe that there is any such thing.*

*Don't use "e'er" for "ever," "o'er" for "over," "whenas" or "what-time" for "when," or any of the "poetical" commonplaces of the past.*

*Don't say "did go" for "went," even if you need an extra syllable.*

*Don't have your book published at your own expense by any house that makes a practise of publishing at the author's expense.*

*Don't write poems about unborn babies.*

*Don't—don't write hymns to the great god Pan. He is dead, let him rest in peace!*

*Don't write what everybody else is writing.*

*From the New York Times Magazine*



something American about the way in which—at the meetings of the Poetry Society, for example—he punctures with a few gentle words the purple balloons of Imagistes, Vorticists, and hysterical radicals of various persuasions.

Arthur Guiterman is singularly

free from poses and affectations for a writer whose work has been so highly praised. He reads his poems before women's clubs, but the adulation which he receives there does not turn his head. A dreamer of great dreams, he is intensely practical; always busy, he is also always serene.

A conscientious artist, a wise and friendly adviser of his younger fellow-craftsmen, a man who loves humanity in spite of its faults—such is Arthur Guiterman. And now that James Whitcomb Riley is dead, he is the most American of all poets.

*New York City*

## ARTHUR GUITERMAN'S VERSE

*From "The Laughing Muse," by Arthur Guiterman, copyright, 1915, by Harper and Brothers.*

### THIS IS SHE

On order that must be obeyed  
I sing of a dear little maid;  
A mirthfully serious,  
Sober, delirious,  
Gently imperious  
Maid.

And first we'll consider her eyes  
(Alike as to color and size);  
Her winkable, blinkable,  
Merrily twinkable,  
Simply unthinkable  
Eyes.

Then, having a moment to spare,  
We turn our attention to hair;  
Her tendrilly-curlative,  
Tumbly-and-whirlative,  
Super-superlative  
Hair.

Forbear to dismiss with a shrug  
Her nose, undeniably pug;—  
Her strictly permissible,  
Turn-up-like-thisable,  
Urgently kissable  
Pug.

Now, moving a point to the south,  
We come to an actual Mouth;  
A coral, pearliferous,  
Argumentiferous,  
Mainly melliferous  
Mouth.

Observe, underneath it, a chin,  
Connoting the dimple within;  
A steady, reliable,  
Hardly defiable,  
True, undeniable  
Chin.

By all that is fair! it appears  
We'd almost forgotten her ears!  
Those never neglectable,  
Tinted, delectable,  
Highly respectable  
Ears.

And last let us speak of herself,  
That blithe little gipsy and elf;  
Her quite unignorable,  
Absence-deplorable,  
Wholly adorable  
Self.

At last this naughty Touring Car  
Got drunk on Too Much Oil  
And went a-boiling up the Road  
As hard as it could boil.

And went a-plunging, tumbling down  
A dreadful, dark Ravine;  
And there it burns and burns and  
burns  
In smelly Gasoline.

Another little Touring Car  
Was very, very good;  
It always minded Brake and Wheel,  
And never splashed its Hood.

It wouldn't skid or anger Folks  
By giving them a Shove,  
But cooed as gently thru its Horn  
As any Sucking Dove.

### A TRACT FOR AUTOS

Come, all you little Runabouts  
And gather round my Knee;  
I'll tell you of a Touring Car  
As bad as bad could be:

It worked its Klaxton overtime  
To make a Horrid Noise  
And thought it Fun to muss up Hens  
And little Girls and Boys.

It used to blow its Tires out  
To hear its Owner swear,  
And loved to balk on Trolley Tracks  
To give his Friends a scare.

It never grew Unmannerly  
To Market-Cart or Dray,  
But whispered "Please," and "Thank  
you, Sir,"  
To those that blocked its Way.

It never scattered Bolts and Plugs  
About the Countryside,  
But did its level Best to be  
It's Owner's Joy and Pride.

So, when 'twas time to yield its Place  
To Models fresh and new  
This lovely little Touring Car  
Developed Planes and flew!

## A RIMED REVIEW OF "LADDIE"

*Reprinted by permission from Life, December 4, 1913*

In Indiana,—for whose charms  
Her children show a proper bias,—  
The Stantons tilled their fertile farms,  
Prolific, prosperous and pious.

Young Laddie was the Stantons' pride;  
His crowding virtues half repel us;  
And how he won his English bride  
His Little Sister tries to tell us.

'Twas Pamela who had a twist  
On Laddie's heart; the maiden's sire  
Was —ah!—an awful Atheist!  
Who said his name was "Mr. Pryor."

He sternly shut himself within  
The handsome country-house he stayed at,  
For fierce he was and proud as sin  
And strangely hated being prayed at.

Because he thought that Bob, his son,  
Had thieved his gold, he moped and brooded;  
But Robert hadn't ever done  
The deed to which I've just alluded.

How bravely Laddie urged his suit  
I'd like to tell at length, but daren't.  
He gained the lady's love; to boot,  
He hypnotized her crazy parent.

Then Robert, whom his angry dad  
Had wildly sworn to pound to jelly,  
Turned up, and proved he wasn't bad,  
And married Laddie's sister, Shelley.

With talk of farm and wood and vale  
And chickens, daisies, geese and clover,  
The story drags an inky trail  
Six hundred pages long and over.

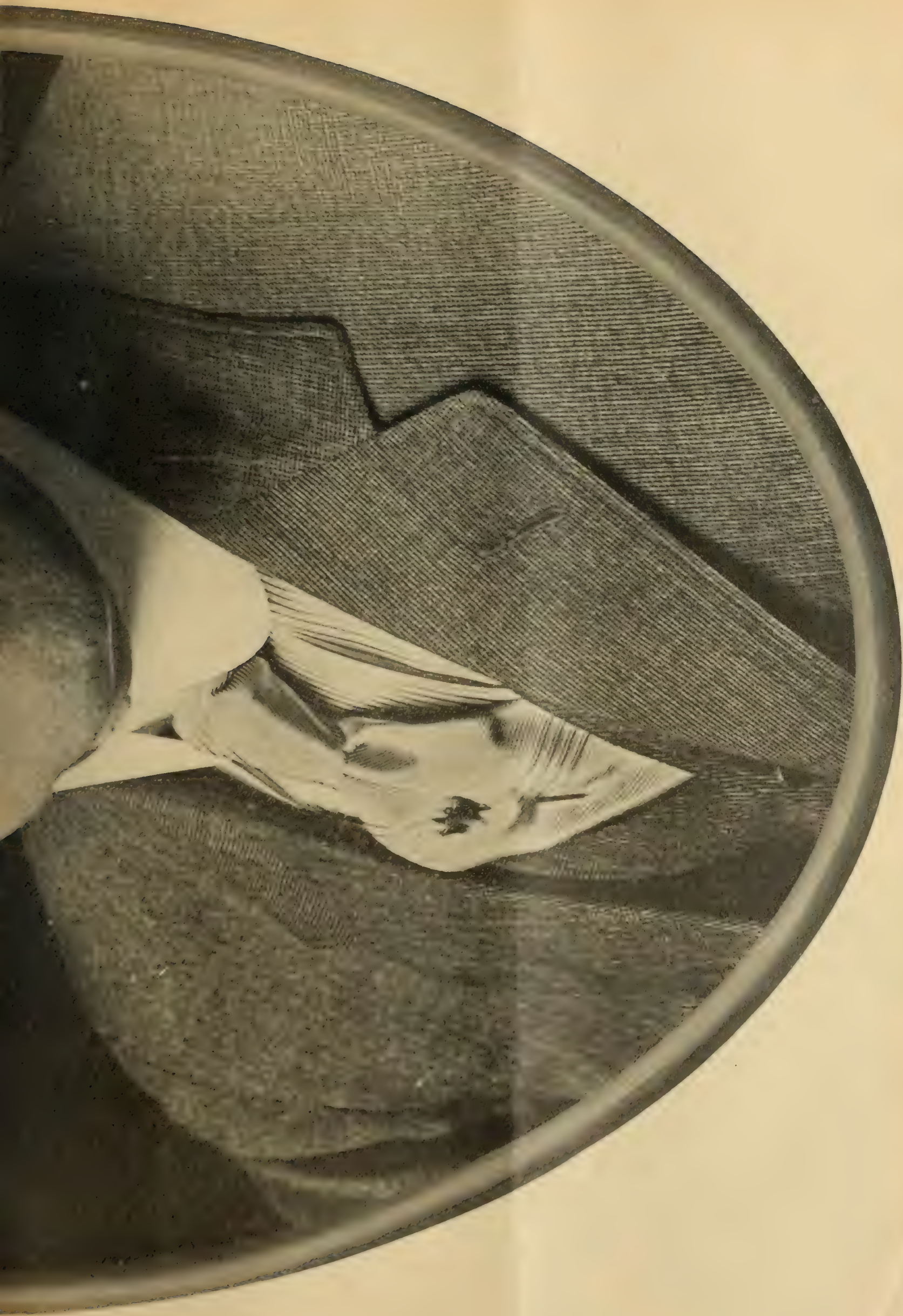
The Stantons all are good and kind  
And joyful, too, and hearty feeders;  
And scattered here and there we find  
Quotations from McGuffey's Readers.

I love the little birds that sing,  
I love the little lambs that frolic;  
And still, you know, there's such a thing  
As being somewhat too bucolic.









© Underwood & Underwood

## THE PRESIDENT, REELECTED



# EVERYMAN'S OFFICE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

**T**HE modern office is the ante-room to professional or industrial success. No matter what your ambition may be, the route must pass thru the office, be mapped by the office. The solution of nine-tenths of a man's business problems may be had, either directly or indirectly, from the new science of American office management. The study is of basic value and interest; first, because every man or woman who expects to do things worth while now has, or later will have, an office to be managed; second, because anybody with a primary education and ordinary common sense can apply the fundamental principles at once—there are no technical terms or abstruse calculations involved, as in most departments of business organization; and third, because the study generally produces a corresponding change for the better in a man's own life, a productive system for the office ending in a productive system for the home.

The best way to do anything opens a better way to do everything. The best way to manage an office opens a better way to manage a home, a school, a church, a farm, a brain, a

purpose, a life. The *principles* of productive, economical, influential management are the same everywhere. To the professional man, the business owner, the office manager or the department head who wants to increase the output and decrease the cost of office work, we would submit the following line of approach to his problem: First, read two or more of the new books on office efficiency, to gain a broad view of the subject, leaving pencil check on margin opposite any points worth future consideration, and having your secretary go over these items, to classify and index under office departments. Then organize new departments, or expand old ones, to complete a modern office staff and cover a scientific schedule, putting items you have checked in care of the department head concerned. Then subscribe for at least one professional magazine, and buy at least two recent books, for each major department, such as "The Cost and Accounting," "The Advertising and Selling," "The Appliances and Equipment," and so forth, instructing each department head to locate all new and good plans or ideas, answer the advertisements

that appeal to him, and report to you. Then you will have an excellent beginning for an A-one office.

In case your force is large you could profitably give special training to your head men—by correspondence courses, personal visits to national corporations, or individual consultation with business engineers of different kinds, called by you to examine your office equipment and personnel. If your clerks are few one may act as head of several departments; but have the entire office and corps departmentalized, charted, scheduled, and managed right—even if your present staff consists of a typist and an office boy.

The main divisions are these: Construction, arrangement, equipment, employment, organization, execution, finance, recording, buying, shipping, storekeeping, mailing, filing, education, stimulation, supervision, expansion, the desk and day of the manager. We offer suggestions under each.

1. *Construction.* Locate if possible in high office building for more light and air, less noise and dust, better conveniences. Guarantee proper ventilation by consulting engineer. Com-

## EFFICIENT OFFICE TEST

FOR COMPUTING AND INCREASING THE VALUE OF  
YOUR OFFICE PLAN, METHOD, FORCE, AND EQUIPMENT

**DIRECTIONS.** First read Mr. Purinton's article, "Everyman's Office." Then ask yourself these questions. Where answer is Yes, write numeral 5 in blank space. Where answer is No, leave space empty. Where answer is indeterminate, write numeral between 1 and 5 that expresses degree of assurance. Obtain your efficiency grade by adding numerals, but consider Test only partial and approximate. Queries, difficulties and problems will be answered gladly by Mr. Purinton so far as practicable, if address care The Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York.

1. Is your office departmentalized and standardized, on lines of Mr. Purinton's article?.....
2. Have light, heat, ventilation, drinking water, luncheon, been approved by experts?.....
3. Are all routine manual operations by machine, with employees paid for *thinking*?.....
4. Do you publish an office manual, and train all workers in its use?.....
5. Have you a straight-line routing process in faultless operation? .....
6. Do you engage, transfer, promote helpers by vocation, character and efficiency tests?.....
7. Are there at least twenty-five standardized office forms, printed or duplicated?.....
8. Have you compared each item of equipment and supplies with two or more other kinds?.....
9. Do your stenographers type ten square inches an hour for every dollar a week in wages?.....
10. Is your production 25 per cent more, with costs 25 per cent less, than a couple of years ago?.....
11. Does each employee average less than five days a year in lay-off?.....
12. Have three-fourths of your employees stayed with you permanently? .....
13. Is Mr. Purinton's definition of Efficiency understood and carried out by all the force?.....
14. Does every worker follow a calendar-clock time schedule for all work?.....
15. Does every department head belong to some efficiency organization? .....
16. Have you a house organ, a suggestion box, a bulletin board, a chart series, a reward system?.....
17. Can you personally do eight hours' work in six hours, comparing former schedule with present?.....
18. Have you read at least two books on office management, one on costs, one on advertising, one on personal efficiency? .....
19. Do you take a general business magazine, an office journal, and a "trade paper" for each department?...
20. Have you instituted welfare work on approved lines with results that satisfy both company and employees? .....

Total gives your approximate  
grade in office efficiency





I WONDER IF THESE FIGURES ARE RIGHT ?

# INVENTORY

## -?-

In spite of the time you spend and the care you take with a mentally figured and checked Inventory, there is always back in your mind a question mark over that *fallible human equation*.

Now, just to the extent your Inventory is off, your Gross Profit figure will be wrong; and your Net Profit is only what's left after deducting Expense from the Gross.

The figures you get with a Comptometer and the Detachable Total-Strip Inventory Sheet, are not subject to doubt. When the first extensions are detached and the second operator—without knowing the results of the first extension—refigures the sheets, then, if the two totals agree, "you should worry." If they don't agree, it doesn't take long to find out why and where.

And besides the ACCURACY of it, it is so much EASIER, QUICKER and CHEAPER.

Time saving and accuracy considered, the Comptometer will pay for itself on Inventory alone. Yet that service is merely incidental to its everyday use on Proving Postings, Balancing Accounts, Footing Trial Balance, Extending and Footing Invoices, Figuring Payroll, Costs, etc.

Let a Comptometer man figure a few pages of Inventory for you and see how easily and rapidly you can handle this disagreeable work on the Comptometer. Such a demonstration is at your command without cost or obligation.

Ask for free sample Detachable  
Total-Strip Inventory Sheet

**FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO.**

1725 North Paulina St., Chicago, Illinois

WITH THE COMPTOMETER AND DETACHABLE TOTAL STRIP  
THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT OF ACCURACY

Speaking to a body of accountants, the Auditor of a well-known Electrical Concern recently said:

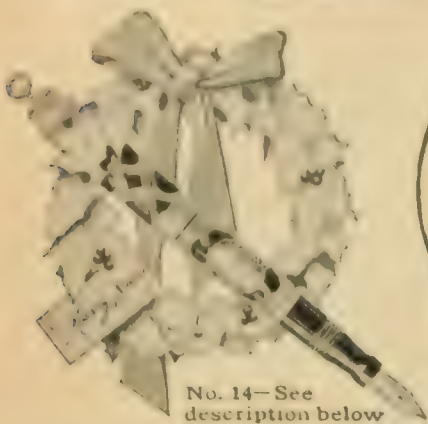
Without an hour of overtime, our Inventory was calculated and recalculated on the Comptometer at a labor cost of 81c per thousand calculations as against \$3.83 per thousand for the same work when done by mental figure clerks.

## Comptometer

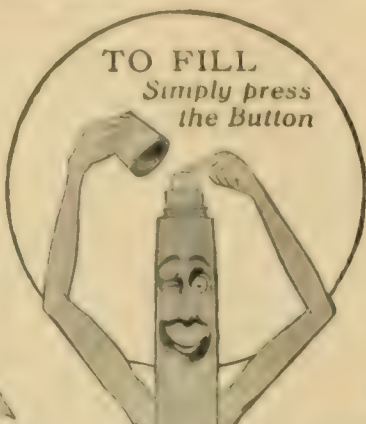




# Santa Claus Suggests Parker Safety-Sealed Fountain Pens



No. 14—See description below



No. 70 See description below

For Christmas—what better gift than a **Parker Safety-Sealed**—the highest developed fountain pen in the world.

For the business man or woman—students—scholars—travelers—for the boys at the front and abroad—for Milady's desk or purse—there is no gift more appropriate or personal, a daily reminder of your thoughtfulness and good judgment.

**No. 20**  
**EMBLEM PEN**  
Fills itself in two seconds by merely pressing a concealed, safety-sealed button.

See your Parker Dealer's special holiday display of Parker Pens in Xmas boxes. All sizes, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, and \$5.

**PENS Illustrated**  
No. 14—Sterling Silver, \$5. 18 karat gold, same, \$6. Ring for chain attachment.  
No. 20—Bakelite Transparent barrel, \$3.50.  
Emblem Pen—Various orders, 18 k. \$6, solid gold \$10.  
No. 21½—Two gold bands, \$3.50.

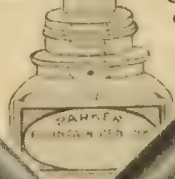
## PARKER SAFETY-SEALED SELF-FILLER

The only pen in the world with **no holes in the wall** for ink to escape on the hands, clothing, fine linens, dainty purses. Carried in any position—it can't leak—it's **SAFETY-SEALED**.

In case of accident to filling mechanism it automatically changes from a self-filler to a non self-filler. Not put out of commission as would be the old style hole-in-the-wall type.

**Parker Pen Company**  
239 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.  
N. Y. Retail Store, Woolworth Bldg.

Initials or monogram on fountain add distinctiveness to the gift. Any jeweler can do this.



**No. 24**  
**PENS Illustrated**  
No. 70—Collapsible, price \$12.50. Unique. Beautiful. Cap and barrel covered with 18k. gold plate.  
No. 24—No. 4 gold point, \$1.00.  
No. 23½—\$3. No. 20—\$2.50.  
**CATALOGUE FREE.**

pare in detail the principal systems of lighting—direct, indirect, semi-indirect, and choose the one best for your office. Have partitions for all rooms of department heads. Paint walls a cheerful but restful color, with maximum of light reflection. Be sure that sanitary conditions and appliances of building are adequate, modern.

2. **Arrangement.** Map out floor plan on cardboard by route of letters and orders to be handled; trace progress of each order from mail desk to record of shipment, follow an order, see it checked, filed, executed; obtain itemized reports of all departments, on work done or undone; examine detail of desks and departments, guarantee a rapid, straight-line routing process thru office. Thus the mail, sales, and financial departments and the order clerk should be in line, with production and accounting departments close by, and manager near head officials. Estimate kind and amount of work to be done by each department, with number of helpers and size of equipment needed; then give each employee a minimum floor space of 100 square feet, including five-foot desk space, forty-two inch inter-desk space, three-foot aisle space, and equipment space large enough to avoid cramping (most offices err on the side of too little space). Have each group of materials or utensils placed around the person using it. Separate mental and manual departments, removing noisy operations (multigraphing, addressing, tabulating, and the like), so as not to disturb officials, paid for thinking. Let manager's desk afford view of entire office.

3. **Equipment.** Choose the "sanitary" type of desk with each adapted to requirements of work and user, and flat top in preference to roll top. Assign each drawer for special contents, all desks being standardized, and regularly inspected, with reports on condition and suggestions for improvement. Look up new forms of desks and devices now made for efficiency methods. Buy anti-fatigue chairs, with cane seat or wooden saddle seat, and spindle or adjustable spring backs, for routine desk workers. Give particular study to filing cabinets and systems; before installing any, or expanding, consult a filing expert or a modern book on the subject, and compare catalogs. Let all furniture harmonize in color and contour. Subscribe for at least two office magazines, read them yourself, and delegate employees to answer advertisements of new office appliances. Wherever possible, considering cost, amount and quality of work, substitute machine power for man power. Among the mechanical office aids worth investigating are these: Dictating machine, reducing average cost per letter from 4.3 cents, to 2.7 cents; typewriter with new speed attachments; portable stenographic machine, rate 150 to 200 words a minute; office cash register, to give itemized current statement of daily business; adding machine, guaranteeing in 30 seconds accurate total of fifty sums with six figures each; duplicating machines, capacity 5000 letters an

# Aches and Pains

vanish quickly after applying the powerfully efficient antiseptic liniment Absorbine, Jr. Don't experiment—use Absorbine, Jr., first, which saves time and money—only a few drops usually required to do the work.

## Absorbine, Jr.

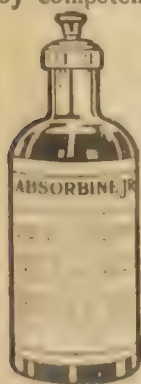
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

Does everything usually expected of a high-grade liniment and in addition is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Its germicidal properties have been verified time and again by competent chemical laboratories and in actual practice. Being a germicide makes Absorbine, Jr., a better liniment and increases its usefulness.

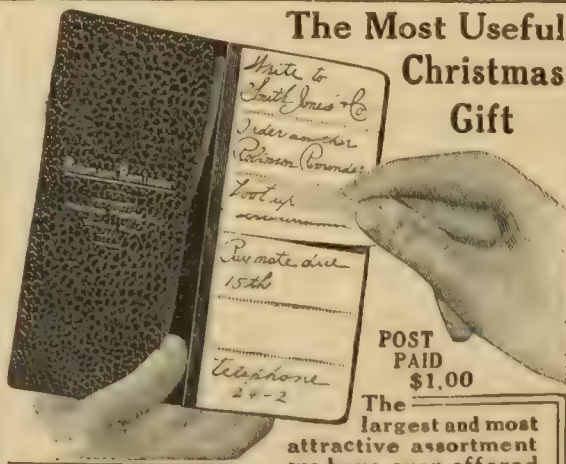
Absorbine, Jr., is purely herbal and therefore safe to use anywhere. It is a clean, pleasant preparation—does not stain or leave a greasy residue.

\$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid

A Liberal Trial Bottle will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.  
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.  
283 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



## The Most Useful Christmas Gift



POST PAID \$1.00

The largest and most attractive assortment we have ever offered

Here is a Christmas gift that is really useful—one that is in big demand. Thousands of business men, shoppers and people in all walks of life are using them and many more are going to select them this year as Christmas gifts.

### THE ROBINSON REMINDER

No more lost memoranda. The pages are couponed, put each in a separate coupon and tear it out when it comes to be of value. The pads are included in a handsome leather case. Large size, 4 1/2 x 7 in., 10 coupons to the page, with pocket for special papers and one extra filler, \$1.00. New folders 50¢ per doz.

Vest Pocket size, 3 1/2 x 5 in., four coupons to the page, with one extra filler and one extra paper, \$1.00. New folders 50¢ per doz.

Label Shopping List, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 in., one coupon to the page, with extra pad and pencil, \$1.00. New folders 50¢ per doz.

Name in gold on cover, 20¢ extra.

Bring this reminder order when introducing several new ones, especially for the Christmas trade.

Genuine Seal, large size \$2.50 Vest Pocket size \$2.00  
Cell Book, " " 2.00 " " 1.50  
Russian Address, " " 1.00 " " 1.00  
If your stationer cannot supply you, write direct to us. ORDER AT ONCE.  
SEVENTEEN—Write for special discounts. Order at once and be prepared for the holiday demand. Order now.  
Robinson Manufacturing Co., Dept. D., Westfield, Mass.



# Your Office

**How efficient is it? Have you studied your equipment needs closely? Are you in touch with the best modern appliances and methods?**

As a reader of The Independent or member of the National Institute of Efficiency, you are invited to consult the Plan and Purchase Department of The Independent with regard to the selection and purchase of any equipment that may be desired to attain the highest degree of efficiency in offices, factories or business buildings.

This Department is conducted by the Efficiency Service of The Independent in association with the National Institute of Efficiency, which recently chose The Independent as its official organ.

For a limited time this complete efficiency service will be supplied to any reader of The Independent, or any member of the National Institute of Efficiency, without charge.

Upon receipt of each request for information a requisition chart is

supplied on which may be indicated the office needs of the individual or business house.

Upon receipt of each chart the Plan and Purchase Department, assisted by the National Institute of Efficiency, will suggest the most approved appliances for arriving at a high degree of efficiency in the office, reducing labor costs, increasing output and generally speeding up production.

It is the aim of The Independent in its Plan and Purchase Department to make its Efficiency Service more definitely helpful and more practical; to make The Independent not only the clearing house of modern efficiency ideas but also a free and unprejudiced aid to the purchase of equipment that leads to business efficiency.

The attached coupon will receive prompt attention. Mail it today.

## The Independent Efficiency Service Plan and Purchase Department

PLAN AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT

No. ....

The Independent-Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service, 419 West Fortieth Street, New York.  
Please send me your Requisition Blank and Check List of Office Equipment.

Name ..... Firm .....

Address ..... Business .....

Post Office ..... Telephone .....



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8157 40¢ 6040 110.00 8192 \$22.50 3000-75¢ 8177 \$7.00 5008 \$4.00 7028 \$1.20 8085 \$8.00 2206 60¢ 2225 60¢ 3253 \$2.50 7050 \$4.00 8033 \$5.00 7041 \$1.00 2308-40¢ 8440-65¢ 3107-\$4.00 2605-\$5.00 2416-\$1.25

### SAVES YOU SERIES OF MIDDLE PROFITS

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|--|---|
| <p>8177—Bracelet, 10-kt. solid gold, flower design.<br/>8181—Bracelet, 10-kt. solid gold, extra wide.<br/>8192—Bracelet Watch, 10-kt. gold filled, guaranteed 25 years.<br/>2206—Watchbracelet Case, genuine calf skin, 3 sizes.<br/>3000—Shopping Case, seal grain leather back, strap handle.<br/>8202—Scarfpin, 10-kt. solid gold with genuine cut diamond.<br/>5008—Lavalier, 10-kt. solid gold with cut diamond, wing pearl.<br/>8157—Thimble, sterling silver, hand engraved.<br/>6040—Brooch, 10-kt. solid gold, true cameo, fancy hand carved.<br/>8033—Ring, 10-kt. solid gold, pink shell cameo. All sizes.<br/>8085—Ring, 10-kt. solid gold, three imitation rubies. All sizes.</p> | <p>7028—Earscrews, 10-kt. solid gold, French pearls.<br/>3253—Traveling Companion, genuine Saffian leather.<br/>7050—Tieclasp, 10-kt. solid gold with genuine cut diamond.<br/>7041—Tieclasp, 10-kt. solid Roman gold.<br/>8440—Pocketknife, heavily gold plated, for men and ladies.<br/>3107—Toilet Case, seal grain leather, French ivory fittings.<br/>2308—Shopping List, green, antique, Spanish leather.<br/>2605—Embroidery Set, case of India pinseal leather, contains embroidery, buttonhole and general householders.<br/>2416—Cigarette Case, of India pinseal leather.<br/>2225—Cigar Case, of antique leather and leather lined.</p> |
|--|---|

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A beautiful gift book bound in flexible leatherette, lettered in gold. It solves Love, Marriage, Divorce problems. These four books contain thirty-eight concise lectures teaching you how to win a brilliant, magnetic personality, health, position, success.

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ANNIE FELLOWS JOHNSTON'S

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## GEORGINA of the RAINBOWS

a beautiful story for  
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Whatever your question—be it the pronunciation of a new term; the spelling of a puzzling word; the location of Nigeria, the meaning of tractor, white coal etc.—this New Creation contains a clear, accurate, final answer.

Over 400,000 Words Defined  
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hour, billing machines, addressing machines, accounting machines, printing machines—machines for almost every operation often repeated; pneumatic chutes and carriers, for messages and parcels; automatic pencil sharpeners; paper-fastening devices, obviating clips; mail openers, envelope sealers, stamp affixers; time cards and clocks, for speeding and standardizing routine work.

4. *Employment.* Hire every man by science—not by chance. Regard his health, ability, character, experience, mentality, personality, ideality, and see that he fits the job in view. Study how large concerns have reduced the cost of hiring, and training employees. Have requirements for all positions standardized and listed on a question blank, for applicant to fill out before personal interview. Arrange mental and mechanical tests, or adapt from other offices, to show knowledge and skill of applicant for each technical position. Get a few modern books on business psychology and character analysis; learn the importance of vocational fitness. Put each new worker on probation, with incentives and instructions for making good. Fill vacancies by promoting subordinates on a scientific plan.

5. *Organization.* List all clerical duties of each department; find total work to be done; apportion set jobs to each desk, on time-study basis; keep same helper on same job, to attain maximum speed—but in spare time put each worker on some other departmental task, to vary monotony and supply trained assistants for demands of rush season. Prepare office chart and office manual, give copies to each employee, and instruction for use. Where possible, assign employees to mental aptitudes—thus an “ear-minded” clerk becomes a good telephone operator, but an “eye-minded” clerk a better multigraph operator. Make everybody an understudy to somebody else, with promotion sure to follow merit. Appoint committees and conferences, evolve better methods in weekly or monthly meetings.

6. *Execution.* Aim at a production total 30 per cent or more in advance of the present, but avoid the common error of “speeding up” the work and not building up the worker. Get efficiency tables from industrial experts, on every motion made in your office and every piece of labor turned out; compare with your daily records; learn yourself, then teach your employees, how to make short cuts and equal average output of the best offices. Ask the companies manufacturing typewriters, desks, office machines, books, files, records and appliances, for literature on their methods and services—often you can obtain free an estimate for a better system or a new collection of ideas extremely valuable. Find the one best, quickest, easiest way to do everything in the office; put exact description on paper; file these instructions in cabinets or permanent scrapbooks; develop thus a standardized method for each job, and have it always done that way. List all duties and responsibilities of each employee with standard time for each job; and



work schedule complete, with items classified under Daily, Recurrent, Special, and enough of each to occupy employee every minute but not cause hurry or excess fatigue. Fix salaries not by time spent but by amount of work done. Promote on efficiency—not seniority. Pay expenses of delegates to visit great corporations and conventions, for new ideas. Beat last year's record in each department—or know the reason why!

7. *Finance.* Eliminate poor help—errors cost too much. Have all accounting, addressing, billing, and other routine operations done by machines, where amount of work justifies. Avoid bad debts by following methods of large collection agencies. Establish sources of information (given on request). Buy stationery, materials and supplies wholesale, having first standardized printed forms and records, to utilize large quantities. Print on your own duplicator. Pay by voucher checks. Have all supplies put in a regular place, and kept there. Encourage small economies in every department. Try fountain pens for accountants, with points made specially. Train clerks to seal and stamp envelopes on scientific principles. Buy and study a modern book on financing a business. Get the proper official to join a national organization of accountants, and subscribe for accountancy journals. Connect with foremost institutions such as the Federal Trade Commission, the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Institute of Efficiency, and learn their business economics. Engage a business expert to find and stop the daily office leaks.

8. *Recording.* Place every transaction in writing—leave nothing to memory. But save writing and typing thru a complete set of printed forms; such as time cards, inventory cards, requisition slips, report blanks, sale summaries, credit and collection card, personal memoranda, complaint and suggestion boxes, calendar reminders, pads for telephone calls and orders—twenty to a hundred printed forms are needed, according to kind of business and amount done. Employ loose-leaf records where possible; even catalogs are now made on the loose-leaf principle. Study all your records for three cardinal points: accuracy, availability, durability.

9, 10 and 11. *Buying, shipping and storekeeping.* While they are departments of office work in many cases, these items are really factory operations, to be learned in books, magazines and reports on factory management.

12. *Mailing.* Answer letters on first reading. Dictate in quiet room. Forbid interruptions. Keep same stenographer for personal correspondence. Try out dictating machine. Develop series of form paragraphs for routine letters, number each, refer to numerals instead of repeating sentences. Be friendly but crisp. Learn short-cut methods of correspondence, from business schools, typewriter companies, teachers of Business English.

13. *Filing.* Get one of the filing manuals recently published, see whether your filing system belongs in this con-



## Pay Day—and Nothing to Pay With!

"One of my checks has been raised. You'll all have to wait a few days."

He always wrote his checks carefully. This was one for only \$5. He didn't think it needed to be protected. But it fell into the wrong hands, as checks do; somebody "boosted" the amount to \$500 or so—and there was no money left at the bank for his payroll.

It's easy to raise any little check to hundreds or thousands, unless protected by

## Protectograph Check Writer (Todd Patents)

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tury, or the last. Judge it by these points: unit construction, minimum motion, accuracy of placement, ease of reference, economy of floor space, adjustment to business capacity for growth, safety against fire. Study main features of the different systems: alphabetic, numeric, geographic, topical, decimal, compound; fit a system to your needs. Have all loose papers, notes, memoranda, filed as carefully as letters. Put a filing clerk in charge of entire system, and train the clerk. Separate permanent and transient divisions, under current file, back file, and storage file. Prepare file index or catalog, so absence of clerk need not interrupt day's work. Use metal or celluloid guides, instead of cardboard. Investigate merits of new visible card index. Keep a daily "tickler file" going for each desk. Store valuable papers, duplicate dealers and customers lists in a fire-proof safe, not a filing cabinet.

14. *Education.* Give each employee, by oral and typed instructions, a broad general view of the company's aims and policies, and a keen, systematic knowledge of his own work. Teach concentration, responsibility, loyalty, enthusiasm, health, tact, optimism, thoroughness, ambition, speed, contentment. Organize a training school for employees with night study clubs, mail study courses, library features, and other personal aids; join a national business education association, learn how to train your employees wisely and well. See that every worker can pass examination with at least eighty per cent grade on his part of the office manual. Provide an efficiency test for self-grading, and a method for self-improvement as desired (the National Institute of Efficiency publishes a test of value to employees). Look up educational methods of the most powerful corporations, emulate, adapt. Order an efficiency book or booklet for every employee; discuss it, apply it.

15. *Stimulation.* Incentive is the backbone of industry. Compare the methods for rewarding employees—by cash bonus, merit mark, commission, prize contest or promotion. Resolve to maintain a scheme of rewarding scientifically, each week or month, every body in your office who will turn out more and better work.

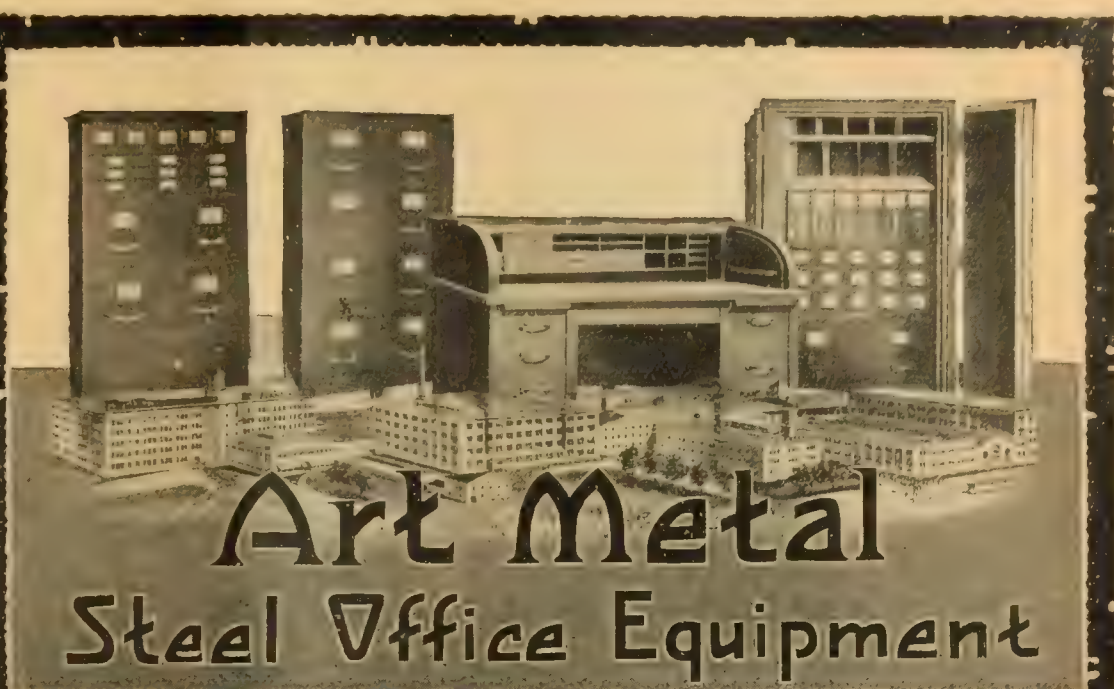
16. *Supervision.* Require weekly statements from department chiefs to office manager, and daily reports from the employees to their respective chief. Compare tabulations of work done by each department with past record, with standardized performance and with future possibility. Show status of each department by grade cards or the "graphic chart." Frequently go thru a file drawer, a bunch of outbound mail, a set of carbon letters, find and correct mistakes, obviate recurrence by memorandum of constructive criticism, typed for the individual—not presented orally.

17. *Expansion.* Look ahead five, ten, twenty years. Plan for growth of your work, office, equipment, employees, duties, opportunities. When you buy a desk or a machine, put it first in your mental picture of the business head-



quarters in 1930. Look at yourself in the same light—what do you need, professionally or personally, to make you big enough and strong enough to handle twice the job and earn twice the pay of the present? Hire, handle, train, promote your employees with the future of each clearly in view. Study every large concern in your line, locate your faults and deficiencies, then dislocate them. Draw a map of the progress you will make—and regularly find where you are.

18. *The desk and day of the manager.* The first man to educate in your office is the manager, particularly if he is you. Running an office right is learned only by experience. A few required traits: Execution large; system and sympathy blended; outlook and insight balanced; thoroughness a watchword; influence good and strong; knowledge of human nature; kindness, optimism, keenness, discipline; current trade progress; love of work, business experience in as many office lines as possible. A few suggestions: Make a list of everything you have to do, classify according to calendar, on a big sheet, rule four divisions—Day, Week, Month, Year, and type list for each division, totals covering all duties and responsibilities. Then take small sheet, apportion day into hours, half-hours or ten-minute periods, and put day's work on exact schedule. Follow same plan for each employee, and check up frequently. Train your secretary to keep memorandum system perfectly, and take all routine burden from your mind. Start your work at eight in the morning, or earlier; and close your desk at four or five in the afternoon—you will gain at both ends. Promptly file every paper, keep your desk absolutely clean. Build your private office sound-proof, let stenographer be outside. Hold short daily conferences with department chiefs, and weekly meetings of the entire official staff. Make each day's appointments conform to schedule. See visitors, except most important ones, by previous engagement only. Use telephone wherever possible, but file memorandum of all telephone transactions. Look into modern electric devices, such as the annunciator, call button, and indicator system for reaching anybody instantly; the dictograph without oral transmitter, for conveying simultaneous orders to each department or reporting conversation without presence of stenographer; the telautograph or electric pen attachment, for writing a message and reproducing at once in various parts of the building or even miles away, by electric wire and fountain pen receiving instrument. Make a study of combining courtesy and brevity. Educate other officials to do all your work they can do, leaving you free to plan, supervise, initiate, enlarge, improve. Join business clubs, chambers of commerce, efficiency societies, trade associations, and learn what the other fellow is doing to make his work better than yours, the secrets of both service and profit lie in the science of management. To manage your work, you must first manage yourself.



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## Independent Opinions

Perhaps we are too ready to concede that public business cannot be as efficiently conducted as private. At any rate we are glad to have somebody speak up for the postoffice from his own experience:

In a recent editorial of *The Independent* that I thought very fine and timely, on looking "Towards Government Ownership," I notice a comparison that you made that strikes me as being wide of the truth and very unfair to our excellent postal service. You say, "It is probably true that government operation under existing conditions of political development does not mean the most economically sound operation. Any of our great railroads, for instance, is better organized and managed from the dual point of view of efficiency and economy than our postal service." If you confine your comparison to the "great railroads," then you should also confine your comparison to the post office in its operation between the great cities and on its main lines of operation.

Even then I think that the post office would win. You must remember that the post office as a whole extends its service to every village and every hamlet over this broad land. It follows the pioneer wherever he goes, even away up into frozen Alaska. Not only that, but it reaches out beyond the villages to the farms and gives free rural delivery.

Very much of its work is benevolent, considering not the making of money, but the welfare of the people. With this end in view it plants its offices in every new town, not considering whether it pays or not.

Now if you wish to be fair with an institution of this kind in comparing with the railroads you should include in your comparison all of the railroads of the country, both large and small, and strike an average of their efficiency and economy, then compare them. Railroad men have pointed out that twenty per cent of the railroads are in the hands of receivers. Even among the "great railroads," how about the efficiency and economy of the great Rock Island system and the New York & New Haven, of the Gould roads, Wabash, and others, that were milked of their earnings and their maintenance neglected?

I can remember when the postage on a letter was five cents for a half ounce; today it is two cents for a full ounce, and they cover over double the area now that they did then. Very rarely do I detect a delay or a failure in the mail service. I would have to report the Chicago Post Office 100 per cent efficient.

Recently our traveling man East sent us a wire from Boston, saying that his letter would explain a matter mentioned. No letter came and I was intending to report it to our post office. After a few days we received it and saw on the envelope that our man had addressed us at our street and number, but Boston instead of Chicago. No mark on the envelope showed where we were located; they had looked thru the directories of the different cities until they found us and then faithfully forwarded it voluntarily. Had our man addressed a valuable package by express in that way we never would have got it, unless we had sent a tracer to look it up. The post office takes three times as much pains, voluntarily, to forward a two-cent letter, if illegally addressed, or misdirected, as the express company or any other transportation company would do.

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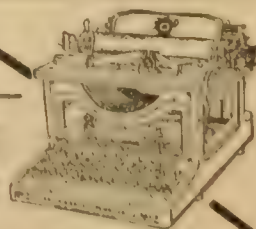
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packages, that formerly went by express, by registered mail. I asked my shipping clerk if he ever had any fault to find with the service of the post office and he promptly answered, "No, not in the least." Many years ago the business men of New York and Chicago began to use the mails for small packages instead of the express companies, when prompt delivery was required, marking them "Twentieth Century Limited." Such a package delivered at the New York Post Office before twelve noon is unfailingly delivered down town in Chicago at one's office by about 11 a. m. next day—twenty-three hours. No express company has equaled that. I consider the post office the biggest and the best managed running concern in the United States.

Chicago

J. M.

Dr. Iyenaga, managing director of the East and West News Bureau, sends us the following comment upon the article which we published by the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan on "An Extraordinary Concession by Japan."

Mr. Bryan, well versed in Japanese affairs as he is, has made a mistake in asserting (in the first paragraph) that "one of the chief difficulties of the immigration problem has been the refusal of the Japanese Government to acquiesce in the naturalization of Japanese subjects abroad" or (in the second paragraph) that "a Japanese born at home and going abroad temporarily or permanently is not allowed foreign naturalization."

As a matter of fact Japan has given to her subjects the right of expatriation by the Law of Nationality which went into effect on April 1, 1899. In Article XX of that law it is affirmed that "A person who has acquired a foreign nationality by his own choice loses Japanese nationality," which is merely to say, in other words, that a Japanese can become naturalized abroad if he so desires and if allowed to do so by a foreign country, but *ipso facto* loses Japanese nationality. However, this privilege of expatriation is hedged about by Article XXIV of the Law of Nationality wherein the obligation to serve in the army makes it difficult for a male of seventeen years or upward to be expatriated, altho those who have completed their military service and those who for any reason are exempted from military service are allowed to do so. Naturalization of Japanese in America is at present practically out of the question, unless Congress grants it by special legislation or the verdict of the Supreme Court is pronounced to that effect. But to think that "Japan has hitherto forbidden her subjects to become naturalized in America" is altogether wrong.

The purpose of the new Expatriation Law is thus simply to allow the Japanese under seventeen years of age, who were born in America and are, therefore, American citizens according to the law of this country, to be expatriated if they wish.

New York City

T. IYENAGA

On pages 114, 122 and 135 of your issue for July 24, the times are spoken of as "this critical period," "at so critical a time," and "in these days of trial." For my part I see no crisis in this country's affairs. The same expression has been used in every presidential campaign since that of Garfield versus Hancock, in 1880, the first I was old enough to follow.

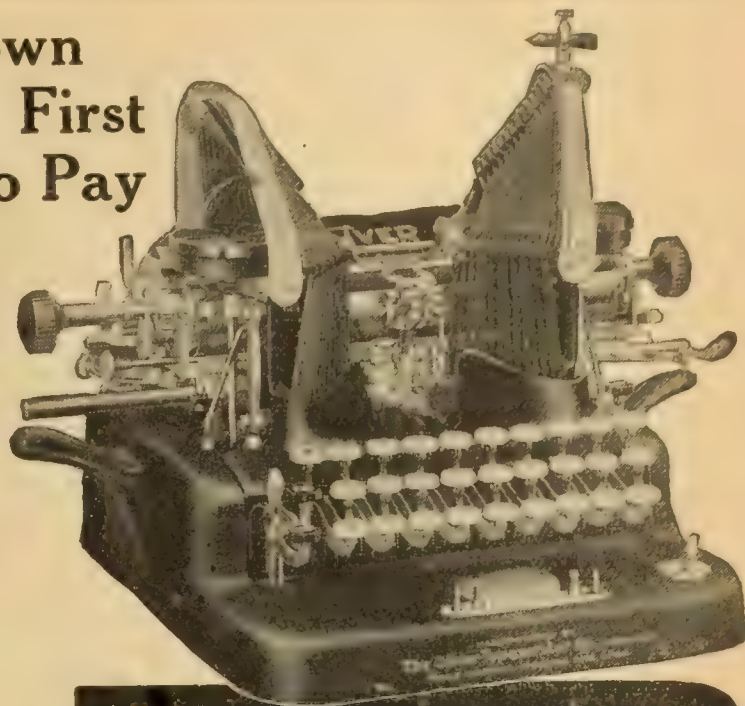
Do you really think this is a critical time for the United States?

WILLIAM B. ROCHESTER  
Rochester Farm, Catskill Mountains

All times are critical, perhaps equally so since the chain of cause and effect is continuous. But with the greatest war of the world's history now in progress and the United States involved in all sorts of international, financial, industrial and political questions we believe we are justified in talking about "the present crisis" and we shall continue to use such phrase.

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# MOTOR PROGRESS

*Conducted by John Chapman Hilder*

**T**WO weeks ago, in this department, I quoted excerpts from a paper which told some of the things a business man should consider before buying a truck or delivery car. The main theme of the paper was that the selection of a commercial vehicle should be governed not so much by technical details of truck construction, such as the various forms of drive and the like, but by the requirements of the work to be done. A truck or delivery car gives its fullest value when it is kept constantly at work. It is obvious, therefore, that a truck which is too small and must be overloaded and which has frequent breakdowns as a result, will not turn out to be a profitable investment. It is no less obvious that a truck which is too big for its work, and is never fully loaded will only be delivering part of its value. It, too, will not be a profitable investment. The trick of the successful buyer is to choose a machine of the right type, weight—capacity—and speed.

Models now on the market range from those of less than one-half ton capacity up to big fellows capable of carrying seven tons and over. In this range are four or five capacities which seem to have earned greater popularity than the others. They are what might be called standard sizes. They are the 1500 lb. delivery car, the 1 ton truck, the 2 ton truck, the 2½ ton truck and the 3½ tonner. The sizes which have fallen somewhat into disfavor, or let us rather say, disuse, are the less-than-½ ton, the 3 ton, 4, 5½ and 6½ ton sizes.

**F**IRST let us consider the delivery car and the work for which it is fitted. That is more or less determined by its name, except, of course, that everything carried in any vehicle is "delivered" somewhere, and the delivery truck, proper, is not supposed to haul big crates, heavy machinery, barrels of cement or, in fact, anything but light packages.

Delivery cars find their greatest field probably in making store deliveries—department stores, bakeries, grocery stores, milliners, shoe emporiums, and the like. And their work is arduous in the extreme.

Delivery cars must be endowed with two great qualities—speed and endurance. They require speed because they have to cover wide areas in the shortest possible time. The store whose system cannot deliver the goods on time consistently is in more or less danger of becoming decidedly unpopular with its customers.

The delivery car needs endurance, for it is driven at comparatively high speeds over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather. And even under the best management it is apt to be put into the hands of a driver who

does not care how he treats it. From observation, it seems to me that the army of delivery car drivers are born with few of the finer sensibilities. They lack the feeling, possessed by good chauffeurs, that delivery cars have feelings—that they should be treated with care and with a certain consideration.

**I**N buying a delivery car, therefore, look above all for staunchness combined with speed. Look also for simplicity. The more nearly foolproof the mechanism, the longer will be its life. Easy-riding qualities—for which examine the spring suspension—should be insisted on—less for the sake of the driver than for that of the merchandise, which is frequently fragile. Beware of flimsy construction—especially in the rear end, in the front axle and in the steering gear. The driver of a delivery car can seldom choose his roads, and the vehicle should be able to stand up thru month after month, and even year after year, of bumpy going.

It is a good plan to figure out in advance the amount of ground the car will be obliged to cover in an average day and divide up the territory into zones. It might be, for instance, that the majority of your customers lived in two groups—one due north from your store and one due south. In such a case you would have to decide whether one car could reach both zones the requisite number of times in a day, or whether two cars would be necessary.

**I**T is absolutely essential to the economical operation of commercial cars that they should always start out with a maximum average load. This distributes the delivery cost over a number of items. It is absurd to put a few little things into a big truck and send it out when you might put them into a small one that would cost so much less for the same distance. It might pay you to buy one 1500 pound car and another very much smaller, one for the north route, the other for the south route, or vice versa. Every man must base his vehicle needs upon the requirements of his business. And when he is figuring along this line, he

should not forget to count on a probable increase of business.

The question as to whether delivery cars and trucks should have self-starters and electric lights is more or less open. More makers are offering these on their 1917 models than on their past year's models.

**I**T is obvious, of course, that if the machine is to be used for much night work—and delivery cars are frequently used a great deal at night—electric lights are desirable. If many stops are to be made—and delivery cars have to stop almost every other chug—a starter would seem to be desirable, too. Cranking the car, say, fifty times a day or more, is apt to have a rather enervating effect on the driver. On the other hand, however, self-starters on delivery cars have a habit of refusing to work so frequently that their value is doubtful. You see, when a machine makes many stops, without running much between stops, the generator has no chance to charge the battery. In winter, especially, the self-starting system is prone to lie down, since the battery action is slower in low temperatures.

Pneumatic tires are almost always furnished on delivery cars. Indeed, they are necessary, for solid tires are not meant for fast running and would soon cause the machine to be jolted to pieces.

These are the major considerations in buying a light delivery car. First find out the kind of work to be done, the average load, and the territory to be covered; then choose your car with these requirements in mind and watch out for any accessories that may make for more efficient delivery. The things to look for in some of the heavier varieties will be taken up in a later issue.

## USEFUL ACCESSORIES

It is not generally known by motorists, especially new ones, that half the damage done to tires is done right in the garage when the car is not running. Standing night after night—or day after day, as the case may be—with the whole weight of the car upon one point in each tire, these points soon begin to show wear. You see, tires should be given a chance to rest, and to become thoroughly dry. If you drive into your garage when your tires are damp, or if the floor of the garage is wet, or oily, and just leave the car standing on the tires all night, that part of the tire which is in contact with the floor has no chance to dry out. Also, instead of the strain being distributed all around the tire, as it is when the car is running, the point of contact has to bear it alone.

To jack up the car in the usual way is tedious, and the car is not oversteady on the ordinary jack. To jack the car up and put wood blocks under the axles is still more tedious. The best way to raise the car from the ground is by means of a set of four special jacks, which are made to fit under the front and rear hubs of all four wheels. These jacks raise the wheel with one motion, and the light and simple, are strong enough to support the heaviest machine. They cost \$5 a set.

*Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.*



# The New Books

## A ROMANTIC LIFE

One of the most fascinating missionary biographies ever written is the story of *Mary Slessor of Calabar*. It has the romance of heroism and adventure, the vitality of vigorous achievement, the freshness of pioneering in a land of strange peoples and weird customs. The heroine was a Scotch girl born amidst the humblest surroundings and conditions, which made her at fourteen and for fourteen years a mill worker in the city of Dundee.

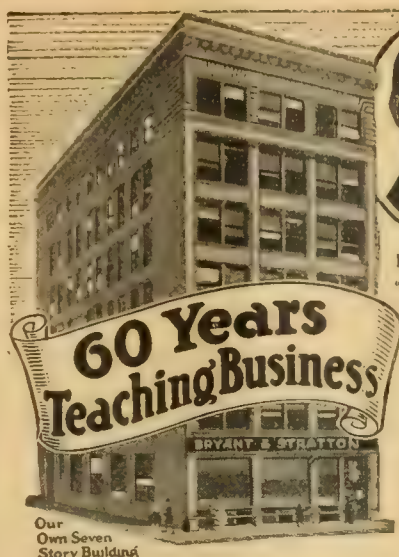
The inspiration of a great ideal and her consecration to the tasks of mercy developed her character and personality, and produced a noteworthy breadth of sympathy and of outlook. Her native ability and experience gave her an unusual understanding of others, a courage and decisiveness of action, a dignity and deftness both in speech and writing that made her a power. From her early childhood she was interested in the missionary efforts along the old Calabar coast, and here from 1876 until her death in 1915 she carried on, often alone and in the midst of danger, a pioneer work for the reclamation of the savage tribes. This well written memoir, based chiefly upon her many letters, gives the reader a striking picture of the barbarous life and customs of the natives of Calabar and shows the uplifting power of civilization.

*Mary Slessor of Calabar*, by W. P. Livingstone. Geo. H. Doran & Co. \$1.50.

## ELIHU ROOT

The literature of government and law has its most substantial contribution of recent years in the collected addresses of Elihu Root, now issuing, volume by volume. Two of the six announced are out. The books are in excellent style, print, and binding, some five hundred octavo pages each, and for what they are very low in price. All this is but justice to Mr. Root, to the world and to the students and statesmen of today and tomorrow, for these addresses are, especially those on International Law and controversy, important to the country, as those by Daniel Webster on Constitutional Law were when uttered, and yet are. Mr. Root never talks without having a definite, large object, and this he unfolds clearly and appropriately, in short as a true orator.

The first volume (they are issued separately but uniform) contains his *Addresses on International Subjects*, made, as president since its organization in 1907, before the American Society of International Law. His first word there was on the need of popu-



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of the time formerly required for this work—and save delays, reduce errors, simplify details, cut expense. One big concern with eight of our machines is filling orders one-third faster and has eliminated 37 typists and 8 checkers. Many manufacturers get copies of orders for shop foremen, billing, bookkeeping, draymen, shipping, bills of lading, etc., all with one writing and without carbon paper. The saving of time is always important; the saving of money frequently pays for the machine in 30 days.

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it. There are many other jobs around your office which you can put on your Commercial Duplicator saving time and money. One boy or girl does it all. No type to set. No stencils to cut. Copies are made direct from original matter written with pencil, pen or typewriter. Reduces errors. The Commercial Duplicator is the easiest working, fastest, most universally adaptable duplicating machine in the world. It will help you speed up your order, billing and shipping work, reduce errors and cut expense. Tell us how you do that work now and get our money-saving facts by return mail. Write now.

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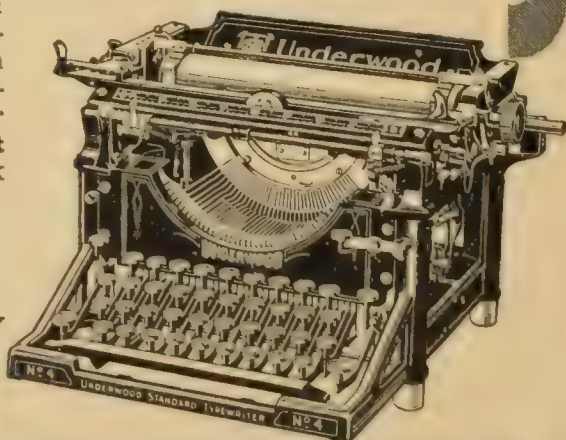
We ship you the machine without one cent advance payment, all charges prepaid, and without the slightest obligation on your part. Equipped with the late improvements—two color automatic ribbon, back spacer, tabulator, etc. Send us your name and address today, so that we may explain to you more fully this sensational offer. The machine will sell itself. Therefore, we do not ask you to pay one cent until you have thoroughly inspected and tried it out and you are fully convinced that it is equal to any \$100 machine you have ever seen. When you have decided to keep the typewriter you can pay cash for it or we will arrange an easy payment plan for you. Instruction book sent free with every typewriter.

Every machine guaranteed for 5 years

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## Weeding Out Your Investments

Many of our readers may hold securities which have a questionable value or which are not suitable to their individual requirements.

Investments should be sifted occasionally, eliminating those which have little intrinsic value and purchasing those having a sound investment standing and a good future.

The services of our Investment Department are offered to those of our readers who may not be satisfied with their present investments.

An article on this subject by our financial editor, Luigi Criscuolo, will appear in The Independent of December fourth.

lar understanding of international law, and time has notably sustained his view. A dozen other addresses are given, on the Russian treaty, Ship Subsidies, Panama Canal, Japan, the Monroe Doctrine and other problems. *Government and Citizenship* is the general title of the second book. It contains with other papers, his four Dodge lectures at Yale on the citizen's part in government; the Stafford Princeton lectures, and some fifteen speeches at the state constitutional conventions of 1894 and 1915. Editorial introductions are by James Brown Scott and Robert Bacon.

*Addresses on International Subjects. Addresses on Government and Citizenship*, by Elihu Root. Harvard University Press. \$2 each.

### SOLDIER PRIESTS OF FRANCE

The French priests responded in thousands to the national call to arms and took their places in the line of defenders with the same patriotic spirit as their lay comrades. As René Gaëll, in *Priests in the Firing Line*, shows they went further, for, except when performing a sacred office, their attitude exhibits the light hearted gaiety of the *poilu*.

"Yesterday," writes one of them, "there was a great distribution of prizes. I picked up two, but the one in my leg doesn't count. As to my arm, why—that was a better shot! Only, the bullet did not remain there. Your friend's always the same, he never could keep anything." But occasionally there comes a tense struggle of conscience, as when the Abbe Marny was forced by circumstances to creep up on a German sentry and strangle him with his bare hands, a different matter from shooting an enemy at long range. Could any situation hold a more tragically dramatic moment for one who had vowed himself to a life of human charity?

*Priests in the Firing Line*, by René Gaëll. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.20.

### METHODISM: A CLOSE-UP

Since Trollope's "Barchester Towers" there has been no more candid and clever unveiling of church politics than in *A Circuit Rider's Widow*, by Corra Harris. The story of the life of a church in a middle Georgia town; with its saints and semi-saints; its choir quarrels; its "lady serpent"; and its imperfect living stones built into the walls of the structure, is told with Mrs. Harris' irresistible humor and keen analysis.

The chapter which deals with the conference is a remarkable account of the polity of the Methodist Church; its efficiency is equal to that of any worldly corporation; its intrigues for preferment are those of any ambitious politicians. There is much sharp criticism of the arbitrary methods of the leaders, but, surely, there was never a more tender tribute to the fidelity and self-sacrifice of the rank and file of the Methodist ministers. The ministers' wives, upon whom the peculiar burdens of the itinerant press most heavily, are described with humorous understanding; and the circuit riders' widows, if Mary Thompson is a fair



representative of them, are rare and excellent women, imperfect enough to be lovable, but helping build the Kingdom of God on earth by their energy and devotion. Happily, we are spared a Mrs. Prondie, tho Mrs. Harris admits a few "termagant saints" to membership in the Barton church.

*A Circuit Rider's Widow*, by Corra Harris. Doubleday, Page Co. \$1.50.

#### WILLIAM BLAKE, PROPHET

*Vision and Vesture* is an alliteration that fits the study offered by Charles Gardner to those who bow to Blake, and who, to tell truth, sometimes ignorantly worship. Blake was a mystic, perhaps the greatest of modern mystics. His vision was manifold and the most effective vesture for it was art. Without vague rhapsody, and with apt citations and reference to Blake's writings, which he places near the Hebrew prophecies, and his art, which in significance he ranks above that of Michael Angelo, Mr. Gardner brings out Blake's meaning; giving him a contemporary place in thought, and in the vision of life and of the eternal; finding in him the essential values that he finds in Goethe, Nietzsche, Strindberg, Shaw and Yeats. In these as in a host of others, Ibsen, Whitman, Besant, Eddy, Synge, Mr. Gardner sees a struggling toward harmony of the good and evil forces of the spiritual world as set forth by Blake in his "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell."

*Vision and Vesture, a Study of William Blake in Modern Thought*, by Charles Gardner. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.

#### THE GREAT WAR

H. Pear Adams has made in *International Cartoons of the War* a striking collection from the newspapers of the Allied nations, from Germany, Argentina, Holland and the United States. All are grim, those from France the most bitter. (Dutton, \$1.50.)

To understand how the King of Greece has been overruled by one of his subjects there is no better book than the life of *Eleftheros Venizelos*, by Dr. C. Kerofilas. Born under another flag he became the supreme leader of Greece and has led that country into three wars. (Dutton, \$1.25.)

Lord Cromer introduces Arnold J. Toynbee's *New Europe*, a keen endeavor to search out the influences in the remapping of Europe, of culture, speech, religion, national spirit, forces not physical that must be considered if a lasting peace between happy peoples is sought. (Dutton, \$1.)

Eight years ago in "Aerial Warfare," R. P. Heane tried to stir England to preparation for *The Zeppelin and Super-Zeppelin*. By the last he means the war or commerce air hip of the near future. A skilful book that no Englishman will keep by his bedside along with Howell and Montaigne. (Lane, \$1.)

In *Doing Their Bit*, Boyd Cable takes the reader into sewing machine, tobacco and other factories, transformed into munition plants. Old men and women and young girls work side by side from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. Many well to do "do their bit" because former workhouse dwellers with "I see possible shell" for their slogan. (Dutton, \$1.)

*With the Turks in Palestine*, by Alexander Aaronsohn, pictures the satisfactory position of the Jew under Turkish rule before the war, then the brutal change which he leads us to infer was due to German influence. With many of his race he served in the Turkish army, only to be treated

# "Doctor—What Shall I Take for Constipation?"

By William Meredith

CONSTIPATION is rapidly becoming the Great American Ailment. If you do not suffer at some time or other, you may consider yourself extremely fortunate, for scarcely more than one person out of ten escapes. When we are cross, nervous, irritable—when we lack energy and strength, when we have headaches, when we are troubled with gas, fermentation, acidity, the reason usually can be traced back to constipation.

"I once examined 20,000 diagnosis blanks," writes Dr. B. F. Roller in a recent article in the "New York Herald," "and found that ninety per cent of them contained the constipation complaint." And if we needed still further proof of the prevalence of intestinal congestion we need only think of the thousands of tons of salts, pills and other cathartic drugs which are consumed annually.

Because nine out of ten people are troubled with constipation in greater or less degree, I have no doubt that every physician is asked hundreds of times what to "take" for it. It would seem that the average person feels, so long as something can be "taken" for relief, he need not worry about the complaint itself. And, indeed, there would be no great cause for worry except that instead of removing the cause of constipation, laxatives merely relieve the effect.

As the world's greatest medical authorities have time and again said, all laxative drugs contain some poisonous element, and the reason they give temporary relief is because Nature, rebelling against their entrance into the blood flushes the intestinal tracts with all the body fluids she can muster. But, not only are these essential digestive fluids wasted, thereby aggravating the cause of constipation, but the food passes out of the stomach long before any nourishment is extracted from it, which explains why we are sometimes weak after having taken even a single physic. For these reasons the use of laxative drugs should be discouraged. Physicians say the more often we take laxatives the less we can get along without them. The muscles of the stomach and intestines become weak and inactive through lack of use, if we continually help them by taking medicine.

"Well," you say, "if I am not to take laxatives, what am I to do?" The logical answer is that instead of devoting your energies to some method of getting rid of the waste AFTER it has formed, you must PREVENT intestinal congestion by so balancing your meals as to assure perfect elimination.

"The trouble is," said Eugene Christian, the eminent food scientist, to me

recently, "that not one person in one hundred knows how to select and combine their foods." And he went on to explain how a great many good foods when eaten in combination with other good foods, create a chemical reaction in the digestive tract and are converted into dangerous toxic poisons which clog the system, causing not only constipation but auto-intoxication, dyspepsia and hundreds of other sympathetic ills.

But, as Christian tells us, just as wrong food selections and combinations destroy our health and efficiency, so do right food combinations create and maintain bodily vigor and mental energy. Christian's own personal experience seems to confirm this most conclusively. Twenty years ago he was at death's door. For years he had suffered the agonies of acute stomach and intestinal trouble. His doctors, among them the most noted specialists in the country, gave him up to die. As a last resort, he commenced to study the food question, especially its relation to the human system, and as a result of what he learned, he succeeded in literally eating his way back to health without drugs or medicines of any kind, and in a remarkably short space of time.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice, and whose cases he is unable to handle personally, that he has written a little course of lessons which contain the boiled-down experience of his twenty years of study and research. These lessons—there are 24 of them—contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness, including constipation, acidity, fermentation, and many other sympathetic ills.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons, and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating, simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 411, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial, with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3.00, the small fee asked.

**Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.**

**CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, Dept. 411, 460 Fourth Ave., New York City**

Gentlemen: You may send me prepaid a copy of *Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons*. I will either renew them to you within five days after receipt or send you \$3.00.

Name ..... Address .....





## What a farce to talk efficiency in the face of this!

You are due, right now as you read this, to get down to bedrock on this correspondence thing.

It is *finished* typewriting you pay for—not shorthand sessions that tie up the works and waste the time of the man who dictates, the girl who takes it and the *other* fellow who is waiting his turn to dictate. To say nothing of the dollars and cents you waste when you pay for non-productive work.

Of course, if you still want to have every letter written *twice*, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter; if you want your typewriter standing idle a couple of hours a day adding to overhead; if you still want to take your typists away from the work you pay them for; if you still object to saving at least a third on every letter you write—why, all right!

But if you want efficiency and economy and a personal convenience in dictation beyond anything you imagine possible, you need The Dictaphone.

Reach for your telephone and call The Dictaphone, and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

# THE DICTAPHONE

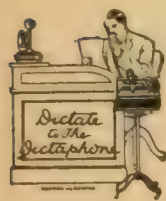
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Dept. 115 K, Woolworth Bldg., New York

Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

**You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name  
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone**

(This advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone)



1865



1916

## C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE

## FURS

Invite inspection of our large and  
variety assortment of

**MEN'S FUR AND FUR LINED COATS**

also

**CLOTH COATS WITH FUR COLLARS**

126 West 42nd Street

New York City

with scorn and cruelty. The Jewish civilian population were pillaged and worse. But for the timely presence of American warships, the plight of the Jews would seem to have been utterly hopeless. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.25.)

Under the title *Potsdam Princes*, Ethel Howard, for several years English governess to the Kaiser's sons, has written some reminiscences of her royal charges and her life at the German court. From the fascinating and unusual material at her disposal she has made an ill-constructed, only fairly interesting book. (Dutton, \$2.)

In a straightforward, day by day account of his flight *With Serbia Into Exile*, Fortier Jones makes very real the splendid courage, the horrible agony of that retreat. Some of his experiences seem incredible to us over here on "the safe side," but his sincerity is as convincing in his graphic descriptions as in his abundant facts. (Century, \$1.60.)

No finer record of volunteer service in the Great War has come to hand than that compiled in *Friends of France*, by members of the American Ambulance. How they worked, lived, and day by day went at the risk of their lives to rescue the French wounded from Ypres to the Alsace front, is simply told, each narrator giving all the credit to his comrades. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.)

The most complete and authoritative collection of the *Official Diplomatic Documents Relating to the Outbreak of the Great War* is that edited by Dr. Edmund von Mach. Besides a chronological arrangement of the papers this contains photographic reproductions of the original editions issued by the various governments. The brief notes are pro-German but show no objectionable partizanship. (Macmillan, \$6.)

### FRIVOLOUS AND GRAVE

*Pincus Hood*, by Arthur Hodges, is a story of impecunious artists and multimillionaires. It begins like a George Cohan play and ends like a third rate movie. (Small, Maynard, 40 cents.)

Elizabeth Jordan, in her recent volume, *Lovers' Knots*, tells some interesting short stories. This is easily the best work Miss Jordan has done since her volume "Tales of the City Room." (Harper & Bros., \$1.25.)

A graceful, quiet-toned, leisurely novel for those who love young lovers and the gentle small perfections of the out of doors, is L. H. Hammond's tale of country life in Tennessee, *In the Garden of Delight*. (T. Y. Crowell Co., \$1.)

*The Certain Hour*, by James Branch Cabell, is a collection of romantic tales about poets dead and gone, prefaced by a fatuous essay on literature, an "auctorial induction." Two poems, far from poetic, are included in the book. (Robert M. McBride, \$1.35.)

*An Average Woman*, by W. Dane Bank, all goes to prove that "there ain't no such animal." Whether you agree with the author or not, Emmie, who was a trimmer in a hat factory near Manchester until she married the owner, is well worth knowing. (Doran, \$1.35.)

*The Truffers*, by Samuel Merwin, is an entertaining romance, also a fair minded account of the truths and the truffles to be found in Greenwich Village. There, as elsewhere, are idealists and hypocrites, adventures magnificent and adventures tawdry. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., \$1.25.)

*The Turtles of Tasman*, by Jack London, is a collection of short stories of assorted types and kinds—a literary remnant counter. The stories are written with what would be reasonable cleverness in the ordinary fiction writer but lack the verve and the authentic thrill of Mr. London's early work. (Macmillan, \$1.25.)

Peered Schofield, that inimitable synthesis of the tragic, comic and melodramatic moods of boyhood, returns in triumph



in Booth Tarkington's new volume, *Penrod and Sam*. Penrod's imagination is as riotously fertile as ever and labors as effectively to create practical problems for his parents and teachers. (Doubleday, Page, \$1.35.)

*The Raw Youth*, by Dostoevsky, is the eighth of his novels, now translated by Constance Garnett. Why the Russian in given circumstances acts so differently from even the most composite American will probably always be a puzzle and Dolgoruky and his whole unpleasant connection are more than commonly puzzling. For that very reason this is one of the novels to be recommended to the student of Russian life. (Macmillan, \$1.50.)

#### ALL SORTS OF JOBS

In *Fundamentals of Selling*, Norris A. Brisco considers salesmanship from the viewpoint of the large department store. He has evidently given the matter careful consideration; no important branch of the work is ignored, and the treatment is fairly exhaustive. (Appleton, \$1.50.)

Every amateur photographer will take delight in *The Camera Man*, by F. A. Collins, because of its abundant anecdotes of how press pictures and movies are taken under all sorts of difficult circumstances. The snapshots from aeroplanes are the most interesting of the illustrations. (Century, \$1.30.)

*Types of News Writing*, by Willard Grosvenor Bleyer, University of Wisconsin, is a storehouse of wise suggestion to students and young reporters. It shows the development of new stories by star reporters, and the novice will do well to study its patterns in style, both of writing and type. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$1.40.)

To any one owning or having connection with a retail establishment of any description, *Retail Selling*, by James W. Fisk, cannot be too highly recommended. It treats of retailing and retail salesmanship only, but it discusses all sides of these, from the selection of a location to the final organization of the sales force. (Harper, \$1.)

An admirable survey of the art of *The Binding of Books* is by Herbert P. Horne. The processes of forwarding and finishing are clearly set forth, and there are chapters on Italian, French and English bindings. The illustrations include a Grolier binding and examples of the work of Eve, Payne and Sanderson. (Dutton, \$1.25.)

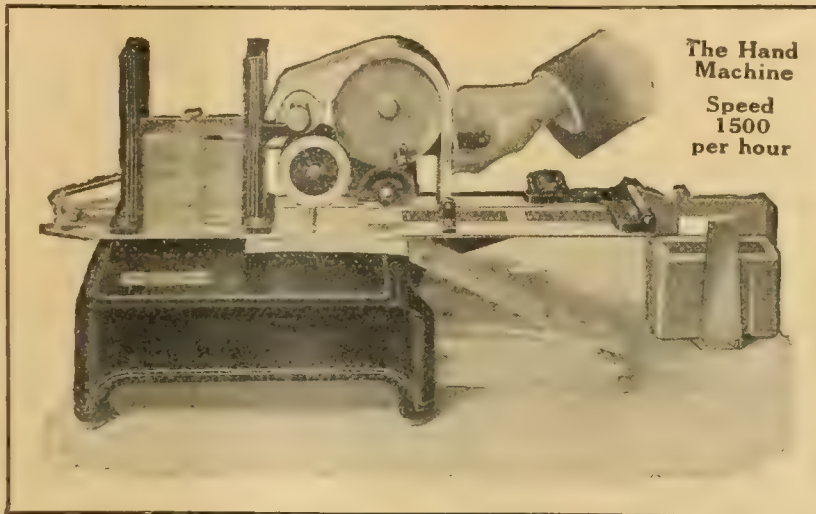
In *Selling Things*, O. S. Marden considers the up-to-date salesman and his many qualifications. He discusses these qualifications in detail, and emphasizes the fact that, to be really successful, a salesman should have special training, as well as native ability. The book is in Dr. Marden's customary inspirational style. (Crowell, \$1.)

*The Truth About the Theatre* is the title of a little book by "one of the best known theatrical men in New York," who has had the theatrical business of New York—its tragedies, its uncertainties, its comic aspects. Some would be playwrights and would be actors will be disillusioned by this merciless recital. (Stewart, Kidd, \$1.)

*Training for the Newspaper Trade*, by Ben C. Seltz, business manager of the *New York World*, is an entertaining, informative and authoritative inside survey of the newspaper field. The youth who contemplates a journalistic career may well read this volume, charged with the intensive personality and wide experience of its author. (Pilladespina: Lippincott, \$1.25.)

In *Talks on Business Correspondence*, William Cushing Bambridge presents sound and stimulating rules—together with the comment of an experienced advertising man and letter writer. He stresses, and justly so, the value of dignity, terseness and simplicity. The chief weakness of the book is the absence of sample letters. (Boston: Little, Brown, \$1.)

# THE ELLIOTT ADDRESSING MACHINES



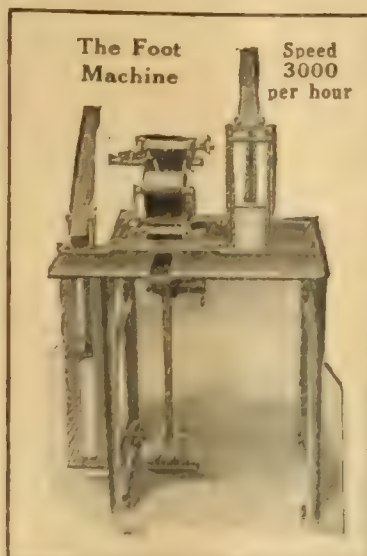
The Hand Machine  
Speed  
1500  
per hour

**Faster  
Surer  
Cleaner  
Simpler  
More  
Economical**

**The only addressing Machine that  
"Prints in Sight"**

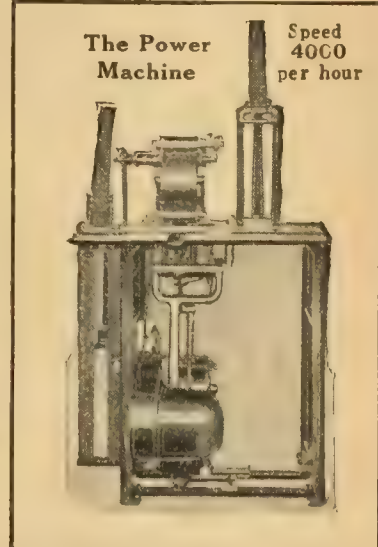
Montgomery Ward & Co. and Sears-Roebuck of Chicago use Elliott Addressing Systems.

They are the biggest mail order concerns in the world. They know addressing machine values.



The Foot Machine  
Speed  
3000  
per hour

Elliott Addressing Machines are bought by men who know.



The Power Machine  
Speed  
4000  
per hour

Cut this Coupon and mail for full particulars

**The Elliott Addressing Machine Company**

299 Broadway

New York

Please send me your free catalogue

(Name and address in margin)

## The Independent Investor's Service

The Independent is now offering a Service for Investors in which personal attention will be given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot of course decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.



## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

### The GLEN SPRINGS

WATKINS, N. Y.  
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## The Market Place

### INVESTIGATING PRICES

Owing to complaints that the prices of the necessities of life have been increased by trusts or trade conspiracies, the Department of Justice has ordered its representatives in all parts of the country to make a thoro investigation, promising to punish any who may be found guilty. Probably the inquiry will not be more fruitful in detecting unlawful conspiracies than was the one made some time ago by the Department concerning the price of wheat and flour. As a rule, the price advances are due to short crops, the great foreign war demand for many of our products, and wage increases that have added to the cost of manufacture. These causes, for example, account for the prices of flour, cotton goods, potatoes, meat, leather, shoes, and articles of steel, copper, or brass. Sales of wheat in Chicago at \$1.91 a bushel were reported last week, and cotton is 19½ cents a pound at New York. Conspiracies have not made these prices, nor are they responsible for the price of potatoes. The crop was only 288,000,000 bushels, or 72,000,000 less than last year's and the recent average. And the Allies are buying. If conspirators are found they should be punished. If the advances are not due to them, a plain official statement as to causes and conditions will serve the public interest.

### IN THE STOCK MARKET

On the New York Stock Exchange there was a broad and active market in the four full days of election week, transactions amounting to nearly 2,000,000 shares on Wednesday and Friday. In the preceding week, the prices of war order shares and other industrials had advanced, with the stimulus of the Steel Corporation's report of the September quarter's net earnings, but railroad stocks had shown little change. Steel common stock had closed at 120½. On Monday, the day before the election, when the prevailing expectation was that Mr. Hughes would be chosen, more than 1,500,000 shares changed hands, and fifty representative securities made an average net gain of a little more than half a point, Steel common rising to 123¼. On Wednesday, the day after election, when the result of the voting had not been ascertained, there were sharp fluctuations, and the average at the end indicated a slight loss, in a total of 1,979,500 shares. Steel advanced to



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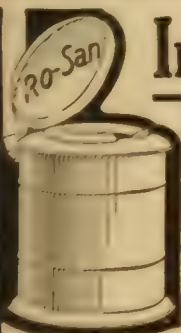
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## Journalism As An Aid To History Teaching

By EDWIN E. SLOSSON, Ph.D.

Literary Editor of The Independent  
Associate in the School of Journalism  
Columbia University

This address, which was given before the History Section of the New York State Teachers' Association at Rochester, November 24, 1915, has been published in pamphlet form and will be furnished free to teachers. Write to The Independent, 119 West 40th St., New York.

126, but fell back to 124½. For the railroad stocks there were losses. In the curb market there was much betting on the result of the final election count, and the odds were still in favor of Mr. Hughes.

On Thursday, with the result still in doubt, altho there were indications that Mr. Wilson had been reelected, the movement was erratic, but with an upward tendency, and at the close a decided gain was seen. The argument or theory that avoidance of a change at Washington would prevent a check of prosperity had weight. To the prices of several war order stocks there were large additions, Central Leather showing an advance of 11 points on large earnings and news of a contract for several million dollars' worth of the company's products. More than one-quarter of the day's business was done in Steel shares, with a slight decline. On Friday, when the election of Mr. Wilson was generally admitted, there was notable activity (1,958,350 shares), with an irregular net result. The effect of political considerations could not be measured. Steel shares, which had been sold at 126 on Wednesday, closed at 123¼, altho the monthly report showed, for October 31, the great increase of 492,676 in the tonnage of unfilled orders. Copper mining companies' shares advanced because sales of the metal had been made at 32½ cents a pound and negotiations for the purchase of 225,000,000 pounds by the French Government were reported to be pending. A seat on the Exchange was sold for \$75,000, the profits of business in a broad market having caused an increase of the price of membership.

Among the published reports was one showing that the Hercules Powder Company's gross earnings in nine months, \$43,000,000 (an increase of \$35,000,000), made a surplus equal to 179 per cent on the common stock.

### THE RAILROADS

At Omaha, on the 8th, the Union Pacific Railroad Company attacked the new Adamson eight-hour law by asking the Federal Court there for an injunction to prevent enforcement of it. On the following day similar action was taken by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company at Kansas City. The claim is that the law is unconstitutional. Appeal to the courts was delayed until after election day, in order that there might be no apparent ground for a charge that the companies had a political motive. It is understood that eastern companies will soon go to the courts in the same way.

Car shortage is the cause of much complaint, especially at the coal mines, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an investigation at Louisville. One of the southern roads has published a statement showing that companies in the northeastern states have on their lines three times as many cars as they own, while southern companies are temporarily deprived of their property. All this is due mainly to the movement of war supplies to north-

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eastern ports. Companies say that while their earnings have increased they are not large enough—in view of the effect of the eight-hour law, soon to be operative—to permit large purchases of equipment. It is true, however, that in the last few weeks they have ordered a large number of cars. At the approaching session of Congress that part of President Wilson's program which provides for an inquiry as to the effect of the eight-hour law, with a possible increase of freight rates if this should be required, will probably be taken up.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and the House which is to make an investigation concerning the expediency or feasibility of government ownership of the railroads and telegraph lines, and to inquire about financial and other conditions in the railroad business, will begin its work on the 20th. It is required to report only fifty days later. Obviously the time allowed is not sufficient for an investigation covering so much ground and relating to questions of so much importance. The members of the committee will have other duties, and cannot give their attention exclusively to the inquiry.

#### STEEL AND COPPER

Steel prices are higher and there is much excitement in the pig iron market, where additions of \$3 or \$4 a ton were made last week, altho the supply is growing. The pig iron output in October made a new high record, rising to 3,508,849 tons. May's output, 3,361,073, had been the summit. To these great quantities has the monthly product moved upward from only 1,601,421 tons in January of last year. The addition, at the end of October, of nearly 500,000 tons to the quantity called for by the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders, made a total that for the first time exceeded 10,000,000 tons. It is predicted that a forthcoming report will show that the corporation's net earnings in October were not less than \$35,000,000. September's \$30,000,000 had never been equaled. Large orders have recently been given for delivery in the second half of 1917, and even in 1918. New contracts for 300,000 tons of shell steel, to be used in foreign munition factories, have been made, and it is expected that others will increase the quantity to 900,000 tons. The mills are unable to satisfy the demand for ship plates. Sales were made last week to Italy and Japan. Our railroads are ordering thousands of cars every week. There is evidence that the steel mills will have all the work they can do thru the year 1917, even if the war should end in the near future.

About two cents a pound has been added to the price of copper, for there have been sales at 32½ cents. Not long ago the British Government bought 448,000,000 pounds, and now France, according to trustworthy reports, is about to purchase 225,000,000 pounds. Mining companies are steadily increasing their outputs. The Utah Company's report shows 66,000,000 pounds for the year's third quarter, against 48,000,000 in the second.

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#### DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 9, 1916, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1916, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on November 16, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 8, 1916 at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

#### NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

##### Preferred Dividend No. 69.

New York, November 9, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one half per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable November 15, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., November 9, 1916, and will re-open at 10 A. M., November 16, 1916.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

#### NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

##### Common Dividend No. 58.

New York, November 9, 1916.

The Board of Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company has this day declared a dividend of two and one half per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company payable December 20, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M., December 6, 1916, and will re-open at 10 A. M., December 21, 1916.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

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## THE ROYAL ARCANUM

Discussing our article devoted to the recent advance in rates made by the Royal Arcanum, one of our readers in Maine observes that there should be no hesitation by members of that order aged 45, if insurable, to make an immediate change to old line insurance. As one who has tried fraternal insurance, he advises me that he has abandoned it now. I quote from his letter, omitting only the identity of the old line company in which he has placed his insurance:

Age 45—Royal Arcanum "Regular rates" show a cost of \$1.55 per month, or \$22.60 per \$1000 (including \$4 annual dues) per year to the age of 65, or virtually a 20-year Term contract. The \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance Company 20-year Term contract can be bought at a lower price.

Age 45—Royal Arcanum "Whole Life, Table A" rates cost \$32.80 per \$1000, while \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance Company (using dividends to reduce premiums) on 10-year average can be bought for a lower price and, in addition, has a paid-up value, cash value, extended insurance value, which should enter into the comparison.

These conclusions are sound, based as they are on age 45, or younger. But what is the position of members of the Royal Arcanum of advanced age? I have before me a letter in which I learn that the writer has belonged to the order for nearly 40 years. "I was young when I joined," he says, "and did not know that these mutual organizations were for the most part humbugs. . . . I am now 67 years of age and the last assessment is a burden. What should I do?"

It is difficult to find a satisfactory answer to this question. Relief from the burden complained of, a burden which will doubtless increase every year, seems extremely remote. Even if my correspondent can meet the physical requirements exacted by old line companies, the premium rate at his age, including as it does the provision for a reserve, would be too heavy to render a change practicable. He would not now be in his present predicament had his assessments of 40 years ago and since included a few cents each for that same essential reserve element. On the contrary, he should have been paying at 67 a little less per month than he paid at 27. To sum up: it is my judgment, if he can pass a physical examination and can find a company which will write him a 10 or 15 year Term policy, at a rate per \$1000 per year approximating the present cost in the Royal Arcanum, he will do well; if he cannot qualify physically, or cannot secure a Term policy, and yet needs protection, he should remain in the Order.



## Hartford a rebuilder of cities



For over a century the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has helped to rebuild American cities destroyed by fire. Nineveh, Babylon and Carthage burned and were never rebuilt. Rome and London did not fully recover from conflagrations for years. When New York, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities were swept by fire money paid out under Hartford policies helped property owners to rebuild quickly and well. But it is not alone fire losses that the Hartford makes good to property owners. Fire insurance is only one branch of the complete

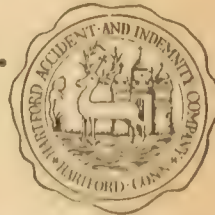
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☐ Dairy Herds





## COMING EVENTS

Several interesting forthcoming events were discussed at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the National Institute of Efficiency, held at the Lawyers' Club, New York, on October 31st. Among these was the 19th annual session of the American Mining Congress, held at Chicago, November 13th-16th. One day was devoted to the discussion of efficiency, not only in the technical aspects of the industry, but also in the desire to solve the problems of mining along broad, inter-industrial lines, with national requirements in view. In response to an invitation to cooperate in the discussion, the Board of Governors of the Institute appointed the following members of the board as delegates to the congress: Admiral Robert E. Peary, Hon. Emerson McMillin, Dr. Henry S. Drinker and Mr. Henry C. Morris.

It was also reported that the government of the Commonwealth of Australia has appointed a commission, whose delegates will comprize six manufacturers and six workmen, with the view of studying efficiency methods in the United States. It is understood the commission will come direct to New York, and the board decided to offer the Institute's cooperation, if the program of the commission should make such cooperation feasible. The chairman of the committee on aeronautics, Mr. Henry Woodhouse, made announcement of the exhibition of the Pan-American Aeronautic Federation to be opened in New York on February 8th, and it was decided to make arrangements for the Institute to be suitably represented at the exhibition. The following members were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the American Civic Association, to be held in Washington, December 13th, 14th and 15th: Dr. Henry S. Drinker, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Hon. Conrad H. Syme, Mr. Melvil Dewey and Mr. Henry Woodhouse.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Detroit, through its Bureau of Government Research, is planning to make its municipal housekeeping efficient. The bureau is affiliated with the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, which is claimed to have effected a saving for New York taxpayers, by increasing departmental efficiency, of something like \$31,000,000 annually. In Detroit it is proposed to work along similar lines, making continuous surveys of departmental work and recommending such auditing, budget, purchasing and cost systems as will secure improved results. The bureau will have the cooperation of the University of Michigan, and will set itself the task of equipping the departmental heads with an exact daily record of the results within each department, whether it be parks supervision, fire protection, policing, street cleaning or restaurant

inspection. An enormous amount of work is involved in thus putting and keeping the municipal house in order, but commensurate results are looked for, not merely in economies but in securing a broad survey of the social value of the various expenditures.

## A GOOD EXAMPLE

The manager of one of the western offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York believes in efficiency. In a letter to the agents he says: "I would like to see every man in the force adopt some way of improving himself, of finding quicker and better ways and of using more modern and up-to-date methods. I believe it possible, under the right methods, for a solicitor to produce at least one application every week, and," he adds, "to any agent who produces one application for ten consecutive weeks I will give a year's membership in the National Institute of Efficiency, which includes at least four Monographs of Efficiency and a year's subscription to The Independent, which publishes monthly articles on efficiency. . . . I think the Institute a splendid development, and on the Board of Governors are some of the biggest men in America in their respective lines."

## SEEING HOW TO DO IT

Compared with instructions laid down in cold print, there is a sprightliness and fascination about the movie method that makes its future secure as an educational medium. There have been private showings this week in New York of the new household movie which Mrs. Christine Frederick has produced and to see the film is to be convinced not only of the great possibilities back of this new idea in efficiency education but also of the practical value of what Mrs. Frederick has already accomplished. Altho it occupies an hour, those present at the private view asked, like *Oliver Twist*, for more, and this seems likely to happen wherever the picture is shown. The reason is that from beginning to end the "plot" keeps close to the facts as they are to be found in thousands of American homes, and almost every scene is a visual answer to the questions asked by housewives who would be efficient. How an automatic ironer and an indoor dryer work; how a woman may scrub the floor without looking like a drudge; how cooking can be tackled without the once inevitable appearance of floury chaos in the kitchen; how to plan a meal so as to reduce step-taking to the minimum; how dishes may be washed "sitting down," how to arrange for a thief-proof delivery of

groceries and so on when the house has to be left—these are a very few of the finger-posts, showing the way to the new housekeeping, which the film embodies. Tho it is first of all for women the story should be of almost equal interest to the men who are fortunate enough to see it, for "Mr. Man" appears in the picture, just as he does in the domestic kingdom of three dimensions, and he is, of course, as directly concerned as the wife in rescuing the household from the commonplace tragedy of inefficiency. Already arrangements have been made with some of the leading educational institutions in the country for the use of the film, before it is released on the regular circuits.

## THE TWO KINDS

There are two kinds of efficiency, and one kind has brought the term into more or less disgrace. The development of the National Institute of Efficiency has made it clear that next to the promotion of real efficiency, there can scarcely be a better object than that of combating the kind that "leaves a man no longer a free agent," to use the recent phrase of a friendly critic. "If he takes the medicine that efficiency 'promotists' prescribe," our critic added, "he will become one of the common cogs of base metal in the world machine that has for its purpose the demanding of the last ounce of flesh for sacrifice at the feet of the god Mammon." There is some justification for this attitude, which is admittedly common to many people who are trying anxiously to read the signs of the times, toward the efficiency that begins and ends in a balance sheet. The National Institute aims at the efficiency that makes for individual and national betterment, and is not unmindful—again to quote our correspondent—"of the need of giving attention to the proper ethical basis of this big question."

## TELLING WHY

Of course, there must be some reason for particular "fashions" in women's clothes. Men mostly believe that it would be futile, and possibly unfriendly, to expect the wearers to supply a reason for skirts being short or long, and hats large or small, as the case may be. Yet it appears that there is some historical basis for what women are wearing today, and it is a general as well as a particular service, therefore, that one of the best known of New York stores is rendering in having Parisian experts give short afternoon talks to make clear the connection between by-gone centuries and the latest Broadway "creation." The *Directoire* period of France and some of this season's styles have to be taken together to be understood, it was hinted in one of the talks, which, at all events, reflect a versatility in salesmanship that makes for real efficiency.



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THANKSGIVING IN 1630

The first Thanksgiving poem, written by an American colonist in 1630, celebrates the valiant determination of the Pilgrim Fathers to be thankful in spite of the absence of most things to be thankful for. Its title, uncompromisingly honest, is "New England's Annoyances."

New England's annoyances, you that would know them  
Pray ponder these verses which briefly doth shew them.

The Place where we live is a wilderness Wood,  
Where Grass is much wanting that's fruitful and good:  
Our Mountains and Hills and our Vallies below  
Being commonly covered with Ice and with Snow:  
And when the Northwest Wind with violence blows,  
Then every Man pulls his Cap over his Nose;  
But if any's so hardy and will it withstand  
He forfeits a Finger, a Foot or a Hand.

But when the Spring opens, we then take the Hoe  
And make the Ground ready to plant and to sow;  
Our Corn being planted and Seed being sown,  
The Worms destroy much before it is grown;  
And when it is growing, some spoil there is made  
By Birds and by Squirrels that pluck up the Blade;  
And when it is come to full Corn in the ear  
It is often destroyed by Racoons and by Deer.

And now do our Garments begin to grow thin,  
And Wool is much wanted to card and to spin;  
If we can get garments to cover without  
Our other In-Garments are Clout upon Clout;  
Our Clothes we brought with us are apt to be torn,  
They need to be Clouted soon after they're worn,  
But Clouting our Garments they hinder us  
Nothing;  
Clouts double are warmer than single whole clothing.

If fresh Meat be wanting, to fill up our Dish,  
We have Carrots and Turnips as much as we wish;  
And is there a mind for a delicate Dish,  
We repair to the Clam-banks and there we catch Fish,  
For Pottage and Puddings and Custards and Pies,  
Our Pumpkins and Parsnips are common supplies:  
We have Pumpkin at morning and Pumpkin at noon;  
If it was not for Pumpkin we should be undone.

If Barley be wanting to make into Malt  
We must be contented and think it no fault  
For we can make Liquor to sweeten our lips  
Of Pumpkin and Parsnips and Walnut-Tree Chips.

Now while some are going let others be coming,  
For while Liquor's boiling it must have a scumming.

But I will not blame them for Birds of a Feather,  
By seeking their Fellows are flocking together.  
But you whom the Lord intends hither to bring,  
Forsake not the Honey for fear of the Sting,  
But bring both a quiet and contented Mind,  
And all needful Blessings you surely will find.

—From "Poems of American History."  
Copyright 1908 by Burton Egbert Stevenson. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE NEW PLAYS

Old Lady 31. What happened in an old ladies' home when a man was taken in. A wholesome and delicious sunshine comedy. (Thirty-ninth Street Theater.)

Captain Kidd, Jr. Adventure of dear old bookseller and two young lovers in seeking a buried treasure in Cape Cod. Local color. Wholesome and amusing comedy. (Cohan and Harris Theater.)

Bushido, a ninth century Japanese tragedy, is the feature of the Washington Square Players' excellent new bill. In Another Way Out these Greenwich Villagers cleverly satirize themselves (Comedy Theater.)

That curious and beautiful Chinese play, The Yellow Jacket, presented by C. D. Coburn of the Coburn Players. For gorgeous costumes, grotesque conceptions and naïve conventions there is nothing to equal it. (Cort Theater.)

Tolstoy's play, The Living Corpse, has not been attempted by a Broadway producer, for it requires eleven stage settings, but Rudolf Christian has given it very ingeniously as Der Lebende Leichnam. (Irving Place Theater.)

REMARKABLE REMARKS

PROF. I. S. HOLBORN—Poetry is not for an idle hour.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH—The contest is approaching the climax.

KING CONSTANTINE—What has become of the rights of the little neutral nations?

ED. HOWE—I can point out instances where Ralph Waldo Emerson was ridiculous.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—No amount of talk can induce me to speak of the 1920 nomination.

GROVER J. SHOHOLM—Major Higginson, with an aspect of benevolence, holds Harvard under his wing.

CONGRESSWOMAN-ELECT JEANETTE RANKIN—I positively refuse to allow myself to be photographed.

W. J. BRYAN—Wilson was the first President in many years who has been independent of Wall Street.

"BIG BILL" EDWARDS—A football victory to many men is as dearly longed for as any goal of ambition in life.

MRS. JULIAN HEATH—Our girls must realize that in married life something more than mere affection is needed.

FRANCIS J. HENEY—The West will continue to be the dominating influence until such time as the East adopts reform legislation.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—Solomon worked his men eight hours a day and Solomon was a pretty wise man for his generation.

WOODROW WILSON—Again and again I have found men in Wall Street uneasy because the Treasury was being managed without their advice.

DR. CARY T. GRAYSON—I played golf with the President Wednesday with the news favoring Hughes and everybody excited. He played the best game I ever saw him play.





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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization

## THE MORAL TRAGEDY OF GERMANY

**G**ERMANY'S latest atrocity shocks us, as the deportation of women and girls from Lille shocked us; as the executions of Captain Frye and Edith Cavell and the sinking of the "Lusitania" shocked us. But the shock should not be our only reaction. If there is nothing that we can *do*, we might try to *think* about German behavior intelligently. Let us experiment.

German inhumanity is premeditated and deliberate. This is not only the civilized world's view of it: it is Germany's own view of it. She has said so repeatedly, and she persistently declares her purpose, by word and deed, to make mankind understand that she intends to be ruthless in achieving her ends. Those ends, she proclaims, are above all other aims on earth, because she herself is superior to other peoples.

It has been said that Germany justifies her acts naïvely by the maxim that might makes right. That account of the matter is not accurate, and it is not illuminating. It does not explain. Germany justifies her acts as man justifies his extermination of vermin and his exploitation of domesticated brutes; not as the behavior of the stronger, but as the behavior of the better. Man ruthlessly takes the calf from its mother. Does he relent if the calf bleats and the old cow moans? Neither does Germany relent if the mothers of Lille wring hands in anguish when daughters are torn from their arms, or if Belgian wives die of heartbreak and want when husbands are dragged to slavery at Cæsar's chariot wheels.

There is a rectitude of egotism as there is a rectitude of justice and a rectitude of kindness. To the rectitude of egotism the Kaiser long since laid claim, and the German nation lays claim now. "I go my way," the monarch has said, and the German nation says, "We go our way." There is no infirmity of purpose, no turning aside, no waste of means, or of words. It is the morality of Thor and Wotan, in which there is no more place for "the fine

Italian hand" of diplomacy than there is for the Beatitudes. It is straightforward, stark and relentless.

In a way this morality is admirable, not so much because it is heroic, altho it is that, as because it is genuine. If the gentler moralities of civilization were also softer and less sincere, there would be more than a grudging word to say for Kultur. We do not doubt that millions of unimaginative Germans honestly enough believe that the morality of France and of England is insincere, and that the morality of America is both insincere and sentimental. Unhappily, however, unimaginativeness delivers its victims over to delusion, and nothing more surely kills imagination than the practise of ruthlessness. It dulls perception as it hardens the heart.

Germany, following her provincial philosophers, has given herself to ruthlessness, and is becoming daily more dull of apprehension. She wholly misapprehends and she underestimates the world beyond her own borders. Western civilization long ago learned that the morality of self-sufficiency can carry an individual or a nation only a little way. The supreme achievements are possible only to individuals and peoples that know the world and live on decent terms with it. Self-vaunting is a challenge, and sooner or later the challenge is met, if not in arms yet in ways and with forces that unfailingly bring the self-nominated lordling to terms, and show him his place. The Assyrian, the Mohammedan and the Hun, each in his day proclaimed superiority and the creed of ruthlessness. Each devastated, but each was destroyed. Germany, the most consistent egotist of history, stripping herself of all impedimenta of traditional scruple and international obligation, has challenged not only the military power but also the intelligence and the conscience of mankind. Generations will pass after this war is over, and works meet for repentance will be wrought in pain and sorrow, before she will again enjoy the perfect confidence of the civilized nations.

## COÖPERATION OR INTERVENTION

**T**HE American-Mexican Joint Commission has at last reached the critical stage of its deliberations.

For twelve weeks Secretary Franklin H. Lane, Dr. John R. Mott and Judge George Grey have spent on an average ten hours a day studying the Mexican problem from all conceivable angles and bringing to bear upon it every consideration of reason and justice. Seldom, we venture to say, has a great political problem been scrutinized with such painstaking care and such disinterested motive. It is safe to assume that no three citizens

of the United States are now better informed on conditions in Mexico than the American members of the Joint Commission. We feel sure, therefore, that what they recommend will not be ignored by President Wilson, even if it involves a reversal of the administration's Mexican policy.

From the beginning Carranza has tried to restrict the discussion of the Commission to three things: first, the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexican territory; second, the negotiation of a protocol covering fu-



ture border operations; third, an investigation into the interests behind the border raids.

The United States has insisted all along that the work of the Commission should be much broader in scope. The American members have stressed the prime necessity of the Commission taking measures not only to make life and property hereafter safe in Mexico, but also to make the de facto government more stable.

Last week the American commissioners, so it is reported, laid down their final proposals. If this is the case we may expect within a few days that either the de facto government will accept the American proposals or else the American Commission will be compelled to lay before President Wilson their plans for an independent course of action for the United States. It is therefore now up to Carranza to choose between a real solution of the Mexican problem and the breaking off of negotiations. If he selects the latter alternative it is difficult to see what remains but intervention.

The Mexican problem ought to be an easy one to settle. Mexico is in desperate need of aid in almost every department of her life. The United States is not only able but eager to render this aid. What more fitting thing than that Mexico should accept our assistance. If she could only be led to see it, the course that Japan followed as she rose to her commanding position among the nations of the earth suggests the road which Mexico should travel. But no; a compound of Spanish pride and Indian obstinacy will not permit her to accept anything from other nations. Indeed, the one cardinal element of the present revolutionary movement is the purpose to throw off the yoke of foreign influence and to make Mexico as independent as possible of foreign help, especially if such help carries any right or power to speak as to the conduct of Mexico's internal affairs.

Mexico evidently fears us as "Greeks bearing gifts." We understand that not once have the Mexican commissioners signified that they would entertain or welcome proposals of assistance by the United States such as helping Carranza to catch Villa, opening the mines, stamping out fever, settling the controversy between church and state, and establishing a system of popular education.

Why not, then, wash our hands of the whole affair, leave Carranza "to stew in his own juice," and withdraw the American troops across the border? This would at least save the tottering de facto government, which is the only one in sight that has the confidence of any considerable part of the Mexican people.

The difficulty with this solution is that it does not solve. Our 1500-odd miles of border cannot be effectively patrolled with our present forces, and if another Columbus raid should take place intervention would inevitably follow. And intervention means an occupation of Mexico of two to five years, a large army of invasion, an expenditure of \$1,000,000 a day, and an untold loss of both American and Mexican life. Intervention, moreover, would destroy our influence and prestige in Latin America for a generation at least.

This is the problem that confronts the American commissioners. If they solve it a new era of peace and prosperity will dawn in Mexico.

If they fail and are obliged to recommend intervention the American people may rest assured that no other course is possible.

## GERMANY JOINS

AND now Germany takes her stand. Said Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in his speech in the Reichstag:

"Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of peace."

Who would have dreamed, when that little band of American citizens met at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 15, 1915, and published their proposals for a League to Enforce Peace to the world, that within a few months their idea in substance would be publicly espoused by the President of the United States, the Premier of Great Britain, the Foreign Minister of France and the Chancellor of Germany? And who can now doubt but that Russia, Italy, Austria and Japan will soon fall in line?

With these eight great world powers bound together in a League to Enforce Peace, or even with six or seven of them, it would be safe to make the experiment. If the preponderating force of the world can only be put behind the judicial and legislative processes of a league, the day of universal peace is at hand.

## SIX DAYS SHALT THOU LABOR

IS it for the good of society that the workers in a steel mill should work six days a week?

This is the question which is now before the New York State Industrial Board in concrete form. The Lackawanna Steel Company operates a great steel plant just outside the city of Buffalo. A law of New York state provides that every employer of labor in the state shall allow every person employed by him at least twenty-four consecutive hours of rest every week. The law further provides, however, that if there shall be "practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship" involved in carrying out the provisions of the act to the letter, the Industrial Board is empowered to relax the rule to fit the case. The Lackawanna Company has applied to the board for permission to work its men seven days a week. The company's request is based on the following arguments:

- (1) The work of the plant is necessarily continuous;
- (2) Great hardship would be entailed to require the company to observe the strict letter of the statute;
- (3) None of the company's competitors (all of which are outside the state) observe the one-day's-rest-in-seven plan, either substantially or otherwise;
- (4) The operatives take the required time off, when and as they please;
- (5) There is no evidence whatever that the operatives wish the statute strictly enforced;
- (6) The scarcity of labor is such that it is impossible to hire sufficient men to comply strictly with the statute.

These arguments are plausible. If the business prosperity of the steel company, its ability to meet competition, its power to do all the work that is ready for it, its success in making profits, are the great ends to which all other considerations are to be subordinated, the company's arguments must be given serious attention and accorded great weight. But something more vital, more fundamental, lies beyond.

Business welfare is important. It is essential to the well-being of the community, the state, the nation, that business enterprises should prosper. But human welfare comes first. It is vital to the state and the nation that all the people should prosper.



This is the unalterable conviction of the twentieth century. It finds expression in all kinds of humanitarian legislation. It is the heart of the demand for social justice. It is pursued even at the expense of the time-honored concern of democracy for personal liberty.

In the pursuit of this conviction, men are becoming convinced of the truth of the proposition that it is not good for the workingman to work continuously. It is good neither for him, nor his family, nor society, nor the state. We shall some day become convinced that it is not good even for the business.

There is no escape from the fact that no man ought to work seven days a week. No one should be permitted to compel him to omit his one day of rest in seven. He should not even be permitted to dispense with it of his own free will. For more than his own desire and pleasure are at stake. The unenlightened workingman must be protected against himself.

The New York law is on the side of progress. It is unfortunate that other neighboring states have not followed New York's example in this matter. Under present competitive conditions this undoubtedly works hardship on New York enterprizes. But the loss which would inure to the whole community on the human side from any step backward even in a single state is too serious to be balanced against any private advantage. The Industrial Board has a very clear duty before it. The petition should be denied.

#### ABOVE THE BATTLE

LAST year the Swedish Academy held in reserve the Annual Nobel Prize for the greatest work of idealistic literature. Now it is definitely awarded to Romain Rolland and the prize for 1916 to Verner von Heidenstam. These awards are as nearly satisfactory as any could be in these troublous times. Tho little is known of the poet Heidenstam outside of Sweden, nothing is known against him, and the French novelist is one of the few writers belonging to the belligerent nations who have preserved the international mind.

Most of the other Nobel prizemen in literature are at sword points, or rather pen points. Rudyard Kipling is denouncing the Germans as fiercely as he used to denounce the Russians. Rudolf Eucken signed the manifesto issued by the German professors at the beginning of the war declaring that "It is not true" about a lot of things which have since been proved true. Henryk Sienkiewicz struggled for the reestablishment of Poland. Maurice Maeterlinck has written many bitter things about the invaders of his Belgium. Gerhardt Hauptmann, who a few months before the war wrote a play which ended with Germania leading the nations into the Temple of Peace, is now extolling Germania in war.

But Romain Rolland, loyal as he is to France and opposed as he is to German aggression, has yet maintained a mental balance that enables him to do justice even to his enemies. Before the war he had made it his duty to act as interpreter to France and Germany, and his great novel, "Jean-Christophe," contains admirable characterizations of national psychology. During the war he has been living in Switzerland, for the French resented his attempts to preserve a fair and unprejudiced attitude, and his recent writings have not been allowed to appear in France. But a collection of them was published last

year under the title of *Au-dessus de la Mêlée* and has been published in America as "Above the Battle." In it the reader will find words of condemnation of Germany, of pity for Belgium and of encouragement for France, but he will also find what is too often lacking in such connection, a recognition that there are in Germany many who deplore brutality and aggression as much as anybody, and who are trying to keep alive their feeling of kinship with the whole world. In his work on the international committee for the exchange of disabled non-combatants and for the interchange of letters between prisoners and their home folks he has the best of opportunities to learn the feeling on both sides.

Do not break down all the bridges, since it will ever be necessary to cross the river. Do not destroy the future. A good, open, clear wound will heal; but do not poison it. Let us be on our guard against hatred. If we prepare for war in peace according to the wisdom of nations, we should also prepare for peace in war.

This is what Romain Rolland is preaching. It made him an exile and subjected him to the scorn of belligerents of both sides; but neutral America may well join with neutral Sweden in honoring him for it.

#### SOCIALISM

NOW that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have a working majority in the next House it is a pity that Meyer London is the only Socialist returned to Congress. Had Berger and Gaylord from Milwaukee, Debs from Terre Haute, and Hillquit from New York City been elected with him the country would have enjoyed the somewhat novel experience of having a party with a program of fundamental reconstruction holding the balance of power in the legislative halls of the nation.

The full program of socialism no one need expect to see inaugurated in this generation—tho the Great War has given it such an impetus as no one could have believed possible two years ago. But the party's unflinching support of international peace, of democracy in all its forms, and of the rights of women and children and generally of all who are oppressed, is beyond admiration.

Congress, the country and the world need more, not less, socialism.

#### SPEEDING UP ROMANCE

IF we compare the stories of the present with those of a generation ago we are struck with the acceleration of love-making. The modern courtship is no more like the old than the cannon-ball express is like the stage-coach. Almost every month a new speed record is established in some one of our popular magazines. As soon as the hero and heroine are introduced—and often without waiting for an introduction—they start off with a hop, skip and jump to page 47, where, concealed among the automobiles and phonographs, they hastily embrace and vanish. Sometimes it is an atavistic cave-man who, breaking down the barriers of society, carries off the super-refined young lady against her will but not against her inclination. More commonly, since feminine authors have taken to telling the tale—it is the heroine who takes the initiative and, tired of pursuing a policy of watchful waiting for thirty years, invests all her savings in a dress and a motor car and sallies forth on the highway, where she brings down an eligible party



within an hour and a half. But however they come together, we may be confident that before the day is over they will be hunting up the Little Church Around the Corner, where most of the fictional marrying is done.

The growing intimacy of slowly ripening friendship, the courtship and engagement period which many women and some men call the happiest days of their lives, all this, on which the older novelists delighted to dwell, is curtailed or eliminated altogether. The andante is deleted and the scherzo is played with tempo accelerando.

This speeding up process we may blame—as most things now are blamed—on the motion picture. Here a thousand feet of film has to carry the courtship from its inception to its presumably happy conclusion. The cinematograph waits for no man, no, nor woman neither. The medium of the romance is so thin, transparent and inflammable that if the ribbon halts an instant it goes up in smoke with a bang. The heroine who hesitates is lost, and we know when first she smiles upon us that she must fall into the arms of the hero at the end of fifteen minutes, or twelve and a half if the operator has a quick arm. The interposing of a still slide reading “And so their friendship grew as the long summer days flew by” between the handshake and the kiss does not alter the psychological effect.

Nowadays the page takes lessons from the screen and we see that the romance on celluloid has influenced the romance on cellulose.

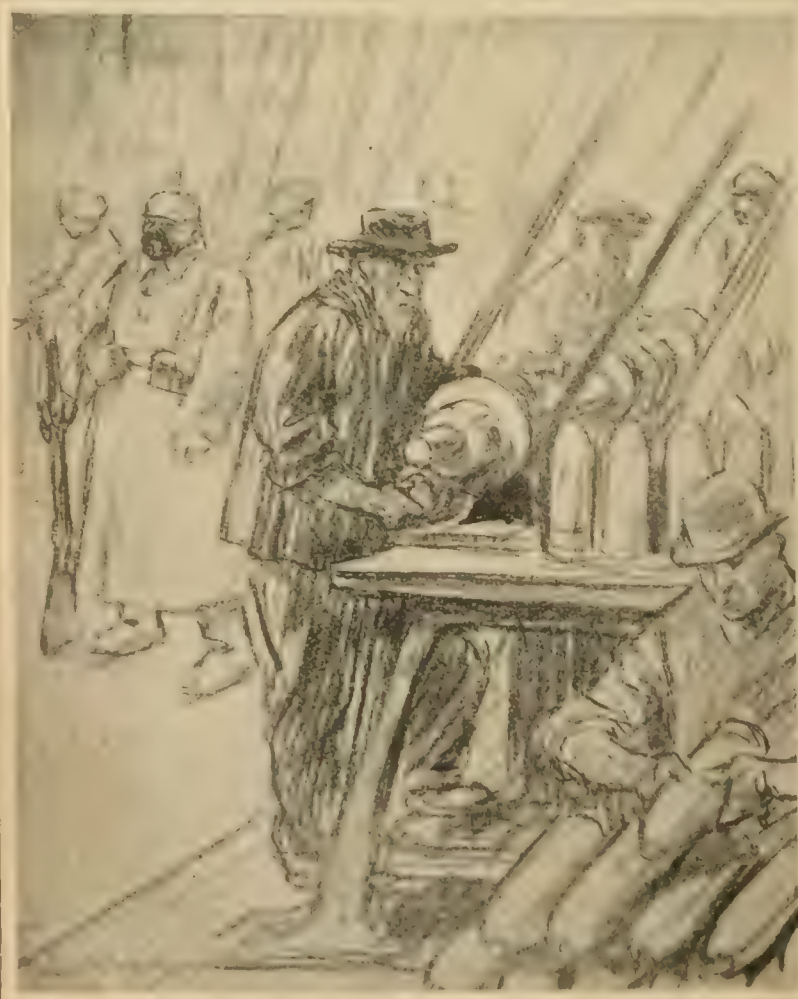
It would not matter how fast such affairs went on the screen or the page, if it were not that life imitates art more than art imitates life. A fashionable portrait painter may alter the type of feminine beauty. A romancer may set a new mode in morals. Our young people

who get their ideas of social life chiefly from its shadow on the screen are likely to have trouble if they use the cinematograph as a pacemaker, especially in the making of permanent partnerships. Our girls are apt to get the notion that any young man who does not propose within a quarter of an hour after his introduction is too slow to bother with. Our young men need to be reminded that the cave-man is quite *passé* and that if they are at all particular whom they get for a wife, a summer afternoon is hardly long enough to gain a complete understanding of a woman's nature. If there is any truth in the old adage “marry in haste and repent at leisure,” Reno is likely to profit by this acceleration of romance.

### BIG BEN

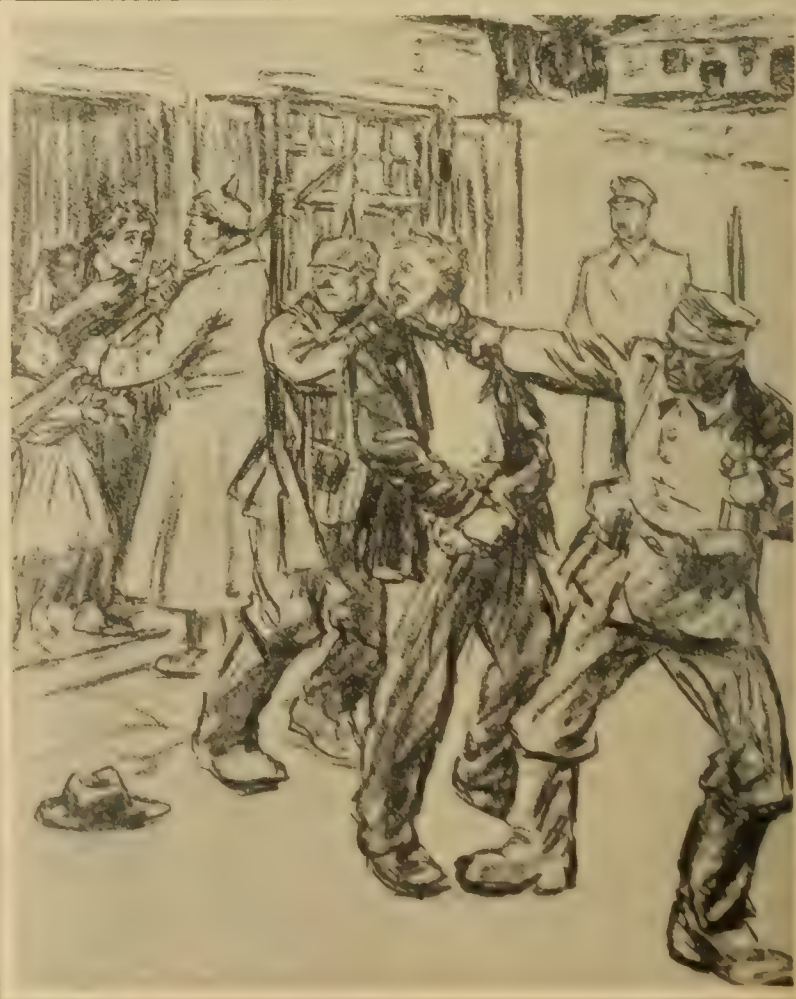
THE announcement of the reelection of Ben B. Lindsey as judge of the juvenile court at Denver was read with interest and with pleasure by people in every state. Is there another county judge anywhere of whom that may be said?

The reason of it is that Ben Lindsey has shown himself to be more than a mere judge and the people are convinced that something more than legal machinery is desirable in dealing with the criminals. There are judges who are more lenient and judges who are more severe. Doubtless also judges who are more unvaryingly impartial in applying the law, for his enemies have seen to it that all the world knows of his idiosyncrasies. But what wins popular appreciation is the feeling that Judge Lindsey is more intent on preventing crime than punishing it, and that he tries to understand human nature as well as to understand law.



Social Press

“Perhaps this one will kill my boy on the Yser”

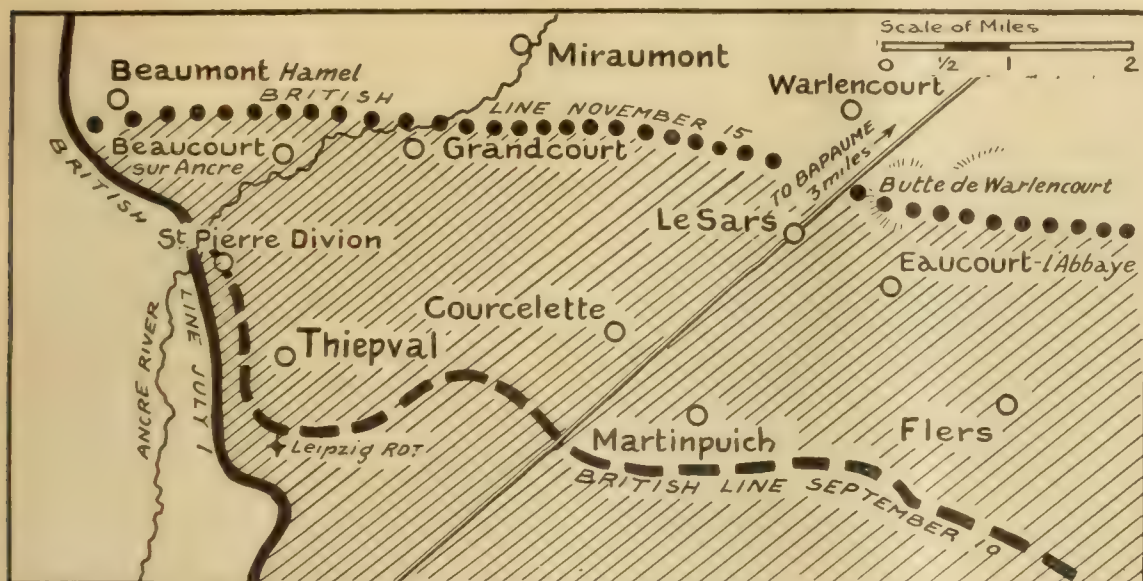


Enslaved “for their own good”

THE GERMAN DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS, PORTRAYED BY LOUIS RAEMAËKERS, THE MOST VIGOROUS OF DUTCH WAR-CARTOONISTS



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK



THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE

By a sudden attack of the British launched on Monday, November 13, and followed up for four days the Germans were dislodged from the strong positions on both banks of Ancre Creek. By this offensive the British left was advanced nearly to Beaumont and the right to the Butte de Warlencourt, and they captured seven thousand prisoners

## British Victory on the Ancre

The British battlefield in France is in the angle formed by the river Somme and one of its tributaries, the river, or rather the creek, Ancre. Most of their fighting has been done to the east of the Ancre, but having recently ousted the Germans from the stronghold of Thiepval on the Ancre bluffs, they have now followed up this success by a drive along both sides of the stream.

A terrific onslaught which was started in the mist of Monday morning brought the British forward more than a mile and put them in possession of some of the strongest entrenchments constructed by the Germans. The labyrinth of St. Pierre Divion, north of Thiepval, was composed of tunnels and caves dug into the clay bank of the Ancre. The main gallery is 300 feet long, 8 feet high and 4 feet wide, neatly timbered on all sides. The chambers occupied by the officers and men were twenty feet underground, not only bomb proof, but sound proof, and provided with an electric lighting system. The British found in such caverns great stores of ammunition and food supplies as well as many machine guns which had been run in to shelter them from the fire of the enemy.

The Germans seem to have been too snug and comfortable in these quarters, for they were taken by surprise and the first line was taken without much difficulty. The British pushed their advantage energetically and in three days took over 7000 prisoners. On the left or western side of the Ancre Creek they took the villages of Beaumont, Beaumont and Hamel and advanced almost to Serre. On the right bank they got up to Grandcourt and the Butte de Warlencourt. The Germans recovered and counter attacked, but without regaining much of their lost ground.

## The Capture of Monastir

It is a puzzle to the distant observer why the Allied troops south of Bulgaria remained almost inactive while the Bulgars have ever since August been devoting all their efforts to the crushing of their northern neighbor, Rumania. The only reason alleged, that the Allies were afraid to advance northward lest they should be struck in the rear by Greece, is incompatible with the previous Allied reports as to the eagerness of the Greek people to be led against the Bulgars, and the completeness of the Allied control in Greece. It is no wonder that the King of Rumania cried out in despair when he saw help coming neither from the north nor from the south. Now, however, a vigorous movement has begun, and the left wing of the Allied army

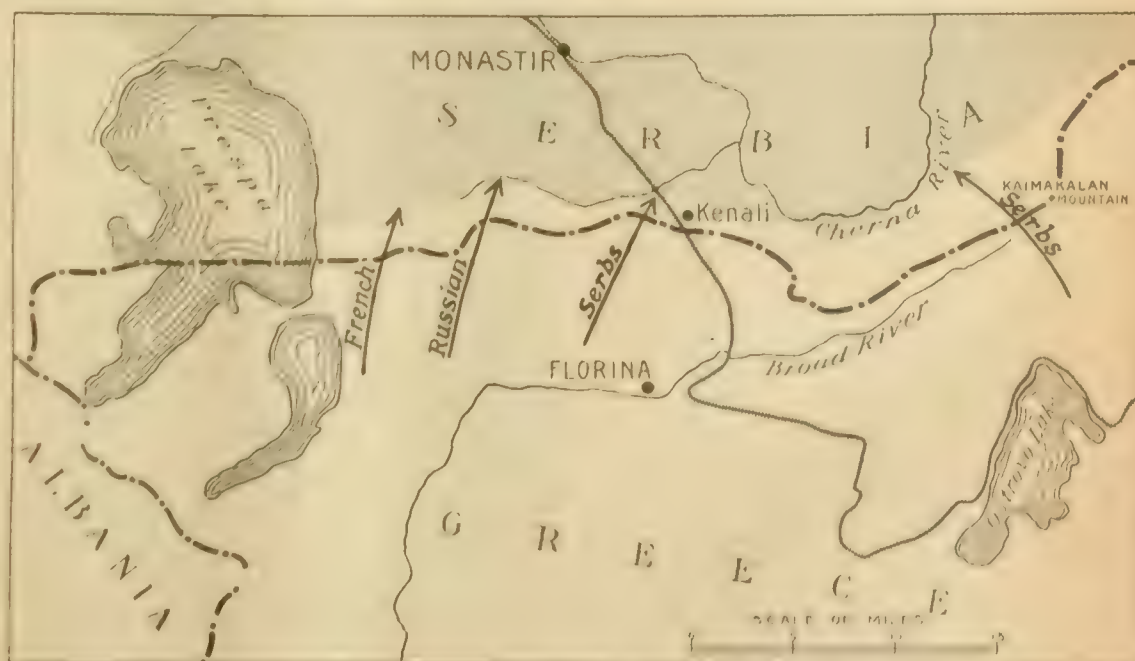
has effected an entrance into Serbia as far as Monastir, ten miles north of the Greek border.

Monastir was one of the Macedonian cities over which the Bulgars and Serbs quarreled in 1912. Bulgaria claimed it because it was chiefly populated by Bulgars. Serbia claimed it by right of conquest from the Turks. In the second Balkan war resulting from this disagreement Serbia and Greece were victorious, and so divided Macedonia between themselves, Greece taking Salonica and Kavala, to the east of it, and Serbia taking Monastir, to the west. To regain these Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central Powers and was thus enabled to get both cities. Now the British are trying to drive the Bulgars out of Kavala, and the French and Serbs have driven them out of Monastir.

The Russian contingent that was sent to Salonica, probably not a large one, coöperated with the French on the south of Monastir, while the Serbs approached it from the east. An Italian force, landing at Avlona, on the Adriatic, is said to have been sent across Albania to attack Monastir from the west, but it does not appear to have taken any active part in the fighting so far.

The French followed up the railroad which leads from Salonica to Monastir and there stops. They took Kenali, the first station on the railroad inside the Serbian border. This brought them within ten miles of Monastir, toward which they pushed their way in spite of the Bulgar fortifications.

The Serbs had a harder road to travel, for they had to force their way over the mountains which are on the Greco-Serbian border, and then to cross



THE CAPTURE OF MONASTIR

The campaign that was started two months ago by the Allies in Macedonia for the reconquest of Serbia has accomplished its first objective, the occupation of Monastir, the most important city in southern Serbia. The Serbs advanced upon it from the east across the Cherna River and the French and Russians from the south between the railroad and Lake Prespa. A month ago the Bulgars and Germans held the territory shaded in the above map. Now this is all in possession of the Allied forces.



the Cherna River, twenty miles east of Monastir. Both mountains and river were fortified and held with tenacity, but the Serbian infantry, with the aid of the French artillery, succeeded in overcoming these obstacles and descended upon the plain east of Monastir. The Franco-Serbian advance on Monastir began September 14, and at the end of two months the Allies could report the capture of 6000 Bulgars and Germans, as well as of 72 cannon and 53 machine guns. The next two days gave them some 2000 more prisoners. One reason for their success was that the Bulgar trenches were flooded with rain and melting snow.

The decisive battle was fought on the 18th with the French attacking from the south and the Serbs from the east. After the Serbs had gained the hills that formed Monastir's last defense the Germans and Bulgars evacuated the city and a French column entered at eight o'clock in the morning of November 19, the anniversary of the capture of the city from the Turks by the Serbs in 1912.

**The Invasion** In spite of a defense whose stubborn courage of Rumania their enemies acknowledge the Rumanians are being driven out of the passes in the mountain barrier that protects their country. Thru two of these, Vulcan Pass and Red Tower Pass, the Austro-German armies under General von Falkenhayn have now entered Rumania to a distance of nearly twenty miles. Thru Törzburg Pass they have gone ten miles into the interior which brings them half way to Campulung, the terminus of a railroad running to Bucharest. Tömös and Predeal passes, which lead most directly toward the capital, have been captured and the invaders are approaching Sinaia, the summer palace of the late King Carol. This, of course, has no military importance, but its occupation would be something of a blow to royal pride. This region, celebrated for the magnificence of its scenery, is well adapted for defense and if the Rumanians cannot hold its mountains and foothills they can hardly be expected to stand a pitched battle in the plains below. It appears that they are outclassed in the matter of artillery and the forces of Falkenhayn are able to make an advance as often as they can bring up their big guns into a new position. Almost every day the capture of 1500 or more Rumanian prisoners is reported from Berlin.

The attempts of the Russians to stop this advance toward Bucharest by a counter-invasion of Hungary thru the Carpathian Mountains south of Bukovina was apparently a failure. At least the Russians have been held in check on or near the boundary while a German attack upon the Russian lines in Galicia has prevented them from sending adequate reinforcements to Rumania. The other passes on the eastern side of the Carpathians are still held by the Rumanians with great tenacity.

Besides defending the mountain wall on the north and west the Rumanians



American Press

#### THE SERBS COME BACK

The Serbian soldiers of 1916, drilled and equipped, resemble the army of 1915 in only one respect, their indomitable courage. But they still depend on such primitive methods of transportation as this peasant cart.

now have to guard the whole length of the Danube on the south and east, a distance of over four hundred miles. At Orsova on the extreme west and at Chernavoda on the extreme east and at several points between the Bulgars have threatened to cross the river and altho these are probably merely feints they have to be met just the same.

Nothing has been heard during the week about the Chernavoda bridge which connects the Dobrudja with Rumania proper. Under pressure from the Rumanian and Russian armies under General Sakharoff the forces of Mackensen have retired from northern Dobrudja, burning the Rumanian villages as they went, if we may believe their enemy's report. With his limited force

it would have been a waste of effort for Mackensen to have tried to occupy northern Dobrudja. This country is largely barren and devoid of railroads so it would be unsuited as a base for the invasion of Rumania over the Danube. If Mackensen can hold the line of defense that he has now established stretching from the Danube to the Black Sea and about nine miles north of the railroad from Chernavoda to Constanza it will be sufficient for his purpose, and this he seems able to do. The report from Petrograd that the Rumanians had crossed the Danube in two places in his rear and that he had lost a third of his men appears to have been without foundation.

The German aeroplanes have been more active than usual of late notwithstanding the French avions who flew over Bulgaria to Bucharest from the isles of Greece. Bombs were dropped on many Rumanian cities including the capital. According to the Rumanian reports the German aviators flew low over the villages and fired their machine guns at the peaceable population. The royal palace in Bucharest was shelled altho it stands apart from the fortifications.

**The Deportation** M. Havenith, the Belgian Minister at Washington, has presented to our government a formal protest against the action of the German Government in forcibly transporting workmen to Germany. In contradiction to the German defense that the measure was necessary to relieve pauperism, the Belgian Legation states that the unemployment is due to the German Government, which has requisitioned all supplies of raw materials and removed the machinery from the industrial plants. Besides thus paralyzing Belgian business, the German Government has imposed a war tax of \$8,000,000 a month on Belgium for the last two years. This is about twenty times the normal taxation of Belgium in times of peace and prosperity.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, Joseph C. Grew, acting in the absence of Ambassador Gerard, now in the United States, has presented the Belgian protest to the German Government in an informal and unofficial way and has called attention to the bad effect these deportations will have on public opinion in neutral countries. In making these representations the United States is acting independently and not conjointly with Spain, Holland and the Vatican, which, however, are likely to take similar action.

There are said to be 300,000 unemployed workmen in Belgium liable to deportation, and even if they are not set at military or munition work they would release for such work or for service under arms an equivalent number of Germans. From Poland it may be possible to raise an army of four or five hundred thousand men if compulsion is resorted to. It is proposed to apply the system of forced labor to all Germany, which would furnish a



Puck Photo News

#### LEADER OF THE VICTORIOUS SERBS

General Sarrail, in command of the Franco-Serbian army, has retaken the city of Monastir, now proclaimed the Serbian capital, and is pushing forward in the Vardar Valley.



further contingent for the armies. If all of these plans are carried out it would seem that Germany might secure an accretion of about a million more men for service next spring.

About 30,000 Belgians have already been deported since the order was issued. One locality is taken up at a time. The communal or municipal authorities are first required to present a list of all males over seventeen years. These are then summoned to appear before the military authorities on a certain day, and from them the unemployed and able-bodied, especially the skilled workmen, are picked out. They are then asked to sign a paper stating that they go voluntarily and are promised higher wages and better treatment if they do so. Those who refuse are at once loaded on railroad trucks under guard and sent off to an unknown destination, often without being allowed to get extra clothing or food.

The municipal council of Tournai refused to furnish the list of men demanded and General Hopffer imposed as a penalty for the refusal a fine of \$50,000, with \$5000 additional for each day that the council delayed in obeying the order.

**Under the German administration the Jews of Poland have received what the Russian Government has denied them, that is, full recognition as a religious body, with power to organize on a national scale and to control their own religious, social, charitable and educational affairs. Hitherto only parish organizations were permitted. Governor-General von Beseler has issued an order providing in detail for the constitution of local boards and higher administrative councils. The supreme council is to be composed of fourteen Jewish laymen and seven rabbis, of whom four laymen and two rabbis are to be appointed by the state. The others are elected by proportional representation. The Jewish communities constituted under this law will have the right to levy taxes, maintain schools, train rabbis and develop their own language and literature. But future rabbis will be required to have a knowledge of the Polish language.**



Underwood &amp; Underwood

#### THE NEW AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

Count Adam Tarnowski was a secretary of the Austrian Embassy at Washington from 1899 to 1901 and has since then represented Austria-Hungary in Paris and in London. He is a member of the Polish aristocracy. Ambassador Tarnowski succeeds Ambassador Dumba, who was given his passports for "breach of international courtesy."

The Jews form fifteen per cent of the population of Russian Poland as a whole and a third or more of the population of some of the cities. The Russians of the Greek Orthodox faith form about ten per cent. The rest are mostly Poles of the Roman Catholic faith. The Poles have shown themselves as intolerant and oppressive toward the Jews as the Russians have been and the Jews who have fled from Polish persecutions to this country have been divided on the question of independent Poland.

**The Mishap of the "Deutschland"** On the morning of November 17 the German submersible merchantman "Deutschland" left New London, Conn., with a cargo of nickel, rubber, silver and official mail. The tug "T. A. Scott, Jr.," escorted it out of the harbor under cover of early morning darkness. The swirling tide twisted the tug around so that it came into the path of the submarine and the latter continued in its course, unable to see the impending danger. The "Deutschland" rammed its escort with such force as to break its side and sink it at once. Five persons on board the tug lost their lives as a result of the collision, including Captain John Gurney. The "Deutschland" did not continue on its course, but put back into harbor at once and was again at the pier before daybreak. Altho the tug suffered most from the accident, the "Deutschland" was badly crippled and will not be able to put to sea again for several days. Many rivets of the forward plates of the "Deutschland" were sheared off by the force of the blow, but the engines and the general framework seem to be uninjured, thus testifying to the excellent construction of the submarine.

The return trip of the German submersible will be delayed not only by the necessity for repairs, but to meet the damage suit instituted by the T. A. Scott Company, owners of the lost tug. Individual suits will also be brought by relatives of the men who were killed in the collision. Various charges of negligence on the part of Captain Koenig and his crew are brought forward in the suit of the T. A. Scott

#### THE GREAT WAR

**November 13**—British attack on the Ancre. Serbs take Iven, seventeen miles east of Monastir.

**November 14**—British take Beaucourt. Royal palace at Bucharest bombarded by aeroplanes.

**November 15**—Russians driven from Carpathians into Rumania. French advancing upon Monastir.

**November 16**—House of Commons votes for national food control. Ostend bombarded by French and British aeroplanes.

**November 17**—U-boat "Deutschland" damaged in trying to leave New London. British gain on Struma, east of Salonica.

**November 18**—British reach Grandcourt on Ancre River. Rumanians driven back from Transylvanian passes.

**November 19**—French enter Monastir. Allies compel Greek army to surrender its arms.



Reynold's News, London

#### "CLEARING HIM OUT"

King Tino: When they finish I might as well "clear out" myself



Manchester Chronicle

#### HUMPTY-DUMPTY

He shakes and fears a sudden spill



London Telegram

#### THE DIVINE RIGHT OF OTHER PEOPLE

King Tino: This is my throne, you know. Seems to be a sort of public lounge

THREE BRITISH COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN GREECE





Press Illustrating



© Underwood &amp; Underwood



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#### THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

While the railroads of the United States are filing suits to contest the legality of the Adamson eight-hour law, and the Federal Department of Justice is making its plans to defend it, the commission appointed by President Wilson, Mr. Edward E. Clark, Major-Gen. George W. Goethals (chairman) and Mr. George Rublee, is finding out and discussing the salient facts in the case

Company, which demands payment of the full value of the tug, estimated at \$12,000. The most important witness in the case is Captain Hinsch, of the Eastern Forwarding Company, the sole survivor of those on board the "T. A. Scott, Jr.," but he is still suffering from shock and unable to make a statement.

**The New Railroad Crisis** As everybody knew—but tried to forget—the Adamson bill establishing a standard eight-hour day in the railroad services did not end the railroad crisis but only postponed it until after election. The menace of the future is twofold. In the first place, the Adamson law was only an installment of the legislation desired by President Wilson, and the coming session of Congress will have to consider the advisability of granting rate increases to the railroad companies and provisions for compulsory arbitration. The rate increase is certain to be resisted by the shippers and compulsory arbitration by the railroad brotherhoods, but if the railroad companies do not get the relief of these laws they will undoubtedly do everything they can to upset the Adamson law. Already, and in this lies the second possibility of a renewed crisis, a number of companies have filed suits in the federal courts aiming to test the constitutionality of the law. If the courts rule in their favor the railroad brotherhoods will in all probability carry out their threat of a general strike. The Union Pacific filed suit in the Federal Court at Omaha on November 8, and its example was soon followed by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the New York Central, the New Haven, the Lackawanna, the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio. It is very probable that most of the important railroad companies throughout the country will commence action either to have the new eight-hour day

set aside entirely or to secure temporary injunctions that will postpone the actual operation of the new system until its details can be adjusted between the employers and the railroad men.

The railroad brotherhoods have warned the public that if the Adamson law is not in operation on the first of January the four hundred thousand railroad unionists organized in the four great brotherhoods would at once leave their work. Behind these formidable forces is the entire strength of the American Federation of Labor which President Samuel Gompers has pledged to the support of the eight-hour day for railroad men. The employers have also been seeking for allies. The National Founders' Association adopted a resolution approving of the determination of the railroad companies to carry their cause into the courts. This association and eleven other big industrial associations have organized a National Industrial Conference Board to champion the common interests of employers. This organization is said to represent an invested capital of eight billion dollars.

The thirty-sixth annual conference of

the American Federation of Labor opened at Baltimore on November 13. Much of the attention of the meeting was devoted to the railroad situation, but many other topics were discussed. The Secretary of Labor, William Wilson, delivered the opening address, and Samuel Gompers praised the legislative record of the Democratic administration. The Federation favored participation of representatives of labor in the peace conference at the end of the Great War, and advocated international arbitration and mediation backed by the economic and military forces of the nations.

**Peace and the Americas** The underlying idea of the League to Enforce Peace, which in this country has received the endorsement of the President and both ex-Presidents, and in Europe the approval of leading statesmen of England, France and Germany, was never more clearly stated or urgently advocated than in a recent speech of Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada. At a luncheon given in his honor by the Lawyers' Club in New York City on November 19 he spoke in the name of Canada as follows:

As international relations become more intimate and more complex there is the greater need that public right shall be more accurately and authoritatively defined, and that as between the nations it shall be enforced by sanctions corresponding to those which within the state put down, by the power of the national organization, every violation of laws established for its orderly government. Let us at once admit that there has been no substantial progress toward a worldwide organization thru which the violence of a powerful nation, spurning all international tribunals and acting in despite of public right, may be effectually restrained and punished.

As the establishment and enforcement of laws within an organized civilized community depend in the final analysis upon the will of the people and upon public opinion within that community, so the enforcement of public rights thru organization of the nations prepared in advance must also depend upon the public opinion



Kirby in New York World

HIS HAPPY HOME COMING



of the world. Upon the advance and development of that opinion must rest the hopes of those who look for a world tribunal backed when necessary by a world-wide force for the restraint of an outlaw nation.

Premier Borden explained the purposes and ideals of the Canadian people in relation to the Great War, declared that the Australians at Gallipoli and the Canadians at Ypres were fighting for their liberties as truly as if they were fighting on their own soil, and made a significant plea for closer imperial federation in saying that the burden of so tremendous a responsibility as the British command of the sea "must not rest upon Britain alone but upon the greater commonwealth which comprizes all the King's do-

minions." The Lawyers' Club conferred an honorary life membership upon their distinguished guest, and a number of prominent citizens of this country, Major General Wood, Senator-elect William Calder, Controller Prendergast of New York City and others, spoke in high praise of the Canadians, their friendliness to the United States and the courage and devotion which they have shown in the present war.

While official Canada is thus giving her moral support to the American idea of an organized world peace, Latin America is thinking in similar terms. The Brazilian Society of International Law has just made public its proposals to the Brazilian Parliament. These plans contemplate a league of all present neutrals to uphold neutral rights against belligerent violations, and the spontaneous formation of a league of all neutrals upon any occasion of war hereafter. Violations of international law would be punished by the withdrawal on the part of all the nations in the neutral league of all trade rights and similar privileges enjoyed by the offending nation. A league of neutrals to safeguard their mutual interests has been frequently proposed during the course of this war; the novelty of the Brazilian idea is in extending the idea to the future.

**The Mexican Deadlock** After some six years of civil war the troubles of Mexico appear to be as far from solution as ever. What is of even greater concern to this country is that the danger that the United States may be compelled to undertake the costly and bloody task of effective intervention is as great today as it has been at any time since the fall of the Diaz government. President Wilson, after the pursuit of Villa had been halted by the un-

friendly attitude of the de facto government, which would really have been the chief beneficiary if Villa had been captured by the Americans, arranged for a joint conference of American and Mexican delegates to secure the safety of the border after the withdrawal of our punitive expedition from Mexican soil. Thus far the commissioners have failed to find a basis of agreement. A tentative plan is said to have received the approval of the three American commissioners and Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani for the Mexicans. Luis Cabrera, the chairman of the Mexican delegation, has not, however, agreed to the terms approved by his colleagues.



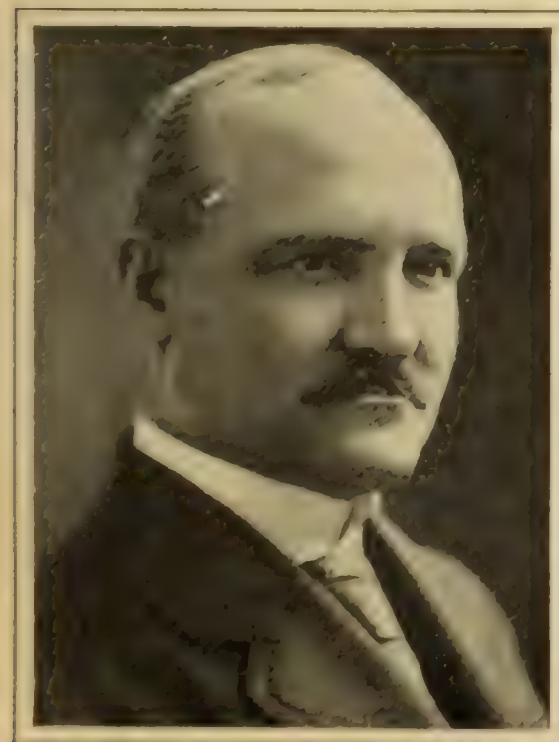
Paul Thompson

**HE FOUGHT THE STANDARD OIL TRUST**  
The Republican Senator from Minnesota, Frank B. Kellogg, who directed the prosecution of the Standard Oil Trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust law



© Harris and Ewing

**THE LABOR VOTE FOR A SOCIETY MAN**  
One of the youngest Senators, and a polo player, scientist, lawyer, philanthropist and Newport celebrity, besides, Peter Goelet Gerry, of Rhode Island, a Democrat



Paul Thompson

**THE GENTLEMAN FROM NEW YORK**  
New York not only voted Republican; it added a special endorsement of William M. Calder, who ran far ahead of his ticket thruout the state



© Harris and Ewing

**HE STANDS FOR THE G. O. P.**  
James E. Watson, floor leader of the Old Guard at Chicago in 1912, was Sen. Johnson's bitterest opponent then. Now they meet as Republican co-workers in the Senate



© Harris and Ewing

**A PROGRESSIVE SENATOR**  
Ex-Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, leader of the Roosevelt forces in 1912, was elected Senator by a strong Republican vote in the state that reelected Wilson



MEXICO



Morris—

Drawn for The Independent by W. O. Morris

THE THINKER (After Rodin)



# THE POET CHESTERTON

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PROSE and poetry are such widely sundered fields that a reputation made in one does not carry over into the other. When Scott dropt poetry to take up novel writing he found it expedient to leave his name behind. When Kipling passed in the reverse direction from prose to poetry he had to cultivate a new *clientèle*. It is very amusing to hear two lovers of Hardy or of Meredith sing peans of praise to their favorite author, in strophe and anti-strophe until on descending from the general to the particular they discover that one was extolling the poet and the other the novelist and that each had never read, or but lightly esteemed what the other most admired.

So while the essays and romances of Gilbert Keith Chesterton reach thousands of readers week by week thru the journals, and are bought with avidity in volume form, his poems are but little known to readers of his prose altho they have, I fancy, a circle of their own. Yet no one can understand Chesterton fully who ignores his verse, for his thought, exprest thru this medium, is seen from another angle and so gains solidity to the view.

Chesterton, like Tennyson, has taken one of England's legendary heroes as the theme of an epic by which to express his philosophy of life and his message to his age. The stories of Alfred he accepts as uncritically and handles as freely as Tennyson did those of Arthur, but the poems resultant show not merely the difference between the authors, but also, in a way, the difference between the past century and the present one, the contrast between a faintly hopeful agnosticism and a robustious affirmation of faith.

In his "Alarms and Discursions" he has told us in prose of the impressions made upon him by his visit to the Vale of the White Horse and Ethandune. These he transmutes into poetry in "The Ballad of the White Horse."<sup>1</sup> In the beautiful dedication to his wife he gives her credit for having opened his eyes to the Christian significance of the wars of Alfred against the Danes. Miss Frances Blogg, whom he married in 1900, was described by one who knew her then as "a conservative rebel against the conventions of the unconventional." We may assume that it was largely thru her influence that he was converted from youthful atheism to extreme orthodoxy. I can quote only a few stanzas from this dedication altho such fragments are distressing to those who know the whole and aggravating to those who do not.

Do you remember when we went  
Under a dragon moon,  
And amid volcanic tints of night  
Waked where they fought the unknown  
fight  
And saw black trees on the battle hight,  
Black thorn on Ethandune?  
And I thought "I will go with you,  
As man with God has gone,  
And wander with a wandering star,

*This is the tenth article of a series entitled "Twelve Major Prophets of Today." The first six articles, dealing with Maurice Maeterlinck, Henri Bergson, Henri Poincaré, Elie Metchnikoff, Wilhelm Ostwald and Ernst Haeckel, have been republished in book form by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Of the second group of these studies of contemporary thinkers, the following have appeared in The Independent: Rudolf Eucken (Feb. 17, 1913), H. G. Wells (Nov. 20, 1913), Bernard Shaw (April 20, 1916). A sketch of F. C. S. Schiller, "A British Pragmatist," and of John Dewey, "Teacher of Teachers," will complete the series.—THE EDITOR.*

The wandering heart of things that are,  
The fiery cross of love and war  
That like your self goes on."

O go you onward, where you are  
Shall honor and laughter be,  
Past purpled forest and pearled foam,  
God's winged pavilion free to roam,  
Your face, that is a wandering home,  
A flying home to me.

Up thru an empty house of stars  
Being what heart you are,  
Up the inhuman steeps of space  
As on a staircase go in grace,  
Carrying the firelight on your face  
Beyond the loneliest star.

IT is hard to carry the ballad meter thru a whole volume without its growing monotonous. Chesterton's poetry, like his prose, should be taken in small doses. "The Ballad of the White Horse" contains some wearisome stretches, particularly in the most exciting parts, the fights. When I want real zest in blood-letting and the enjoyment of hand to hand combat I should turn to Percy's reliques, or to Homer. My volume opens easiest, as it has opened oftenest, at three passages. The first is that where King Alfred as a fugitive in the forest is set to mind the cakes and gets to musing, not as we children used to be told about how to beat the Danes, but according to the Chestertonian version, about the Christian view of the labor question. As the old, bent woman leaves the hut Alfred wonders what shall become of such as she.

For God is a great servant  
And rose before the day,  
From some primordial slumber torn;  
But all things living later born  
Sleep on, and rise after the morn,  
And the Lord has gone away.

On things half sprung from sleeping,  
All steepy suns have shone;  
They stretch stiff arms, the yawning trees,  
The beasts blink upon hands and knees,  
Man is awake and does and sees—  
But Heaven has done and gone.

But some see God like Guthrum  
Crowned, with a great beard curled,  
But I see God like a good giant,  
That, laboring, lifts the world.

Wherefore was God in Golgotha,  
Slain as a serf is slain;

And hate He had of prince and peer,  
And love He had and made good cheer  
Of them that, like this woman here,  
Go powerfully in pain.

But whether Alfred pondered problems of war or labor, the cakes got burned just the same.

Next I turn to the page where men come to Alfred on the island of Athelney and beg him to become the ruler of all England. This gives Chesterton a chance to expound his anti-imperialism.

And Alfred in the orchard,  
Among apples green and red,  
With the little book in his bosom,  
Looked at green leaves and said:

"When all philosophies shall fail,  
This word alone shall fit;  
That a sage feels too small for life,  
And a fool too large for it.

"Asia and all imperial plains  
Are all too little for a fool:  
But for one man whose eyes can see,  
The little island of Athelney  
Is too large a land to rule.

"An island like a little book,  
Full of a hundred tales,  
Like the gilt page the good monks pen  
That is all smaller than a wren,  
Yet hath high towers, meteors and men,  
And suns and spouting whales."

As his men clear the weeds from the White Horse that had ages before been cut upon the chalk bluff, Alfred has a vision of the day when the ancient symbol shall be again overgrown and forgotten, and when a new and less manly kind of heathen than the Danes shall overrun England:

By terror and the cruel tales  
Of curse in bone and kin,  
By weird and weakness winning,  
Accurst from the beginning,  
By detail of the sinning,  
And denial of the sin:

By thought a crawling ruin,  
By life a leaping mire,  
By a broken heart in the breast of the world,  
And the end of the world's desire:

By God and man dishonored,  
By death and life made vain,  
Know ye the old barbarian,  
The barbarian come again.

When is great talk of trend and tide,  
And wisdom and destiny,  
Hail that undying heathen  
That is sadder than the sea.

In his specification of "the marks of the Beast" we may recognize Chesterton's antipathies; materialism, commercialism, Darwinism, imperialism, cosmopolitanism, pacifism and socialism. He is haunted by the same nightmare as Samuel Butler, that the day may come when machines will master the world and men be merely their slaves. For relief he looks to a revolution like the French Revolution, only worse. Chesterton is like the Eton boys who, after a debate over woman suffrage, passed a unanimous resolution disapproving of the aim of the suffragets but approving of their methods. The Socialists say, we must have a revolution, peaceful if possible. Chesterton would say, "we must have a revolution, bloody if possible." The guillo-





THE KNIGHT ERRANT OF ORTHODOXY



tine, he says somewhere, had many sins to answer for but, at least, there was nothing evolutionary about it. And he makes the English people say:

It may be we shall rise the last as Frenchmen  
rose the first,  
Our wrath come after Russia's wrath and  
our wrath be the worst.

Like Hilaire Belloc and other Neo-Catholics, he manages somehow to combine an admiration for the French Revolution with a devotion to Catholicism. They are ardent advocates of democracy notwithstanding the very explicit condemnations of popular government by the Popes. They are more inclined toward syndicalism than socialism and place their hopes in the peasant proprietorship instead of in the nationalized trust. It is an interesting novelty in the labor problem, for it cuts across the old classifications and I hope it will have a chance to develop into something concrete. The similar movement in France, the *Sillon* of Marc Sangnier, was crushed out by a papal encyclical in 1912. Chesterton might be called an English Sillonist, and in a literal sense if we recall his essay on *The Furrows* in "Alarms and Discursions." Chesterton, however, is not in danger of excommunication by the Pope, for he is a Catholic in the Anglican, not the Roman, sense of the word.

WHEN the rest of the world was looking for the advent of cosmopolitanism and the reign of peace, the earth lapt in universal law and all the local idiosyncrasies ironed out, wherein all obstacles to freedom of movement had been crushed out and one could buy a tourist ticket to Timbuktu with the same accommodation all along the route, Chesterton set his bugle to his lips and blew a fanfare of audacious challenge to the spirit of the times in the form of a nonsensical romance, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill." In this he carries particularism to an extreme, breaking up London again into warring wards, each with its own banner and livery, its gilds and folk ways. The book is inscribed, as we might expect, to his friend, Hilaire Belloc, and I quote part of the dedication as it sums up its message of the volume and is strangely prophetic:

Yea, Heaven is everywhere at home,  
The big blue cap that always fits,  
And so it is (be calm: they come  
To goal at last, my wandering wits).  
So it is with the heroic thing  
This shall not end for the world's end,  
And tho' the sullen engines swing,  
Be you not much afraid, my friend.

This did not end by Nelson's urn  
Where an immortal England sits—  
Nor where your tall young men in turn  
Drank death like wine at Austerlitz.  
And when the pedants bade us mark  
What cold mechanic happenings  
Must come; our souls said in the dark,  
"Belike; but there are likelier things."

Likelier across these flats afar,  
These sulky levels smooth and free,  
The drums shall crash a waltz of war  
And Death shall dance with Liberty!  
Likelier the barricades shall flare  
Slaughter below and smoke above,  
And death and hate and hell declare  
That men have found a thing to love?

Remember this was written in 1904, at a time when it was commonly thought that the last of the wars had been fought and the nations might disarm, for henceforth the Hague Court would hold sway; when the Socialists were becoming opportunists and the anarchists had laid aside their bombs; when such scientists as Metchnikoff were saying that self-sacrifice and heroism of the fighting sort were antiquated virtues for which the peaceful and sanitary world of the future would have little use. Chesterton was wrong about the nature of the catastrophe. He was looking and, I fear, hoping for a social revolution and that has not yet come altho it seems now less improbable than it did then.

But the Great War has given an irresistible impulse to the movement toward particularism as against cosmopolitanism. Whether we like it or not we must admit that the tide has turned in the other direction and that it will be many years, perhaps more than one generation, before there will be the freedom of trade, intercourse and migration that prevailed at the beginning of the twentieth century. Even England has abandoned free trade and every country will hereafter strive to secure economic independence by developing its own resources. Even before the war there was a tendency toward the sort of local differentiation of which Chesterton gave a fantastic forecast in "The Napoleon of Notting Hill." This tendency manifested itself in a variety of ways; in the cultivation of local industries, the revival of folk dances and historic costumes, in pageantry and community celebrations, in the interest in town history and in the struggle to reestablish disappearing languages, like Gaelic, Czech and Ruthenian.

From Chesterton's latest book devoted to the crimes of Germany, and characteristically entitled "The Crimes of England,"<sup>3</sup> we can see that it is the primitive little peasant kingdom of Montenegro that he most admires and the machine-like efficiency of the German Empire that he most abhors. Montenegro since he wrote this volume has been overwhelmed by the tide of war, but probably Chesterton has faith to believe that it will reappear like Ararat when the waters subside. This faith he exprest in the poem, "The March of the Black Mountain," written during the Balkan war which Montenegro initiated by a single handed attack upon the Turk:

But men shall remember the Mountain,  
Tho' it fall down like a tree,  
They shall see the sign of the Mountain  
Faith cast into the sea;  
Tho' the crooked swords overcome it  
And the Crooked Moon ride free,  
When the Mountain comes to Mahomet  
It has more life than he.

Chesterton has a better right to appear now as the champion of small nationalities than some other English authors we could name, for he first entered the lists of public life to break a lance in defense of the Boers at a time when it was most unpopular if not dangerous to say a word in their favor. He

refers to these youthful days in his "Song of Defeat," published some ten years afterward. I quote part of one stanza:

I dream of the days when work was  
scrappy,  
And rare in our pockets the mark of  
the mint:  
When we were angry and poor and happy,  
And proud of seeing our names in print.  
For so they conquered and so we scattered,  
When the Devil rode and his dogs smelt  
gold,  
And the peace of a harmless folk was  
shattered,  
When I was twenty and odd years old.  
When mongrel men that the market classes,  
Had slimy hands on England's rod  
And sword in hand upon Afric's passes  
Her last Republic cried to God!"

ONE of his youthful dreams was to see a reunion of the United States and England, which he imagined would come about in some great foreign war. But by 1905, when he included the poem on "The Anglo-Saxon Alliance" in a volume,<sup>5</sup> he had lost faith in such ethnic generalities as the Anglo-Saxon race, so he explains in his preface:

I have come to see that our hopes of brotherhood with America are the same in kind as our hopes of brotherhood with any other of the great independent nations of Christendom. And a very small study of history was sufficient to show me that the American nation, which is a hundred years old, is at least fifty years older than the Anglo-Saxon race.

But the poem, both because he wrote it and because he repudiated it, has an especial interest now when American sympathy with England is stronger than ever before and the traditional hostility has been largely swept away, altho the political alliance for which Chesterton once hoped seems no more probable.

This is the weird of a world-old folk,  
That not till the last link breaks  
Not till the night is blackest,  
The blood of Hengist wakes.  
When the sun is black in heaven,  
The moon as blood above,  
And the earth is full of hatred,  
This people tells its love.

In change, eclipse and peril,  
Under the whole world's scorn,  
By blood and death and darkness  
The Saxon peace is sworn;  
That all our fruit be gathered,  
And all our race take hands,  
And the sea be a Saxon river  
That runs thru Saxon lands.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Deep grows the hate of kindred,  
Its roots take hold on hell;  
No peace or praise can heal it,  
But a stranger heals it well.  
Seas shall be red as sunsets,  
And kings' bones float as foam,  
And heaven be dark with vultures,  
The night our son comes home.

In some respects we should expect Chesterton to go better in verse than in prose. He thinks in metaphors and pictures, vivid, fantastic and colorful. The peculiarities of his prose style that grate upon the taste of some readers, such as the repetition of the same words, the alliteration, the unqualified assertion of half truths, the queer rhythms, the verbal tricks, and the superabundance of tropes, are by tradition permissible in poetry and so arouse no resentment.

On the other hand, poetry is a pains-



taking art and Chesterton does not like to take pains. He is too indolent or too indifferent to hunt for the best possible word at rhyme. Consequently we find in his verse many a perfect line, rarely a perfect stanza and never a perfect poem. But scattered all thru his verse, even in the most nonsensical, we happen upon curious cadences that linger in the memory like the chant of some strange ritual. His ballads abound in unconventional rhythms that haunt one like those of Lanier's "Ballad of the Trees and the Master."

Altho Chesterton often seems to disregard the canons of versification from carelessness or caprice, yet at other times he takes delight in subjecting himself to the most rigid of models, as, for instance, the old French ballade, which, he says, is "the easiest because it is the most restricted." He shows us how he constructs one in "The Ballade of a Strange Town."<sup>6</sup> The strange town into which he was shunted by accident of taking the wrong tramcar one rainy day while "fooling about Flanders" was Lierre, an unknown and uninteresting way stations then, but now one of the famous places of world history, for it stood for days the shock of the German attack on Antwerp. While waiting for the next car to take them away Chesterton scribbled on the back of an envelope with an aniline pencil a poem which begins in nonsense but ends with as good an expression of his creed as he has given anywhere:

Happy is he and more than wise  
Who sees with wondering eyes and clean  
This world thru all the gray disguise  
Of sleep and custom in between.  
Yes: we may pass the heavenly screen,  
But shall we know when we are there?  
Who know not what these dead stones  
mean,  
The lovely city of Lierre.

CHESTERTON is so fond of the ballade that I must quote one specimen complete. For the benefit of those who have taken no interest in versification I may call attention to the technical difficulties of the form of the ballade that he has chosen. It consists of three octaves and a quatrain all ending in the same refrain and using only two rimes. The first rime is used in the first and third lines of the first quatrain and in the second and fourth of the second quatrain. The second rime is used in the second and fourth lines of the first quatrain and in the first and third of the second quatrain. The terminal quatrain or *l'envoi* is in the ballade addressed to a prince or other royal personage. Since Chesterton hates princes his apostrophe to the prince in this ballade is not in the usual sycophantic style.

#### A BALLADE OF SUICIDE

The gallows in my garden, people say,  
Is new and neat and adequately tall.  
I tie the noose on in a knowing way  
As one that knots his necktie for a ball;  
But just as all the neighbors on the wall  
Are drawing a long breath to shout  
"Hurray!"  
The strangest whim has seized me . . .  
After all  
I think I will not hang myself today.  
Tomorrow is the time I get my pay—  
My uncle's sword is hanging in the hall—

I see a little cloud all pink and grey—  
Perhaps the rector's mother will not call—  
I fancy that I heard from Mr. Gall  
That mushrooms could be cooked another way—  
I never read the works of Juvenal—  
I think I will not hang myself today.

The world will have another washing day;  
The decadents decay; the pedants pall;  
And H. G. Wells has found that children play.  
And Bernard Shaw discovered that they squall;  
Rationalists are growing rational—  
And thru thick woods one finds a stream astray,  
So secret that the very sky seems small—  
I think I will not hang myself today.

#### L'ENVOI.

Prince, I can hear the trumpet of Germinal,  
The tumbrils toiling up the terrible way;  
Even today your royal head may fall—  
I think I will not hang myself today.

According to Mendelism new species are most apt to come from the crossing of diverse forms. We should then naturally expect Chesterton's verse to be original since it is the result of a cross between Whitman and Swinburne. At any rate these were the poets who most influenced Chesterton when in his teens he began to write poetry. In philosophy of life Whitman and Swinburne were not so far apart since they were both pagans and democrats, but in form they are antipodes. Whitman was the father or the grandfather of the *vers-libriste*. He cultivated the unconventional and introduced the most unpoetic and uncouth words. Swinburne, on the other hand, sought his themes in the classics and sacrificed anything to the music of his lines.

The early poetry of Chesterton shows traces of both influences. One very interesting instance of this is found in a poem that he wrote at school, when he was about sixteen. It is an Ave Maria in the Swinburnian meter. That is, he has borrowed the weapon of the atheist and used it in defense of Catholicism—a trick that he has been playing ever since. The poem begins:

Hail Mary! Thou blest among women;  
Generations shall rise up to greet,  
After ages of wrangle and dogma, I come  
With a prayer to thy feet.  
Where Gabriel's red plumes are a wind in  
The lanes of thy lilies at eve  
We pray, who have done with the churches;  
We worship, who may not believe.

From his twelfth to his seventeenth year he went to St. Paul's school, where, as he says:

I did no work but wrote a lot of bad poetry which fortunately perished with the almost equally bad exercises. I got a prize for one of these poems—Golly, what a bad poem it was!

The prize was known as the Milton Prize and the subject assigned to the pupils competing for it was St. Francis Xavier. A soliloquy of Danton on the scaffold, written at the age of sixteen, shows how early began his fascination for the French Revolution. His fondness for discussion was cultivated at the St. Paul's school in the Junior Debating Club, of which he was chairman, and the monthly periodical of the society, "The Debater," contains many essays and poems signed "G. K. C." His first contribution to the outside press was a

socialist poem appearing in *The Clarion*, but a few years later he was busy trying to puncture the balloon of socialism with his sharp-pointed pen.

WHEN ex-President Roosevelt, on his return from Africa, was given a dinner by the journalists of London, he was asked by the committee on arrangements whom he would like to have placed by his side to talk with during the meal and he promptly chose Chesterton. I was of much the same mind when I went to England, but not being in a position to summon him to my side I sought him out in his home, Overroads. This is a little way out of London near the town of Beaconsfield, from which Disraeli took his title, uncomfortable quarters, I should say, for Chesterton, considering his antipathy for Disraeli and his race.

Arriving at Beaconsfield by the tea-time train I walked up the hill to where I saw a big man sitting on the little porch of a little house. He impressed me as Sunday impressed Symes. I do not mean Billy Sunday, but quite a different personage, the Sunday of "The Man Who Was Thursday." Great men are apt to shrink when you get too close to them. Mr. Chesterton did not. He was too big to fit his environment. The house was what we should call a bungalow; I don't know what they call it in England. It was on a little triangular lot set with trees half his height and a rustic arbor patiently awaiting vines. Afterward I saw in the paper that Mr. Chesterton broke a leg on that arbor. I suppose he must have tripped over it like a croquet wicket.

Mr. Chesterton has a big head covered with curly locks, two of them gray. He is gifted with a Taft-like smile and talks in a deep-toned, wheezy voice, punctuating his remarks with an engaging chuckle. It is no trouble to interview him. I never met a man who talked more easily or more interestingly. "There are no uninteresting subjects," he says, "there are only uninterested persons." Start any idea you please as unexpectedly as a rabbit from its lair and he will after it in a second and follow all its turns and windings until he runs it down. His mind is as agile as a movie actor. Epigrams, paradoxes, puns, anecdotes, characterizations, metaphors fell from his lips in such profusion that I, who knew the market value of such verbal gems, felt as nervous as a jeweler who sees a lady break her necklace. I wanted him to stop while I got down on my knees and picked them up. But he did not mind wasting clever things on me, for there were so many more where those came from. Besides they were not so completely lost as I feared. I recognized some of them a few weeks later in his *causerie* page of *The Illustrated London News*.

<sup>1</sup>Published, 1911, by John Lane Co., New York.

<sup>2</sup>Republished, 1913, in "Poems" (John Lane Co., New York).

<sup>3</sup>Published, 1916, by John Lane Co., New York.

<sup>4</sup>From "Poems" (John Lane Co., New York).

<sup>5</sup>"The Wild Knight" (Dutton & Co., New York).

<sup>6</sup>From "Tremendous Trifles," 1909 (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York).



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Press Illustrating*

"Thousands of Belgians are being reduced to slavery. All able-bodied men are penned up in trucks and deported to unknown destinations" says Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, in his protest denouncing the deportation of Belgians





Underway a U-boat

Halifax will have none of the U-boats. A heavy steel net stretched across the harbor is her answer to the U-53



Pach Photo News

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense since 1912, has resigned because of increasing Cabinet disapproval of his work. No new minister has been appointed



© International Film

Under Gen. von Falkenhayn the German offensive in Rumania has forced its way thru the Wallachia Passes, cut the Orsova-Craiova Railroad, and taken 19,000 prisoners





International Film

Pickax and shovel are the weapons of the infantry now, and their chief protection is a helmet. The U. S. army is considering a sort of super-



Paul Thompson

helmet, designed by Leonard D. Mahon. As the photograph shows, it looks like a sugar-scoop, and may be a trench-digger, mess bowl, or wash-basin



Paul Thompson

The British Tommies have not waited for a composite helmet to be invented. Theirs was designed simply as a protection from shrapnel, but in the shelter of trenches it has been made to do service as a soup-plate and as a finger-bowl, too



# A CITY MOTHER

BY ZOE HARTMAN

CONGRATULATIONS, Madam Mayor!"

It was a veritable chorus of good will that greeted Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, the lone "city mother" among the "city fathers" of Los Angeles, when for a day and a half she occupied the mayor's chair during his absence at the late Panama Exposition. Among her army of callers offering congratulations were not only her colleagues of the council, who had chosen her as mayor *pro tem*, but also many doubting Thomases of the old régime who looked cautiously in to satisfy themselves that the city hall had not collapsed under the shock of housing a woman mayor—the first ever known in an American city of metropolitan size.

To Mrs. Lindsey herself, however, these brief mayoral honors were only an incident in her busy official routine. The signing of a few public documents was a lesser responsibility compared with her manifold duties as commissioner of public welfare in the council—an office which requires her supervision of the parks, playgrounds, library, city planning, art, humane, animal and moving picture censorship departments.

As for the doubting Thomases and other reactionaries who from the first have stood around ready to pounce upon any act of hers at which they might point a finger of ridicule, Mrs. Lindsey has been entirely too busy making good as a commissioner to bother about them. Every Wednesday afternoon, which is her day for holding open house to the public, a stream of callers, mostly women, passes thru her private office at the city hall, each pausing to discuss some phase of the city's business. Often she addresses their clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations, thus gaining the loyal support she needs in the council chamber when she makes a "big drive" on behalf of some public welfare measure. To her genius in educating and mobilizing public opinion is due much of the excellent legislation for which she is responsible after a year's service in office.

One of the hardest battles she waged was in support of her anti-roller-towel ordinance. If it had been an ordinance to poison the city water supply, the opposition could scarcely have been more clamorous. Backed by the owners of large office buildings, holders of laundry stock and banks handling the business of laundries, to say nothing of a section of the press representing large money interests, they did their best to prove the roller towel a beneficent, not to say cruelly misunder-

*As Commissioner of Public Welfare in Los Angeles Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey supervises playgrounds, parks and city planning; censors movies, art museum and public library; and even understudies the mayor. This sketch of her work has some stimulating suggestions for women who are active in civic affairs or who would like to be.—THE EDITOR.*

stood, institution. The combined chorus of opposition bitterly bewailed the vagaries of women in government and the "freak" legislation which sprang therefrom. They invoked the aid of some confident young lawyers who, in the presence of the council, challenged the germ theory and dared anyone to prove that the roller towel disseminates disease.

Councilwoman Lindsey replied to this by sending an S. O. S. call to the Los Angeles County Medical Association, which gave her its enthusiastic backing, as did the Woman's Club. She summoned physicians and oculists before the council to testify that the roller towel was dangerous to life and especially to eyesight. Finally, she brought into the council chamber some apparently clean towels which she spread out

invitingly before the enemies of the ordinance.

"These innocent-looking towels, gentlemen," she said, "have been infected with typhoid germs and several virulent kinds of boils. Step up, gentlemen, you who don't believe in germs, and wipe your faces on them!"

There was almost a riot among the gentlemen who "didn't believe in germs" in their efforts to get out of the immediate neighborhood of those towels. With the staging of this little comedy, the opposition practically collapsed.

Conspicuous among Mrs. Lindsey's good works is the \$19,000 municipal farm, a ten-acre tract beautifully located at the foot of Elysian Park, and purchased by the city last July as a training school for women misdemeanants from the police court. Here they are taught gardening, poultry-farming and the like and every chance is given them to develop character and ability to earn an honest living. The plan was adopted largely because of pressure from the church and club women, who were taught to demand it by Mrs. Lindsey herself in her speeches and writings prior to her election, during a four years' journalistic career on a Los Angeles daily. Similarly she created public sentiment favoring her Los Lomas home for partially self-supporting women who thru ill-health or misfortune are unable to earn enough for their needs. Another institution she has mothered is the recently established municipal home for girls on probation from the local courts. She was also active in securing the appointment of two women deputies to devote their time to cases of offences against women and children, one in the office of the city prosecutor and the other in the office of the district attorney. So effective is the work of these deputies that both city prosecutor and district attorney are wondering how they ever worried along without the aid of able women.

Those who prophesy evil for women in public office will find Mrs. Lindsey's career thoroly disheartening as a horrible example. Contrary to popular tradition that "men will never accept women in public life," her colleagues of the council, by her own testimony have from the first treated her as if she were "the only sister of eight big brothers." Also contrary to popular tradition, she has the temerity to live as happily as the heroine of a domestic romance, in a charming bungalow set on a hill, with a view and a flower-garden and a library and a husband who is proud of her public activities.

*Chicago, Illinois*



Photo by Aune

MRS. LINDSEY, COUNCILWOMAN



# LITTLE WINTER TRAVELS

THE POSSIBILITIES OF VACATION AMERICA IN THE WINTERTIME, FROM THE EXHILARATING OUTDOOR SPORTS OF THE NORTH WOODS TO THE COLORFUL CHARM OF THE TROPICS

## AMERICA'S WINTER GARDEN

There is no particular distinction in calling a place paradise. The angel with the flaming sword who kept people out of Eden has been replaced by the publicity man with a flaming pen inviting people into Eden, and Eden has been stretched so thin by real estate and railroad litterateurs that it is no wonder that you still find, now and then, somebody who is skeptical about California.

But California is like Kipling's man of infinite resource and sagacity. If you don't like one thing about it, there is always something else. Take the climate, for instance. Southern California comes pretty near perfection in its beautifully adjusted balance between cold and heat. Warm sun, cool breezes; warm days, cool nights; a caress in the air when there isn't a tingle. That ought to satisfy most people.

But if it doesn't, if the climate bores you, you can go sightseeing. And sightseers, as everybody knows, are weather-proof. You can see quainter, more intrinsically beautiful, more thoroly un-

familiar historic buildings in California than almost anywhere else in the United States. You can pace the brown tiles of mission courtyards generations old in years and centuries old in spirit. You can soak yourself in the spirit of a civilization which lingers in a thousand graceful memories and yet is utterly foreign to our own.

But if you loathe relics, and love hotels, and bathing beaches, and dansants, and all that, you have still a riot of opportunity. The bluest water and the softest air, the most lavishly beautiful garden homes, hotels that have all the conveniences and luxuries of the East and a setting that is hardly to be matched outside of California, are all waiting to charm you with a gaiety which flourishes indoors and out with equal facility.

But perhaps you don't want to be amused; you just want to see how they do things and what sort of people they are who cast the deciding ballot for Wilson. California is a capital place to see how people do things because they do so much. It is an adventure in Amer-

icanism to visit Los Angeles, to talk with the boosters of San Diego, to listen to merchants and college boys and ministers who are charged with initiative. California is reeking with originality and push; and you will feel the contagion if you go there.

After all, tho, a holiday is a holiday and a vacation is—or ought to be—a rest. If you want to do nothing but vegetate, California is still the place for that. If the human mind has ever devised a pleasanter place to rest in than a California patio we have yet to see it. Sunlight and shade, soft colors of tile and 'dobe, brilliant patches of flowers and greenery, the seclusion of the house and the sociability of the garden, all in one—loaf there and your soul will not wait to be invited.

**SAN FRANCISCO.** California's largest city. Trips which should be taken are those to Mt. Tamalpais and the Muir Woods (one day, cost \$2.90) to Oakland and Berkeley (cost \$1). Trip around the city includes Seal Rocks, Golden Gate Park, Mission Dolores (cost \$1). Hotels from \$1 up, European plan.

**DEL MONTE.** An ideal region located



LOAF THERE—AND YOUR SOUL WILL NOT WAIT TO BE INVITED





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#### SKIING—KNEES BENT, ARMS BALANCING, BLOOD RACING, NERVES A-TINGLE

in a park of 125 acres, having the broad Pacific on one side, the Bay of Monterey on the other. Interesting on account of the old adobe buildings and early missions. Plenty of out of door sport. Hotels \$4 up day, American plan.

**SANTA BARBARA.** A charming city with a unique setting resembling that of Mentone, France. The principal points of interest are the Old Mission, the best known in the country, the mountain drive and the drive to Miramar, which passes thru the beautiful residential section. One can play golf or tennis or indulge in boating or bathing. Hotels \$3 up day, American plan.

**LOS ANGELES.** The chief attraction of the "City of the Angels" lies in its beautiful homes. Many lovely trips can be taken from here, among them: Trip to the Beaches (one day), cost \$1. To the West Coast Beaches and Cities (one day), cost \$1. Old Mission Trolley Trip (one day), cost \$1. Trip to Mount Lowe (one day), cost \$2. Empire Trolley Trip to Riverside and Redlands (one day), cost \$3.50. Hotels \$1 up day, European plan.

**SAN DIEGO.** Points of interest are the Old Mission, seven miles from the city, reached by sight-seeing auto; Old Town, reached via trolley; La Jolla, reached by electric train; Point Loma and Spanish lighthouse, reached by sight-seeing auto, and the Exposition grounds. Hotels \$1 up day, European plan. Rate to all points the same. Cost from New York \$146.30 round trip, nine months' ticket. Cost from Boston \$82.85 one way. Cost from Chicago \$60.85 one way.

#### LAND OF WINTER SPORT

When "the north wind do blow, and we shall have snow," as the nursery rhyme hath it, it used to be the inevitable fashion to go South. Those who could afford it ran away from winter, even if it was but for a short while. There is a newer fashion, that grows more popular year by year. It is to run to meet the winter and play with it on its own ground. They have long done it abroad. We have been a little slow to take it up; but once begun, we are

likely, as usual, to make a fad of it. But it is infinitely more sensible than most of our fads.

Winter in the North Woods and the White Mountains is a season of exhilaration, of health, of joyousness. It is cold with good, honest, steady cold that braces and invigorates and does not chill and make miserable. There is continual incitement to activity, for exercise keeps you warm better than furs; and almost too many kinds of activity waiting close at hand. The list is pleasantly long—skating, sleighing, hockey, skiing, curling, snowshoeing, coasting, skijoring, tobogganing. They are all red-blooded sports that stretch the muscles, speed the blood, and tense the nerves. In so doing they relax the mind and smooth out the mental knots and wrinkles. The best kind of rest is change of occupation, when the new occupation is not only different, but worth while in itself.

A year ago a writer in *The Independent* set forth the joys of one of the white season's most characteristic sports. He writes of skiing thus: "Dozens of figures dot the slope below us, some sliding swiftly down, more toiling slowly up. It does not look so hard; it does look fun. We hesitate a moment on the brink, try to absorb the counsel of a volunteer friend, and take the plunge. We start, the motion quickens, down we go, knees bent, arms balancing, blood racing, nerves a-tingle. What sport this is; it's flying like the birds. Why have we never skied before? This is the sport for us. Must we ever stop?"

"Ah, now we know. What happened to those ski? Well, anyhow, the snow is soft; it did not hurt a bit to fall. But getting up's another story. How long the things are; how slippery the snow.

But easy, crafty does it. Now for the climb. That's good, hard work, but the prospect of another swoop, once we have reached the summit, lightens it. Well, here we are again; this time we'll keep the old things parallel, so they won't trip us. All ready? now we're off again; that's splendid. We've got it now. What speed. What thrilling rush! Let's top that little ridge and turn into that little gully there beyond. It's easy now. Why do those others fall; they haven't caught the knack. There, here's the ridge; now for the other side. Oof! Down again! Well, up again, wary and slow; we'll get it next time.

"So goes the sport. Now a little encouragement, now dire disaster. But the result is always the same. Have we done well this time; it's so splendid we must do it again forthwith. Has ignominy caught us by the leg? Better luck—or better skill—next time; let's up and at it once again. What? Time for supper? Impossible. Still we're hungry enough; but tomorrow bright and early will find us out again."

Now skiing is only a single sport on the long list. Lots of others are just as good; even better—if you happen to like them better. If you have never tried a winter sport holiday you have something to live for.

**LAKE PLACID, New York.** Here one can skate, play hockey, sleigh ride, ski, toboggan, and, in fact, enjoy every sort of winter sport. Hotels from \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York by rail direct. Cost \$15.35, round trip excursion. From Boston by rail via Albany. Cost \$9.62 one way. From Chicago by rail via Buffalo and Utica. Cost \$20.55 one way.

**ELIZABETHTOWN, New York.** The Inn rates are from \$3 up day, American plan. Skating, sleighing, skiing and coasting may be enjoyed. Reached from





**YOU** will be a subscriber to or buyer of *The Countryside* before the end of 1917 because you are a reader of *The Independent*, and will therefore appreciate what *The Countryside* will become and accomplish. Since that is so, why not sit down TODAY and send the Yes Blank attached to this page—either with a dollar pinned to it, or without, if more convenient to you. The December number of *The Countryside*—the first under the charge of *The Independent*—will appear this week. You will like it when you see it—and the other six numbers which your dollar will secure for you will be still more interesting. The Christmas Number contains the following features:

**Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson**, daughter of the President of the United States, writes about "Using the Schoolhouse," an article describing a popular and growing movement in which she is keenly interested and very active.

**George Madden Martin**, the creator of *Emmy Lou*, tells how necessary it is to really love the country if you are going to live in it.

**W. H. Truesdale**, president of the Lackwanna Railroad, tells how he seeks rest from railroad-ing in the country.

**Books for Collectors of Old and Beautiful Things.** A list of new and standard books on collecting with short comprehensive descriptions of each.

**The Country Chronicle**, by Grant Showerman. An extended review, with extracts and a reproduction of the frontispiece, of the book of the month for lovers of the real country.

**William Haynes**, author of *Sandhill Sketches*, *Casco Bay Yarns*, *Scottish and Irish Terriers*, gives some practical suggestions for keeping your dog healthy during the cold weather.

**Mrs. Leslie Hall**, who abandoned newspaper work and poultry for dogs, contributes a page of dog pictures which explains why she made the change.

**Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick**, of Union Theological Seminary, and a widely known "man's preacher," writes on "The Countryside Church."

**Mary Sargent Potter**, daughter of Professor Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, gives a delightful picture of Holm Lea, her childhood home at Brookline, with a hitherto unpublished portrait of her famous father. Her own portrait and a picture of Holm Lea in dog-wood time, accompany the article.

**Charles Dexter Allen**, author of *American Bookplates*, *Ex Libris Essays of a Collector*, etc., gives a delightful Talk on Textiles, illustrated with photographs of unusual, but easily obtainable materials, particularly adapted to home decoration.

**Arthur Tomalin**, former editor of *The Countryside*, gives good advice on The Work for December in garden, greenhouse and poultry yard. There is a surprising amount of garden work to do in the winter.

**Hudson Maxim**, an advocate equally of country living and of national preparedness, tells why

he located his laboratory at Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

**Joyce Kilmer**, associated with the N. Y. Times Review of Books, author of *Summer Love*, *Trees and Other Poems*, explains why, if you like the city, you ought to live in the country.

**Harold Howland**, associate editor of *The Independent* and formerly contributing editor of *The Countryside*, writes on "The Flavor of the Countryside"—an interpretation and an appreciation that will please every country dweller.

**Churchill Ripley**, one of the best informed experts on rugs in the country, writes on "Flower-Strewn Fields of Persian Rugs," with pictures of half a dozen exquisite creations from the looms of the Far East.

**Mary H. Northend** contributes plans and pictures of a charming Dutch Colonial house which you can build for \$8000.

**Jack London**, author of *The Call of the Wild*, *The Valley of the Moon* and many other books whose names you know well, describes the work he is doing on his California farm.

**For the Holiday Guestroom and Gifts for the House**, electrical and otherwise, two pages of pictures and descriptions of articles which you can order through the Countryside Shop, throw a bright light on the Christmas gift problem.

**Edna Dean Proctor**, author of some stirring Civil War poems and a frequent contributor to *The Independent*, tells how the true country lover finds endless sources of cheer, even in the mere sun and wind.

**J. Horace McFarland**, president of the American Civic Association, presents for the first time a picture of a magnificent new rose, which has been produced by Mr. John Cook and has not yet been named, with an announcement of two or more articles on Better Roses for American Rose Lovers.

**George W. Cable**, author of *Old Creole Days*, and many other southern books, describes the charms of life in Northampton, Massachusetts, a small town which combines the advantages of city and country.

**John Chapman Hilder**, motor editor of *The Independent* and until recently editor of *Motor Life*, makes, in *A Twelve-Cylinder Christmas*, many new and interesting suggestions as to Christmas presents for your motorist friends.

**Niagara Falls Illuminated** is the frontispiece. It is one of the first published photographs of the Falls at night taken since the new illuminating plant was installed by the City of Niagara Falls and the Commissioners of the State Reservation.

**Paul Bransom** has drawn the cover, a gorgeous Color Note from the Tropics.

**Kathleen Norris**, the author of *Mother*, *Saturday's Child*, *The Heart of Rachel*, etc., describes her gossipy, neighborly, domestic life at Port Washington, L. I.

**Stewart Edward White**, author of *The Blazed Trail*, *The Mountains*, *The Forest*, *The Rediscovered Country*, *The Gray Dawn*, etc., writes of his love for fresh air and dogs.

**Harriet Sisson Gillespie** describes *A House on the Hudson* with a Fine Pedigree, Mrs. H. H. Oltman's five-acre estate at Palisades, N. Y., of which Aymar Embury II was the architect. There are plans and picturesque photographs of the house indoors and out.

**Gutzon Borglum**, sculptor of "The Mares of Diomedes," the Newark Lincoln, the Sheridan monument and many other works, tells how he finds rest and inspiration in his country home.

**Christmas and Good Husbandrie**, verses from Thomas Tusser's *The Hundredth Pointes of Good Husbandrie*, published in 1557, illustrated with woodcut drawings by Herbert Roth.

**F. F. Rockwell**, author of *Gardening Indoors and Under Glass*, *The Home Vegetable Garden* and numerous other gardening books, tells about Keeping Your Christmas Plants, not just through the holidays but far into the spring.

**Walter Prichard Eaton**, one of the best known preachers of

the outdoors, author of *The Idyl of Twin Fires*, *The Bird House Man*, etc., discusses the country as the test of a man.

**John Burroughs**, the Grand Old Man of the countryside, tells of his life at Esopus, and why he does not live within city walls.

**Norman Harsell**, well known to Countryside readers, writes of Cold Comfort, how to picnic in winter—and enjoy it.

**E. I. Farrington**, former editor of *Suburban Life*, author of *The Home Poultry Book*, etc., asks How Are the Hens? and tells you how to keep them happy and laying all winter.

**Max Eastman**, Editor of *The Masses*, contributes a poem on *The City*, where, he declares, he feels himself an alien.

**Josephine Daskam Bacon**, author of *The Imp and the Angel*, *The Madness of Philip* and any number of other popular stories, tells how the difficulties of country living are driving her to desperation.

**Harold D. Eberlein and Abbott McClure**, experts on old furniture and joint authors of *Architecture of Colonial America* and *The Practical Book of Period Furniture*, have written an article on Mahogany, treating its history, the finishing of good pieces and how to care for them. This is to be followed by similar articles on other woods.

**Herman Hagedorn**, writer of plays and pageants, author of *The Heart of Youth*, *The Makers of Madness*, warns country lovers of the cost of country living under present conditions.

**May Irwin**, beloved of theatergoers, tells how the faces of her blooded cattle lure her away from the stage every year.

**E. F. Bigelow**, naturalist, writer and lecturer, tells how to find the key which will open the country door.

## YES BLANK for THE COUNTRYSIDE

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"Why I Am Not An Evolutionist" in November, and "Anti-Christian Vagabonds" in December, by Rev. A. C. Dixon.  
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"It has been a great help in my spiritual life."—B. E. G., Brown, Ill.  
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Back number for two red stamps.

New York direct, Station Westport. Cost \$7.81 one way. Reached from Boston via Albany. Cost \$8.13 one way. From Chicago via Buffalo and Albany. Cost \$22.80 one way.

**DIXVILLE NOTCH**, New Hampshire. In the White Mountains, on a plateau 2000 feet above the sea, commanding a fine view of lake and mountains. Winter Inn \$3 up day. Reached from New York via Worcester and Portland. Cost \$11.20 one way. Reached from Boston via Portland. Cost \$5.66 one way. Reached from Chicago via Buffalo, Albany, Boston and Portland. Cost \$30.76 one way.

**BETHEL**, Maine. Located on a beautiful plateau in the western part of Maine. Hotel \$3.50 up day, American plan. Real sports of winter are here in abundance. Reached from New York by rail via Portland. Cost \$10.20 one way. From Boston by rail via Portland. Cost \$4.81 one way. From Chicago by rail via Buffalo, Albany, Boston and Portland. Cost \$27.70 one way.

**WOODSTOCK**, Vermont. A village situated among the Green Hills. Hotel \$4 up day, American plan. The sloping hillsides make a splendid winter pleasure ground for coasting and skiing. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$7.06 one way. From Boston via Springfield. Cost \$4.05 one way. From Chicago via Buffalo, Albany, Springfield. Cost \$23.93 one way.

### THE SUNNIEST SOUTH

"The fountain of youth," "the land of perpetual sunshine," "the white sands of the Florida coast seem like the pearly gates"—coining new compliments for Florida has been an increasingly popular pastime since Ponce de Leon invented it. In the past it used to be "Winter garden of the money gods," too, but now Florida has become the popular playground for everybody who wishes to escape the bleak chill of a Northern winter.

For Florida offers a wide range of vacation fun, from the luxury of the expensive "hostelries of fashion" (the epithet is their own) to camping out and really roughing it. The possibilities of canoe trips in southern Florida are just being discovered: Charles Tenney Jackson in "The Fountain of Youth" paints a glowing testimonial of the results of a vacation spent "paddling of a stick of cypress thru the bayous and swamps." "We had the memories of wondrous dawns, sunsets, nights of friendly fires and pipes, days of chance and labor, simple faiths and cheery greetings; the banal snarl of the cities was gone quite out of our brains, some callous heaviness from our souls."

The people who argue the effect of climate upon character would do well to consider Florida. For there the weather is the principal asset—and liability. The natives guard its reputation jealously, but they tell one good story of the "land of perpetual sunshine." Once upon a time there was a freeze in St. Augustine. And an indignant tourist demanded of the "local color," who sells lucky beans in the town square, "Uncle, what makes it so cold?" "Huh," he replied, and his usually beaming, shiny black face was ashy gray and twisted into a tragic discontent with the chill, "Hit's dese Norderen people. We ain't had nothin' like dis ontwel dey began to come down here so much. 'Pears like dey brung it in dere clo'es."



But it takes one such exception to prove the "perpetual sunshine" rule. And Florida scenery is even more delightful to the Northern visitor than Florida climate. Two descriptions from "Florida Trails" by Winthrop Packard suggest its beauty. "Up the St. Johns from Jacksonville—the banks are lined with verdure green and gray—green with the foliage of century-old live-oaks and tall long-leaved pines, gray with the exquisite festoons and dangling draperies of the moss that decorates every tree and fairly smothers some of them. There is a crinkly grace, an elderly virility about it that is most engaging. It takes but little effort of the imagination to see the red cheeks of a myriad disciples of Santa Claus peering thru it ready to bring gifts to all good children."

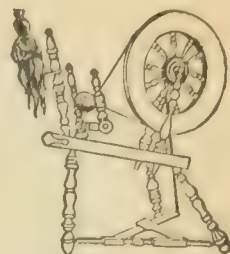
Palm Beach "upon a ribbon of island between the muddy blue of Lake Worth and the unbelievable colors of the transparent sea beyond" has a different charm. "Man has set Palm Beach as a gem in a jungle which is itself as beautiful in its way as the nacre of the oyster in which we find the pearl. The beauty of the surrounding jungle you must learn little by little for it does not seek you, rather it withdraws and only subtly tempts. Yet when you come away you do not know which to love most, the gem or its setting. Unlimited resources of wealth have brought from the ends of the earth tropical trees and shrubs and set them in bewildering profusion. Wild nature in the setting, the landscape gardener in the gem have done it all. It prompts you to breathe deep and long and look about you with proprietary gladness as Adam and Eve might could they return for Old Home Week and tread again the well-remembered primrose paths."

**ST. AUGUSTINE.** The slave market, old city gates, Fort Marion, narrow streets and quaint houses with overhanging balconies are only a few charms of America's oldest city. Go to Anastasia Beach by trolley. Hotels \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York direct. Cost \$52.60, round trip excursion. Steamer from New York via Jacksonville. Cost \$45.60. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago, all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$27.76 one way.

**ORMOND.** One of the most picturesque of the East Coast resorts. Situated on a peninsula. Fine trails and good roads and magnificent links. Hotels \$3 to \$6 up day. Boarding houses \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$57.70, round trip excursion. From New York steamer and rail. Cost \$49.70 round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$29.81 one way.

**DAYTONA and SEABREEZE.** Daytona, a bustling, attractive town with a large cottage colony. Here one can enjoy boating on the Halifax River, hunting, fishing. Hotels \$3 to \$5 up day, American plan. Boarding houses \$2.50 up day, American plan. Seabreeze, with its fine beach, is on the peninsula opposite Daytona, connected by bridges. Golf, tennis, driving, boating and bathing can all be had here. Hotels \$3 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$52.80 round trip excursion. From New York steamer and rail. Cost \$50. round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$29.96 one way.

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**ROCKLEDGE.** Set in the midst of orange groves by the Indian River. Golf, tennis, boating bathing and fishing may be had here. Hotels \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$61.90, round trip excursion. From New York steamer and rail. Cost \$53.90, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$31.91 one way.

**PALM BEACH.** Most famous of winter resorts, with every sort of outdoor pleasure. Hotels \$2.50 to \$6 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$69.80, round trip excursion. From New York steamer and rail. Cost \$61.80, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$35.86 one way.

**MIAMI.** One of the most beautiful cities of the New South, with a perfect climate. Hotels \$2 to \$6 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$73.40, round trip excursion. From New York via steamer and rail. Cost \$35.40, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rates. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$37.66 one way.

**TARPON SPRINGS (West Coast).** This resort is close to the Gulf of Mexico and on a navigable salt water river. The largest sponge fisheries in the world are here. Hotels \$2 to \$4 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$62.60, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rate. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$27.41 one way.

**ST. PETERSBURG (West Coast).** One of Florida's most popular resorts, with an ideal climate. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$62.90, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rate. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$27.41 one way.

**BELLAIR (West Coast).** A favorite resort for the lover of golf, fine driving for the motorist. Hotel \$6 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$62.90, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rate. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$27.41 one way.

**FORT MYERS (West Coast).** The most tropical town in Florida, famous for its fishing, hunting, golf and good roads. Hotels \$2 up day, American plan. Reached from New York all rail direct. Cost \$68, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York add \$10.50 to above rate. From Chicago all rail via Jacksonville. Cost \$31.96 one way.

#### A-SAILING ON THE SUMMER SEAS

Man has always longed for wings for he has envied the birds their power of migration from one climate to another as the seasons change. The steamship has given him this power and he is using it to escape from the Temperate Zone whenever it becomes intolerable. When the cold winds begin to blow and the snow to fall his thoughts turn southward as naturally as the needle turns toward the pole and if he is unrooted he follows his thoughts.

Europe is closed to the traveler now and besides even in peace time a tour of the Caribbean is less of an undertaking and more of an adventure than a tour of Europe. To cross the Atlantic brings one into the Old World where the hotels, the trains, the people and the climate are much the same as at home, but to cross the Tropic of Cancer brings one into a New World indeed where all is strange and wonderful.

## KEEPING UP YOUR MOTOR CAR

What are your motor car problems? Do you wish to know how to get more out of your car and keep it running free of trouble, and keep down the repair bills?

Perhaps you would like to consult our Motor Editor. He will gladly lend his services, without charge. In writing, you will help by stating the make and model of your car.

The Independent-Harper's Weekly Motor Service



The things one has heard about and read about and dreamt about suddenly become real and tangible. At night the ship plows thru phosphorescent waves and by day the purple jelly-fishes bob up like balloons from beneath the hull. Flying fishes dash thru the portholes ready to be fried and the vessel is convoyed by gamboling dolphins and piratical sharks.

There is no time to tire of a scene, for every day or two the vessel stops at a new port. In course of a single winter cruise the tourist may visit half a dozen different republics or compare the colonial administration of Denmark, Holland, France, England and the United States. Yet you are not put to the trouble of changing trains or hunting a new hotel. You are in a traveling home, sleeping in your own bed with your own things about you, with the privilege of exploring a new land any time with a picked party of friends, afoot or on horseback, by carriage or automobile.

There is infinite variety in these Caribbean countries. Some are mountainous; some are flat. Some are forested; some are sandy. A tropical land is an outdoor hothouse and a live grocery store. Ungrated coconuts hang from the palm trees and at the glint of a coin a chocolate-colored acrobat will shin up the trunk and bring down one for you to drink. Here nutmegs grow unground each wrapt in a coat of mace. Here vanilla comes in beans not bottles and cocoa in pods instead of cans. You may reach up and pick a lime, reach down and pluck a pineapple, reach out and cut a sugar cane and mix in your own collapsible cup a fruit punch seasoned to suit your taste. And if you tire of exotics you may drop into the Carnegie library and read your home magazines.

It is the land of romance. As the ship is anchored in the harbor you may sit in your deck chair and read Masefield's "On the Spanish Main," Kingsley's "At Last," Froude's "British in the West Indies" or Exquemelin's "Bucaniers of America"; then raising your eyes from the book you may look at the scenes you have been reading about. If it is St. Thomas, you may see the tower reputed to belong to Bluebeard, the greatest lady-killer on record. If it is Kingston harbor you may see where the troops sent out by Cromwell in 1655 conquered the island for England.

It is the land of opportunity. American capital and American enterprise are penetrating the American tropics and bringing to them peace and prosperity. The Danish Islands are being bargained for. American cities are being built upon the Panama Canal Zone. Nicaragua has given us an option on another canal route. The finances of Haiti and Santo Domingo are safeguarded by the United States. The Central American coast is supplying our breakfast tables with fruits. Enough bananas are brought to the United States every year to give each man, woman and child sixty-five a year. If the reader has failed to get his sixty-five let him call at the corner grocery or better still



## We are Becoming Conversational NOBODIES!

"—why, do you realize that we seldom have anything to talk about, nowadays, except the children or the housework or the bills?"

"I know it. When people come in I'm really ashamed. I have never cared for small talk—but we haven't any 'large' talk. We must brush up. We must do some good reading."

"Yes—but what shall we read? It sounds like a funny question, with all the world of literature there is to choose from. But I must confess I don't know where to begin, or what to read, or how to choose."

"That's just it. We are both really interested in worth-while things—art, travel, history, literature, music, nature—but if we were to delve into all those things we'd just get into a maze, and we'd never get anywhere, and pretty soon we'd give it up. You know we would."

"You are right! Oh, if someone would tell us each day, in just a few minutes, even one thing we really ought to know—" And right here

## The Mentor Association

comes into your lives. The Mentor Association has 70,000 members who, like you, are really interested in worth-while things, who have found that such things must be a part of every well-rounded existence, and who realize that they haven't the time or the special training to dig deep into all subjects.

Twice a month, the first and the fifteenth, they receive "The Mentor." Each time a special topic is discussed with absorbing interest by an authority who is also a gifted writer. And with each issue of "The Mentor" are six gravures or color pictures, reproduced on heavy paper which, added to the illustrations throughout the text, and the text itself, leave with you a graphic and vivid recollection of the subject.

### For Instance

"The Mentor" of August 1 contained an unusually interesting and human article on Argentina by E. H. Newman, lecturer and traveler.

On August 15 "The Mentor" took to all members a discussion of Game Animals of America by that student of animal life, W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Park.

The September 1 issue was devoted to the life and the art of Raphael, told by Professor John C. Van Dyke, Rutgers College.

Hamilton W. Mabie wrote of Walter Scott in "The Mentor" of September 15.

"The Yosemite Valley" was the subject of a discourse by Dwight L. Fildes in "The Mentor" of October 2, and you can well imagine the beauty of the accompanying pictures in color.

These are examples. The texts, from time to time, reach into the realms of Fine Art, Travel, History, Biography, Literature, Music, Domestic Art, Nature and Popular Science. Each is lavishly illustrated in addition to the separate gravures or color pictures.

But "The Mentor" itself is only part of what The Mentor Association means to you.

### What Membership Brings

Briefly, membership in The Mentor Association gives you these five things:

**First.** 24 issues of "The Mentor," bringing a beautifully printed and illustrated story every two weeks, all about one subject, written by a leading authority upon that subject—300 pages during the year.

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### How to Join

The Mentor Association wants among its members only those people who love the finer things of life—who are interested in music, nature, art or travel—who have a real desire for self-improvement and broadening. If you are one of these people (and we believe you are, if you have read thus far), we cordially invite you to our membership.

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Indpt., 11-7-16

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**NASSAU, Bahama Islands.** This is the capital of the islands, noted for its equable climate, and is a place of unique charm. Fishing, golf, tennis, polo are among the many amusements. Surf bathing is perfect, for the water is never too cold nor the wind too raw. Then, too, there are the Sea Gardens, the famous Queens Staircase and Forts Charlotte, Montague and Fincastle. Hotels \$3 up day, American plan. Reached from New York steamer direct. Cost \$40 one way. From Boston add \$10.50 to round trip excursion, \$5.25 one way to above rates. From Chicago via New York add \$21 to above rate.

**JAMAICA, Kingston.** An interesting city with wide, shaded streets, where the natives, East Indians, Chinese and Syrians strolling about form attractive pictures. Specially interesting are the Museum, Victoria Market, Hope Gardens (reached by trolley) and the trip to Constant Spring at the foot of Blue Mountain six miles distant. Hotels \$2.50 to \$5 up day.

**PORT ANTONIO.** The town is quaint and the drives interesting. Among the most charming of these drives is the one to Blue Hole and to Moore Town. The "Rafting Trip" down the beautiful Rio Grande must not be omitted. Hotels \$2.50 to \$5 up day, American plan. Reached from Kingston by rail, the cost being \$3 each way. Jamaica is reached from New York via steamer direct. Cost \$60 one way. From Boston via New York add \$5.25 one way to above rate. From Chicago via New York add \$21 one way to above rate.

**HAVANA, Cuba.** A city full of historic interest and charm, where there are many places to visit, the most noted being the Governor-General's Palace, the Tomb of Columbus, Atares Castle, the Cathedral. Hotels \$2 up, European plan; \$5 up, American plan. Reached from New York via rail and steamer. Cost \$87.80, round trip excursion. Reached from New York via steamer. Cost \$40 up one way. Reached from Boston via New York \$10.50 additional round trip excursion. Reached from Chicago via New York \$21 one way to above rates. Reached from Chicago via Jacksonville rail and steamer. Cost \$56.61 one way.

**PANAMA, Colon.** A typical Latin-American city with a perfect climate. Hotels \$3 to \$5 up day, American plan.

**PANAMA CITY.** Most ancient town on the American Continent. Its narrow, crooked streets, old government buildings, President's Palace, National Theater, ancient churches and shops are well worth visiting. There are many interesting drives, the most famous one that to Old Panama City, Ancon Hill and Balboa. Hotels \$3 to \$5 up day, American plan. Cost from Colon by train \$3 each way, via steamer thru Canal \$6 each way. Colon is reached from New York direct via steamer. Cost \$85 one way. From Boston via New York add \$5.25 to above rate. From Chicago via New York add \$21 to above rate. From Chicago via New Orleans. Cost \$88.65 one way.

## THE GOLFING TRAIL

Nowadays efficiency's the thing. And idle tools are not efficient. Which may—or may not—be the reason why most golfers are refusing to continue the old-fashioned custom of storing away their clubs and golf togs when winter comes on, but are following the game south to fresh greens and bunkers new.

Pinehurst is perhaps the leading winter links. Most Southern resorts have put golf in their list of attractions now, but Pinehurst was the first to "play it up." For the coming season of 1916-1917 twelve tournaments are scheduled there between November and April—



and one Consolation Tournament, the most popular midwinter event. But specific information as to where and when to play golf is easily available. The notes at the end of this article suggest half a dozen of the most popular winter Golf Clubs and tell you how to get there.

As for urging a golfer to play golf—why waste paper? Any one who plays at all has a fixed ambition to play more, and better. As Harry Vardon explains it in his story of "The Complete Golfer": "I have sometimes heard good golfers sigh regretfully after holing out on the eighteenth green, that in the best of circumstances as to health and duration of life they cannot hope for more than another twenty, thirty or forty years of golf; and they are then very likely inclined to be a little bitter about the good years of their youth that they may have wasted at some other less fascinating sport." The moral of those misspent years is obvious. Don't waste this winter!

**AIKEN, South Carolina.** A quaint southern town set in the pine belt. Hotels \$4 up day, American plan. Boarding houses \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$38.40 round trip excursion. Or via steamer and rail via Charleston. Cost \$36.75 round trip excursion. Reached from Boston via New York. Additional cost \$10.50 round trip excursion. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$22.55 one way.

**AUGUSTA, Georgia.** Fine golf links. Hotels \$2.50 to \$5 per day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$39.30, round trip excursion. Steamer and rail via Charleston. Cost \$36.75, round trip excursion. From Boston, via New York, \$10.50 additional. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$22.24 one way.

**ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.** An all-the-year-round resort commanding a splendid view of the surrounding mountains. Hotels from \$2.50 to \$7 per day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$31.50 round trip excursion. From Boston, via New York, \$10.50 additional. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$17.05 one way.

**CAMDEN, South Carolina.** An ideal resort with its fine climate, old gardens and historic associations. Hotels \$4 up day. Boarding houses \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$33.80 round trip excursion. From Boston, via New York, \$10.50 additional. From New York, steamer and rail via Charleston. Cost \$38 round trip excursion. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$22.95 one way.

**PINEHURST, North Carolina.** Golf is the chief attraction. Hotels from \$2.50 to \$5 up day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$28.60 round trip excursion. From Boston via New York the cost is \$10.50 additional. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$21.89 one way.

**SUMMERVILLE, South Carolina.** Famous for its golf, its ten gardens and its beautiful drives. Hotels \$3 up day, American plan. Boarding houses \$2.50 up day, American plan. Reached from New York via rail direct. Cost \$37, round trip excursion. Steamer and rail via Charleston. Cost \$34.10, round trip excursion. From Boston via New York the rate is \$10.50 additional. Cost, all rail from Chicago, \$23.80 one way.

A careful diagnosis of the war babies of Wall Street discloses the sad fact that many are undoubted victims of infantile paralysis. *New York World.*

Now that a hurricane has leveled part of the Danish West Indies, Denmark ought to offer them as a bargain, slightly damaged at \$21,000,000. *Philadelphia North American.*

# Which!

## Churchianity or Christianity?

From thousands of pulpits ministers of the Christian Church soon will preach upon the birth of Christ and His message to the world. Another Christmas will pass with millions of men engaged in a gigantic war of extermination.

*Is the Church to Blame?*

*The Rulers of Europe are Christians*

*The Armies are Composed of Christians*

*Have they the Christ-Spirit?*

While the organized Church acclaims Christ and glorifies His name, one of its ordained ministers sharply indicts it.

At this, the very crisis of its existence, will it emerge triumphant, revived, or heedless of the times, be forever crushed?

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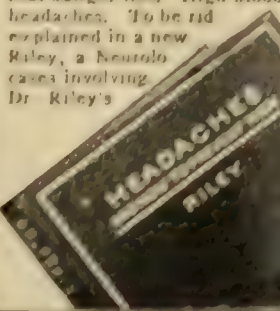
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## The New Books

### THE CITY CHURCH

Bishop Frederick DeLand Leete's experience as a pastor in five different city parishes, his virile mind and broad conception of religious need and service, fit him to write a suggestive book on *The Church in the City*. He discusses the strategic position of the city church in the present phase of civilization's progress. The downtown church and the various problems with which such an institution is faced are earnestly treated. There are wise chapters on the opportunity and service of the metropolitan pastor, the responsibilities of laymen, and the attempts to secure church endowment. The bishop is firmly convinced that the trend toward institutionalism is in the interests of the larger mission of the church. He advises advertising of a judicious character, and holds that the central church has a large debt of responsibility to suburban efforts as well as to a clean, prosperous, and wholesome city life.

*The Church in the City*, by Frederick DeLand Leete. The Abingdon Press. \$1.

### THE LION'S SHARE OF LIFE

Mr. Arnold Bennett has a curious taste in heroines; they are always out of the ordinary, but not always agreeable; sometimes, as in the case of Hilda Lessways, positively repellent. In *The Lion's Share* the heroine, Audrey Moze, has an insatiable appetite for adventure: "I want—I want all the sensations there are and I want to be everything. And I can be." Young, rich, lovely Audrey longs for greater freedom than is accorded to young girls, hence she dons the weeds and wedding ring of a widow, and goes from quiet Essex to most unquiet Paris. Her career as a suffraget in England is full of amusing episodes; her veiled identity constantly gets her into trouble; detectives follow her; she becomes an "angel" to a temperamental musical genius; she tries Art in Paris; suffragism in London; an idly luxurious existence on a yacht, yet she is never satisfied with experience, she attempts the impossible; eating her cake and keeping it too, and never loses her charm of ingenuous egoism. Her friend and companion, Miss Ingate, is one of the most delightful, whimsical and lovable of women: old enough not to ask too much of life, young enough to be sympathetic with Audrey's ambitions. She is a foreordained spinster, but no man-hater. Audrey asks Miss Ingate:

"Were you ever engaged?"

"Me? Oh, no!" answered Miss Ingate with tranquillity. "I'm very interested in them. Oh, very! Oh, very! And I like talking to them. But anything more than that gets on my nerves. My eldest sister

## At the Rainbow's End

is Nassau-Bahamas, a quaintly foreign colony, wonderfully rich in the romantic strangeness and astounding color of the Tropics.

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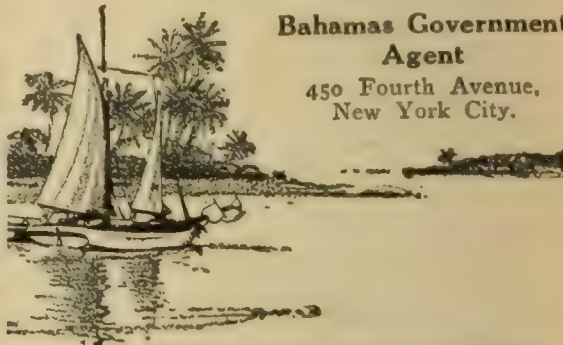
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was the one. Oh! She was the one. She refused eleven men and when she was going to be married she made me embroider the monograms of all of them on the skirt of her wedding-dress. She made me and I had to do it. I sat up all night before the wedding to finish them."

"And what did the bridegroom say about it?"

"The bridegroom didn't say anything about it because he didn't know. Nobody knew except Arabella and me. She just wanted to feel that the monograms were on her dress, that was all."

"How strange!"

"Yes, it was. But this is a very strange part of the world."

The reader of *The Lion's Share* quite agrees with that verdict upon Essex.

*The Lion's Share.* By Arnold Bennett. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

#### DRIFTING

*Hesitations* is a fitting title for the policy of hopeful drift, which, Morton Fullerton charges, led some of the European governments into the war, and has, for the most part, characterized the attitude of the American administration. In a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Fullerton maintains that what was originally a compact between the United States and Great Britain to uphold democracy on this continent, has been perforce, in the march of events, expanded to embrace a world policy. A position of isolation being no longer possible for the United States, it was a solemn duty for this country to protest the German invasion of Belgium as an attack upon the universal principles of democracy, to which the United States had further set her seal at The Hague Conference.

He points to the immense ignorance of the nation at large concerning foreign affairs, and the bewilderment in which it found itself from the lack of decisive leadership. This policy of hesitation, he holds, has brought us to the verge of war more than once, and the failure to grapple vigorously with internal treason has caused European governments to doubt if we be capable of a united nationality.

*Hesitations.* by W. M. Fullerton. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

#### A NEW HISTORY OF FRANCE

In the light of the Great War, France has assumed a new importance in the world. Many erroneous notions of French life—well known to be erroneous by the initiated—have been dispelled from the popular mind. A deeper interest is being aroused in those thriving cities, ancient villages and sunny fields of Picardy and Champagne which have been so ruthlessly desolated by bombs and mines and shells. This violated home of industry and culture contains the memory of a hundred battles and sieges which centuries ago were incident to the development of French civilization, enlightenment and freedom.

Up to the present there has been no complete and reliable history of France easily accessible to English readers. Tho there are the shorter manuals, such as Duruy's and monographs covering single periods, the great composite work edited by M. Lavisse is still untranslated. Now we are to have this defect



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remedied by a work of moderate compass, which, if we are to judge by the first instalments, will immediately take its place as an attractive and accurate exposition of French history from the Middle Ages down to the present. It is full enough and furnishes sufficient detail and significant incident to hold the attention of the reader. It is more descriptive than philosophical, and yet its narratives are not long enough to be tedious. The work, coming from the pens of five well known French historical writers, will be complete in six fair-sized, well-printed volumes, three of which are already published.

The first volume to appear is *The Century of the Renaissance*, by Louis Batiffol, translated by Elsie F. Buckley. The lively and picturesque style of the author is well reproduced in the translation. The period covered by this volume extends from 1483, the beginning of the reign of Charles VIII, down to the death of Henry IV in 1610. The author tells the story in a clear and brilliant way. His pen sketches of kings, princes and influential personages are strikingly drawn. There is a fascinating power in such a history which reads more like a novel than the record of a country's progress.

The volume covering *The Eighteenth Century in France* is written by Casimir Stryienski, and that on *The French Revolution* by Louis Madelin; both of them carry forward the work in the same authoritative, vivacious and interesting way.

*The Century of the Renaissance*, by Louis Batiffol; *The Eighteenth Century in France*, by Casimir Stryienski; *The French Revolution*, by Louis Madelin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 each.

### AMONG THE ARTS

*Expression in Singing*, by H. S. Kirkland, is practically devoted to advancing the idea (by no means novel) that the emotional interpretation of vocal music deserves as much attention as the more mechanical matters of voice production and technique. (Boston: Badger, \$1.)

The latest volume on book-plates, limited to 200 copies, deals with the work of Carl S. Junge. The introduction is by Zella Allen Dixon. The decorative pictorial, which is up to the minute, is favored by this artist, whose technical treatment is excellent. (Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Press, \$1.)

In the second volume of *The Appreciation of Music*, Daniel Gregory Mason continues his explanatory studies of compositions from most of the great modern composers from Schubert to Debussy, not including the operas. A useful book to the concert lover who is not a musician. (New York: H. W. Gray, \$1.50.)

F. S. Muckey's book, *The Natural Method of Voice Production*, does not deal with the technique of singing as ordinarily understood, but analyzes the mechanical and physiological principles which underlie all voice production. The book is scientific, and teachers and serious students of elocution or singing will find it practically useful. (Scribner, \$1.)

Miss Beegle, worker in the New York Shakespeare tercentenary, and Mr. Crawford, of the Dartmouth pageants, have written a most useful book on *Community Drama and Pageantry*. Its chapters on Color and the Dance are especially illuminating. It is full of practical advice on organization, setting, costume, and the large bibliography is invaluable. (Yale Univ. Press, \$2.50.)



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## OLD LINE AND ASSESSMENT

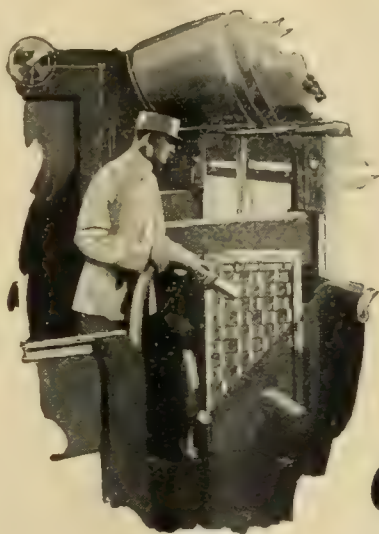
Occasionally I am in receipt of protests from readers against what they regard as unfair criticisms of certain fraternal orders and assessment life insurance companies and associations. They seem to have the idea that I am prejudiced in favor of old line insurance companies, and they sometimes hint at motives not disinterested.

Their error lies in a failure to understand that in all such cases I am dealing with facts, generally such concrete facts as are involved in the mathematics of the business. No life insurance scheme which fails to include a mathematical reserve, based on a standard table of mortality and a safe rate of interest, can guarantee a level premium from first to last, or security to its insured. These are not matters of opinion and, therefore, provide no material for the formation of prejudices; unless one may be charged with a weakness in holding that two and two are four.

For about forty years men of energy, ingenuity and good organizing ability have been engaged in an effort to provide life insurance protection at a cost lower than that furnished by old line companies. They have invented innumerable schemes to that end, every one of them a total or partial evasion of the full mathematical reserve. They have devised substitutes for it and given them alluring names. When one substitute for a proper reserve failed, another was invented. They will all fail in their turn, because two and two are eternally four.

But the pity of it is that thousands of persons ignorant of the essential facts, convinced by plausibilities, are won over to these false theories; with the result that they waste their time, their money and their opportunities, most of them destined to the fate which has overtaken the older members of the Royal Arcanum.

Before me lies the letter of a correspondent in Spokane, Washington, protesting against an unfavorable opinion expressed in this department on the plan of insurance operated by the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha. He assumes that I am merely representing the position and presenting the views of old line companies, and that without investigating the plans of the assessment association named. This he regards as an injustice to the association's members. What has been said in this department about the association cannot do its members any injury. While on this subject it may be of interest to observe that the by-laws of the association vest the control of all its



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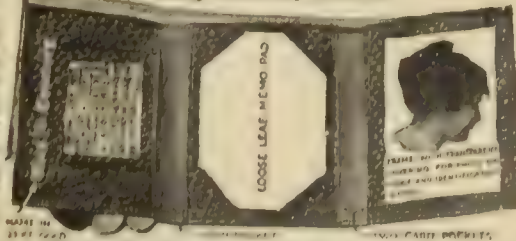
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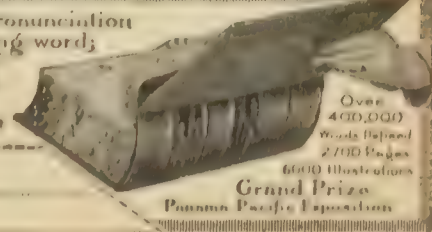
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affairs in the hands of a board of five directors, and that the board is composed exclusively of the officers of the association, from which it would appear that the interests of members are confined exclusively to holding certificates and paying assessments on them.

Continuing, my correspondent says: "Any moneys collected by an insurance company above the actual cost, as shown in the American Mortality Table, has nothing to do with insurance and gives no protection." In a narrow, short-sighted way that is true, if we leave out the question of expense. But let us see where it leads. The "actual cost" per \$1000 of protection, as stipulated above, at age thirty-five, is \$8.94; the next year it is \$9.08; the next, \$9.23; then \$9.40; then \$9.58. At forty this "actual cost" has risen to \$9.79; at forty-five it is \$11.16; at fifty, \$13.78; at fifty-five, \$18.57; sixty, \$26.69; sixty-five, \$40.12; seventy, \$61.99; seventy-five, \$94.37. How many men needing insurance from age thirty-five to age seventy-five are able to follow that ascending scale of "actual cost"? That is precisely what they must do if, from the beginning, they failed to add to that "actual cost" an additional sum each year which, accumulated at interest, serves to keep the amount of the premium "level" and reasonable. This additional sum is the reserve. It must be sufficient; therefore it is mathematically ascertained. Without it, there can be no guaranteed level premium and no certain security.

The plans of the Guarantee Fund Life Association make no provision for a reserve of this character and, therefore, it is my opinion that its rates will prove inadequate as its membership increases in age. This means that the power to assess, possess by the directors, will be exercised.

To conclude: while the natural way is to pay the mortality cost as incurred each year—a very easy way in the beginning—it is impracticable and injudicious, because it involves the assumption of a constantly increasing burden, one which the vast majority of persons cannot successfully bear during the older years. Old line reserve insurance equalizes the burden, placing the greater portion of it on the first years, those which constitute the stronger and more productive period of life, turning over to the processes of compound interest the task of lightening it as the years accumulate.

E. D. P., Vandling, Pa.—The Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company of Syracuse, New York, was incorporated in January, 1913, and commenced business in July, 1914, with \$200,000 cash capital and \$100,000 of paid-in surplus. Its financial condition on December 31, 1915, was: admitted assets, \$279,942; total liabilities, including capital and a net reserve of \$17,497, were \$224,963; net surplus, \$54,979. During 1915 it wrote \$1,091,000 new insurance and ended the year with \$1,034,000 total insurance in force. The total premium income in 1915 was \$28,156; total of all income, \$46,673. Its agency expenses were \$34,177; home office expenses, \$22,514; total disbursements, \$67,345. The New Jersey Life Insurance Company is a new incorporation at Newark, N. J. Former Justice of the New York Supreme Court Edward A. McCall, who was president of the New York Life, is to be its president.

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## NEW LOANS

China has obtained a loan of \$5,000,000 from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and the money is to be used in enabling a resumption of specie payments by the Chinese Government's two banks. The 6 per cent Treasury notes, with a term of three years, will be secured by a first charge upon the annual revenue, about \$5,000,000, derived from the sales tax on tobacco and wines. This transaction excites some interest because of Japan's attempt or desire to supervise China's financial dealings with foreign nations, and also for the reason that Secretary Lansing, in a letter to the loaning bankers, said that the Department of State "is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States," and that the department's policy is "to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens." China would like to borrow \$30,000,000 more.

The new loan of \$50,000,000 to Russia—five years, 5½ per cent, offered at 94¾, to yield about 6¾—is secured only by the credit and good faith of the Russian Empire. In the group that will market the bonds are J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company. It is now expected that additional British and French loans will be negotiated here without collateral and secured only by the credit of the borrowing nations. Some remarks made by Mr. Davison, of the Morgan firm, after his return from London, may have been intended to prepare the public for such a change of method. The Guaranty Trust Company has loaned \$471,800 to the Water Board of Valparaiso upon the security of bonds guaranteed by the Republic of Chile.

## THE MARKET FOR STOCKS

There is plenty of work for the brokers on the New York Stock Exchange. In one day last week a little more than 2,000,000 shares were sold, and in another the number exceeded 1,000,000. In election week, ending on the 11th, the average of prices showed a net loss, although the copper and steel shares were strong. Steel Corporation, common, gaining 2½ on transactions amounting to nearly one-fifth of the week's business. For one of the smaller steel companies, the Gulf States, there was a gain of 38 points. But railroad stocks declined. At the beginning of last week there was an upward movement, led by the copper shares, on account of the very high and rising price of the metal. But in the second half of Monday the prices of industrials and railroad stocks fell away. Some as-

cribe the change to rumors about overtures for peace. On Tuesday, the 14th, there was very little change in the price average. Railroads were weak, on the reported threat of a strike if enforcement of the eight-hour law on January 1 should be prevented by court proceedings. The greatest car shortage in ten years had some effect. But 2½ points were added to the price of Steel common. On Wednesday fluctuations and uncertainty were followed by strength in the closing hours. The shares of steel companies were affected favorably by the addition of \$5 a ton to the price of rails. War order stocks advanced. In Thursday's broad market (1,938,000 shares) there was a general gain, even the railroads rising a little. Gulf Steel's addition was 24, and even Corn Products (soon to be dissolved on account of a trust decision) moved upward 4 points. Dividend announcements encouraged investors. There were more of these on Friday, when war order, copper and steel company stocks advanced, in a market of 2,082,000 shares.

A remarkable dividend distribution was made by the General Chemical Company, which increased its quarterly rate for 1½ to 2 per cent, at the same time giving 5 per cent extra and 15 special, and authorizing shareholders to subscribe for new stock at par (now selling at 321) to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings. Increases were announced by the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company and the Standard Oil of Ohio. In two weeks the Gulf States Steel advances have been 88 points for the common and 86 for the second preferred, which is convertible.

## COTTON AND WHEAT

At last the price of cotton in the New York market has risen to 20 cents a pound. A few months ago planters were urged to force an advance to these figures by declining to sell. On the 17th sales were made at a little above 20½ cents. There is a strong demand from manufacturers here and abroad.

Sales of wheat in Chicago at \$1.92 per bushel were reported last week, and the price of corn rose to 99 cents, but afterward there was a decline to \$1.82 for wheat, owing partly to rumors that demands for an embargo were regarded with favor at Washington. The news from Argentina tends to increase prices. In that country there will be short crops of wheat and oats, and only a small surplus that can be exported. But in Australia, where the harvest is in progress, the crop is said to be a large one. It is estimated at Chicago that more than half of the wheat we can spare has already been exported. Shipments from this country and Canada have recently been about 6,000,000 bushels a week.

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A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 30, 1916, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 2, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

## The Investment Editor

of The Independent will answer any inquiries, without charge, pertaining to investments of all kinds. Address your inquiries to Investment Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, New York.



# JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Presents THE GENIAL PHILOSOPHER



HANKSGIVING?" roared the Cynical Sciolist, scornfully. "What on earth have we got to be thankful for, I'd like to know? My wife had to pay nineteen

cents for a chop yesterday, and as for eggs—my heavens! Eggs have gone up so high they tell me those Flagstaff astronomers thought they were a new cross-section of the milky way."

"Well, what of it?" said the Genial Philosopher, contentedly tapping his fingers together. "What of it? Life isn't all chops and eggs. The air is still free, and the rain continues to fall upon the just and the unjust with equal and economical impartiality. As for me I am just as thankful as I can be. I ooze gratitude from every pore, and I don't care who knows it. You see, Brother Sinnick, I don't measure my prosperity on a dollar basis, and so I can get a great deal of pleasure out of life that you currency-standard people miss, and for that am I truly grateful. I'm thankful for a new discovery in melons, for instance. Now you, and old man Skin-nem, when you sit down to breakfast and eat a Honeydew Melon, are simply consumed with wrath because you have to pay seventy cents for a single luscious segment of it. All you think of is seventy paltry coppers, and of course it gives you indigestion. But I, on the other hand, when my spoon swoops down thru the juicy pulp, and I lift the dripping portion to my lips, and let all that liquid sweetness trickle down into my system, think only of the unalloyed nectarine loveliness of it all, of all the fluid sunshine stored up in that delectable invention of the gods. I just shut my eyes and gloat over the titillation it gives to my palate, and then cast mine optics upward and render thanks to the Pomological Department of the Cosmic Blessing Company for having conferred such a boon upon humanity. Why don't you forget the seventy cent end of the thing, and get down to the intrinsic beatitude of it?"

"Because I can't—that's why," retorted the Cynical Sciolist. "It's my conscience that grips and holds me back. I know I can't afford to begin my breakfast or finish my luncheon with seven dimes' worth of shredded dew."

"Then you should go without it," said the Genial Philosopher. "It isn't the fault of destiny that your conscience troubles you—it's your own. If you know you cannot afford a melon costing seventy cents, you should content yourself with a Matteawan Sundae. They cost only ten cents apiece, and they are things to be mighty thankful for, too. I ate five of them last night

before going to bed, and in my dreams solved a geneological point in respect to my ancestry that has long bothered me. He wasn't a monkey, but a blue gorilla."

"I don't know what you mean by a Matteawan Sundae," said the Cynical Sciolist, "but——"

"Did I say a Matteawan Sundae?" said the Genial Philosopher innocently. "I beg your pardon. It was a slip of the tongue. I meant a Nut Sundae. But to get back to our muttons—that's another thing to be grateful for if you must measure your blessings on the basis of the dollar and their appeal to the stomach. If Honeydew Melons are too costly, the Nut Sundae is cheaper. If you can't afford the Nut Sundae for a dime, perhaps your craving for digestive peace and sweet content can be satisfied with what the poets call a hot-dog sandwich for a nickel. That's where the blessing of it all comes in. No matter how expensive some things may be, there is always something cheaper to be had somewhere. As a Department Store of Blessings this old Earth is unexcelled. In my youthful days they used to have what they called an *all-day sucker*, selling at two for a cent, from which any reasonable human being of ordinary suction-power could extract a steady stream of unalloyed bliss for twenty-four hours, or, if he worked on the thing for one eight-hour shift per day, for three solid days. My idea of Heaven used to be a Harp, a Halo, and an *all-day sucker* ever ready for my need. Why not then revert to these simpler ideas of our childhood days, and instead of complaining that we have *nothing* to be thankful for, marvel that we have so *much*?"

"THEN, too, it occurs to me to say that if you will look into it some time when you have nothing else to do you will find that there are other blessings than those of the Delicatessen Shop and the Gastronomical Observatory. There are all sort of beautiful things in the world that appeal to the other senses, and that are well worth being glad about. Sunsets, for instance. I can't afford to hang a Whistler, or a Corot, or a Turner, upon my walls, but it's a mighty poor year that doesn't grant me a hundred and eighty-two or three magnificent spreads of line and glowing color over on the western horizon as the sun sinks low, free gratis for nothing; and if these are not enough to satisfy my longing for the perfect picture, if I get up early enough in the morning I can count on a hundred and eighty-two or three more watching the old ball coming back. Besides these, there are the stars on summer nights, and the raging storms on the sea, and the Smart Set walking on the Avenue,

to contribute to my love of beauty, grandeur, or farce-comedy according to my mood, and for all of which I am deeply grateful. Then the sounds to satisfy our love of music—the birds singing in the parks, the everlasting grind of the hurdy-gurdy man, the lyric laughter of a happy child at play, the majestic roaring of the winds, the ceaseless hum of the whirring wheels of industry——"

"The endless buzz of the swirling wheels in your own head," twinkled the Cynical Sciolist.

"PRECISELY," said the Genial Philosopher. "Constantly grinding out sheaves of wisdom. I could not ever cease to be grateful for them, and I think you would be happier yourself, my dear Sinnick, if you possess a similarly equipped cerebral garage of your own. But again to return to our chops, there are even yet still other things to be glad about and grateful for, on the merely negative side of the blessing account. It sometimes seems to me as if the most marvelous blessings that come to us lie in the absence of things that afflict. Some philosopher has defined pleasure as *the absence of pain*. Why can't we similarly define a blessing as *the absence of blight*? When the stock market runs amuck, I am thankful that I haven't any stocks and bonds to worry about. When my cook gets mad about nothing at all and leaves me without notice on the eve of a dinner-party, I thank Heaven that a woman who would do that sort of thing is no longer a member of my domestic menagerie. When my tax bill comes to \$177.88, I thank the Lord that it isn't \$304.57. If my Candidate for President is beaten by 400,000 majority, I am grateful for the realization that there were 8,000,000 other voters in the country who thought, and voted, as I did. If a book I read is dull, I rejoice that I didn't write it myself. And so it runs on. There isn't a wo in the world that hasn't some negative obverse of joy to it, and when Thanksgiving Day comes round year after year, and I tot up the score, I find that the break betwixt smiles and tears is about even, and that the tears as often as not have some measure of sweetness in them for which my heart stirs in gratitude. And then I think of that wise old boy Seneca, who remarked—'If I only have the will to be grateful, I am so.'

"A riming friend of mine once put it fairly well in a little thing he turned out one night with his left hand——

'When all about me rush like mad.

And push and shove in wild abandon.

Amid the turmoil I am glad

That I've two sturdy legs to stand on;

And if, caught in that frenzied smash,

They overturn me as they fly on,

I thank the Lord as down I crash

'That I've at least my back to lie on.'"



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J U S T A W O R D

Have you noticed that dinner pails aren't being carried this season—and haven't been for several seasons past? There's a reason; not fashion, nor food fads, nor an anti-bundle-carrying campaign, but a real explanation that you'll be interested to read about in Mary Alden Hopkins' article, "The Disappearance of the Dinner-Pail," soon to be published in The Independent.

David Wark Griffith, the man who first developed the possibilities of "the master movies" in "The Birth of a Nation," and whose later production "Intolerance" is an even greater achievement in spectacular filming, thinks that "survival of the fittest" is a fair explanation of the increasing popularity of movies at the expense of "the legitimate." His ideas and ideals of the movies, based on experience both as an actor and as a motion picture director, will be published in an early issue of The Independent.

' ' T A N K ' ' T A C T I C S

The British "tanks" continue to supply material for the graphic stories of the fighting on the Somme. The following account, published in the *New York Sun*, was written by the man behind the machine gun in one of the land battleships:

Thru my loophole I saw the undulating fields, which were ploughed up by guns of every caliber. One needed sea legs to avoid knocking against the sides of the car case of steel which waddled along over ruts and uneven places. Our tank gripped the soil and stuck to it, gliding along like a centipede. We moved onward while the cheers of our infantry reached our ears despite the fearful din.

As we advanced the earth in our path was ploughed up and thrown aside. Our "tank" rolled down a slope and exploded a mine breaking thru. That done we went on calmly.

There was a heavy thud and then a flash overhead. Our "tank" trembled from top to bottom and stopped in an eighth of a second. Thousands of "tack tacks" reached on the steel sides of the tank, sounding like myriad hailstones beating on window panes. The German guns had opened on us, but their shots were wasted. They

had as much effect as pellets of bread against a wall.

I distinguished sandbags heaped up and a wall pierced with holes. Little white flakes came from these holes. These were the enemy's guns. Our "tank" advanced steadily. We cleared a ditch, scaled an incline and passed over a heap of rubbish from a demolished house.

Then came the first barbed wire entanglements. The "tank" didn't even make an effort. Everything was broken, crushed, upturned. I had the sensation of being in the interior of a gigantic iron wedge which went cutting thru something like butter. The "tank's" nose scattered the sand and cement bags.

There was another violent shock. We went straight thru the wall. Grenades burst on our armor. We were in the midst of a nest. Suddenly German heads appeared on both sides of us. Now it was my turn. Our machine guns crackled and bullets whistled in the German trenches. Taken thus the Germans were in the greatest disorder. They threw themselves flat on their stomachs or raised their arms to heaven. Some tried to run away.

Then a whistle sounded in the "tank." It stopped. Wild cheers came and soon we saw the uniforms of our boys who were taking possession of the nest and gathering everything living which remained.

REMARKABLE REMARKS

CLEVELAND MOFFETT—Eat whatever you desire.

WOODROW WILSON—My first thought is, "will it work?"

GENERAL VON LUDENDORF—No way but war leads to peace.

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG—I also like to be kept on the map.

OTTO H. KAHN—Maecenas are needed for the operatic stage.

JOHN LUTHER LONG—No nation can subsist upon ideals alone.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW—One veteran is worth a company of recruits.

BOOTH TARKINGTON—The Republican party needed a lesson and got it.

FREDERICK PALMER—The Crown Prince of Germany has lost his popularity.

W. L. GEORGE—I doubt whether any mental power is inherent in sex.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—The medical profession has an infamous character.

REV. CHARLES A. EATON—People in this country don't think. They use canned opinions.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON—I once fed my family of eight for five days for \$3.81.

SYDNEY BROOKS—New York I should say reached its greatest height of power in 1896. Since then its power has steadily waned.

MRS. CARTER W. HARRISON—Thirty minutes is a good average time for dressing in the morning—just to dress in twenty minutes is fast time.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB—To the extent that things worth while are given to us in this world we must give back to the world a return in service.

BISHOP H. C. STUNZ—There are Sunday schools where the children are not taught the teachings of Jesus but receive instruction in Voltaire instead.

CRITIC W. C. BROWNELL—We are constantly assisting at the bath of beauty of lady novelists to whom the process must seem less sensational than to us.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL—It is to be hoped that Mr. Roosevelt will keep his promise to make no suggestions to the President during the next four years.

ANDREW CARNEGIE—I have required that no matter what a young man or woman thinks about the future life or any dogmas, my money must not shut the door of any college or university to such an applicant.





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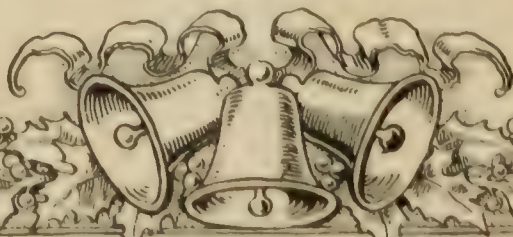
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# The Independent

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A Journal of Civilization



THE PREMIER OF CANADA

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, in a recent visit to New York received the unique distinction of Honorary Life Membership in the Lawyers' Club, and was entertained at a dinner given by Hon. John A. Stewart, Hon. Robert Bacon, Hon. William Allen Butler, and others at the Plaza, and by the Canadian Club. He expressed his country's determination to maintain the cause of the Allies to the end.



## EUROPE'S SUICIDE

**T**HE third summer campaign is over and the Great War settled down into its third winter with no issue determined and no end in sight. All the belligerents are making their preparations for a fourth year, but with no assurance that there will not be a fifth to follow.

The questions involved in the war have long ago been overshadowed by the war itself. There is only one live question and that is when and how the war may be stopped. We no longer talk of which will win in the war because we know that all have lost. No matter how it comes out there can be no victor, for all were vanquished long ago. The accumulated wealth of centuries has been swept away as by a tornado and the labor of the future has been mortgaged so the coming generations will be born to an inheritance of poverty. No conceivable indemnities or accessions of territory can possibly compensate either side for the destruction of property, and Europe can never recover from the loss of ten millions of her ablest men.

In the face of such unparalleled devastation it is absurd and wicked to talk of net gains and ultimate advantages. Such talk reduced to concrete terms means that a man who has come out of it safe goes to a widow whose husband and sons have been killed and says: "I'm sorry for you personally, but on the whole the war has been a good thing. I feel quite a spiritual uplift in myself and my employees work much harder." Shall he be allowed to say to a blinded soldier: "Lucky thing

this war was; I can see much more clearly than before?" The survivors might at least have the decency not to insult the dead and wounded by talking of how the war has benefited them.

It is not true that America is rejoicing at the sight of the self-immolation of Europe. The prices of munition stocks may go up whenever one side or the other rejects our overtures for peace, but the hearts of the American people go down. The United States is not a gainer by the war. She is merely less of a sufferer. The future is full of foreboding, for we are bound to ask ourselves, Can America survive if European civilization is destroyed?

All Europe is our Fatherland, not any one nation of it. We have drawn our life from every land and each one has contributed some element to our commonweal. We cannot rejoice wholeheartedly in any victory, for it means to us a blow to some country to which we owe a debt of gratitude for something, for help in times of danger past, for political institutions, for religious forms, for language or laws, for books or music, for art or science, for the ideals, inspiration, influences and counsel that have enabled this new nation to rival the old. To us Americans it seems that our Mother Europe is committing hara-kiri before our very eyes, driving the sword deeper into her vitals as the blood pours forth in red rivers—and we stand helpless by, for she will not permit us to stanch her wounds or take away her weapon.

## WHAT CAN WE DO?

**F**LOUR today costs \$10.50 a barrel. Three years ago it cost \$5 a barrel. Sugar has risen to 8¾ cents a pound. Milk today costs 12 cents a quart. Only a few years ago it cost 8 cents. Collars have gone up from 12½ cents to 15 cents. Coal has gone up, and shoes, and meat, and corn meal, and potatoes, and apples, and cabbages, and kerosene, and underwear, and overcoats, and stockings, and—everything.

What are we going to do about it? What *can* we do about it?

We cannot answer these two questions until we have found out what the causes are for the upward rush of prices. Perhaps not even then.

Prices have gone up so scandalously for three main reasons.

First, because of the general upward trend that has been going on year after year. The high cost of living was a problem before the war; war has only transformed it from an annoyance into a menace. The cause of it even in the days before August, 1914, was a subject of keen disputation. Unquestionably the increasing production of gold was an important factor, for gold, like any other commodity, obeys the law of supply and demand. When gold is plentiful it becomes cheap, and other commodities, relatively considered, become dear. But how this effect upon prices of the steadily increasing production of gold is to be counteracted is a question that economists touch gingerly. Perhaps the true answer is that it cannot or need not be counteracted; that the problem of adjusting income and outgo for the individual is to be solved in some other way.

The second reason for the upward trend is human acquisitiveness. Men will try to get as high prices as possible for what they have to sell. When supplies are low and demand great, they will "hang on for a rise." This is not necessarily wicked; it is merely human. So long as the world's business is left to be governed by the law of supply and demand, why should not men take advantage of it when it goes their way; especially since they are compelled to suffer when the law goes against them.

In Chicago the other day, before an investigating committee, a dealer boldly admitted that he had millions of eggs in storage and meant to keep them there until he could get the highest possible price for them. He added in effect, "What are you going to do about it?"

It is a pertinent question. That something should be done about it is indisputable. The twentieth century does not recognize the right of the individual to do what he will with his own, when his will is to exploit the public for illegitimate gain. The general welfare is paramount. The man who takes unfair advantage of a shortened food supply to fatten his own crib is an enemy to society. The community should deal with him. Especially it should take away from him the power of exploitation. It should make the hoarding of food, the cornering of the market impossible.

The third reason for the rocketing of prices is the war. War increases demand and decreases supply; therefore prices go up. The warring nations—such of them as can get at us—demand more and more of our products, and at any prices that they have to pay. The things we send abroad we cannot sell to ourselves at home; the



home supply decreases, the home demand stands steady, and prices go up. It is a simple problem in fractions: Demand divided by supply equals price; increase the numerator of the fraction and the quotient—the price—grows larger; increase the denominator and the quotient grows smaller. And there you are.

A simple solution for this aspect of the problem has been proposed. It contemplates the placing of an embargo upon foodstuffs, thus preventing their export from the country. It would doubtless be efficacious. It would mean decreasing the numerator of the fraction by cutting down the demand. As a result of such an action prices ought to fall. The solution looks attractive; but is that all there is to the matter?

There are two strong arguments against the embargo plan. The first is that it would involve a violation of our cherished neutrality. It would strike a serious blow at the Allied nations. It would throw a considerable weight into the scale on the side of the Teutonic powers. To put an embargo on foodstuffs would be to take sides definitely with Germany and its allies.

Under present conditions we cannot export anything to Germany. The British fleet will not let us. We would if we could, for we are ready to trade with any one in the world. But we cannot pass the Allied blockade of the Central Powers in order to make delivery.

If we were to put an embargo on foodstuffs we should in effect say to England, France, Russia and Belgium: "The British Navy's superiority over the German navy gives you a great advantage in the Great War. Because of it, you are able to get food and clothing from us, while Germany is not. We shall take away this advantage by refusing to let you have the food and clothing that you want to buy from us. We shall put you on the same footing as Germany, in spite of the fact that you are now on a different footing because your navy is stronger than theirs."

Could there be a more flagrant breach of neutrality?

But that is not all. The declaration of an embargo would be abject national selfishness. It would be saving our own skins at the expense of the rest of the world. It would be shutting ourselves up with our own abounding prosperity and saying to the rest of the world, "Suffer and starve to your heart's content; we will bear no part of your burden, share no pang of your suffering. Our own comfort and fatness are our only concern. You shall have none of it to ease your sore distress."

Is this the spirit of America? Are we so steeped in selfishness and greed?

#### A SATISFACTORY BEGINNING

THERE could only be one thing worse for Mexico than the continuance of her present pitiable condition, and that is intervention by the United States. Fortunately the American-Mexican Joint Commission has not yet come to that last resort. Last week they disposed of the question that has been the chief thorn in the flesh of Carranza—the presence of the American troops on Mexican soil. The Commission proposes the conditional withdrawal of General Pershing's army across the border in forty days provided the Mexican forces replace our troops and order is maintained in northern Mexico. But the United States does not waive any rights to recross the border again in pursuit of bandits. If Carranza agrees with this the way will be paved for

taking up the fundamental problem of how to make Mexico a good neighbor. If Carranza refuses, however, the Commission will be disbanded and the whole situation will remain as it has been for the past few months, with intervention looming large on the horizon. But we do not look to see Carranza break with the United States. He will hardly be so foolish as to incur the enmity of the only friend he has who is both willing and eager to help him. All things considered, the Commission has made a satisfactory beginning.

#### THE END OF RHODES'S DREAM

CECIL RHODES was not only a man of action, but a man of vision. He foresaw the value of the African Hinterland, and the result is Rhodesia. He foresaw the possibility of a Cape-to-Cairo railroad, and that is largely completed. He foresaw the danger of the branches of the Germanic race growing apart and becoming involved in conflicts thru mutual misunderstandings, and he did his best to prevent it by bequeathing his property to found scholarships whereby picked young men from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States and Germany could all be educated together at his Alma Mater, Oxford.

Until Rhodes opened Oxford with this golden key it was hard for foreigners to get in. Before then many an American student crossed the Atlantic with the intention of studying at Oxford, but, finding little opportunity for graduate work and no chance for a degree, went on to Germany, where he received a warm welcome and was given even greater privileges than German students. In consequence of getting the cold shoulder from the British universities and the glad hand from the German universities, most of our foreign educated scholars were "made in Germany." As these returned and filled up our faculties, our old English colleges were remodeled into German universities. German methods of instruction and research were adopted, and in some departmental libraries the German books outnumber the English. The Rhodes scholarships have already made a perceptible change in the atmosphere of our educational institutions, and if they had been established a generation earlier our professors would have leaned much more strongly toward the British side than they do today.

The Rhodes bequest came quite too late to bridge the widening gulf between the Anglo-Saxons and the continental Saxons and they are now in deadly conflict. The trustees of the Rhodes Estate have decided that that bridge shall never be rebuilt and they have applied to Parliament to abolish the German scholarships. Rhodes provided funds for supporting fifteen German scholars at Oxford with \$1250 a year each. This money will henceforth be utilized exclusively for British students. The House of Commons in passing the bill left the scholarships open to persons within or without the Empire, but the trustees insist that all foreigners shall be excluded. The American scholarships, however, are not disturbed.

In thus abolishing the German scholarships the trustees say that they are acting as Rhodes would have them do. That may be, but we question it. We do not believe that funds should be held in perpetuity by the dead hand, but we doubt the wisdom of such action taken in the heat of conflict. Unless this war is to be carried to extermination there will be more need than ever for



the reestablishment of a mutual understanding between British and Germans and no better way of accomplishing this has been devised than that of Rhodes's, to make young men of different nationalities live and learn together. If he had only carried his idea further and furnished funds to educate British youths in German and American universities the effect would have been greater.

### BREAKING INTO EUROPE'S GRANARY

THE capture of Craiova is one of the most startling of surprises that the Allies have had since the war began. Just when they supposed that Falkenhayn was held up by the mountain barricade on the northern border of Rumania, he makes a sudden swoop southward that carries him three-quarters of the way across the country and cuts the only railroad connecting the west with the east. The Rumanian army, which started out so gallantly three months ago to reconquer Serbia, is now separated and surrounded. Unless the new German line can be broken thru, the western part of Rumania is lost. And only two months ago, when Falkenhayn began his offensive, the Rumanians had possession of a large part of Transylvania. Now the Teutons have penetrated into Rumania four times as far as the Rumanians had then penetrated into Hungary. Such a sudden reversal of fortunes, coming at a time when the Allies supposed that the Germans had lost their power of initiative, is decidedly disconcerting.

One of the leading British authorities declared that "Germany is not capable of carrying out a complex military operation on the Rumanian side." The *London Spectator* of November 9, when the Germans were already thru the Carpathians, said:

Unless we are greatly mistaken, the "push at any price" has already ended in the Dobrudja in a tactical fiasco, and is going so to end in the Carpathians. If we are right, we wonder whether our pessimists will still have the effrontery to say that it would be better for us if Rumania had never come into the war. In our opinion, it will turn out in the end that Rumania has caused the German military authorities to do something very like ham-stringing their forces.

A week later General Brusiloff, in command of the Russian forces in Rumania, stated in an interview for the *Times*:

The recent temporary reverses of Rumania must not be considered as having the slightest significance, and the enemy's trifling advance in the Dobrudja, tho a regrettable incident, will have no bearing on the greater issues of the war. It would have been serious had the Germans been able to pierce the Carpathians and enter Rumania, but I believe that this last attempt by them to regain somewhere their initiative is doomed to perish.

Well, the Germans have pierced the Carpathians and entered Rumania, so we have it on the best authority that the situation is "serious," however it may turn out in the end.

Stanley Washburn, the *London Times* correspondent at Bucharest, telegraphed on November 2:

It now seems probable that what the enemy has been unable to accomplish hitherto he cannot accomplish now. From observation of the terrain in scores of places I cannot see how the enemy can possibly negotiate these mountains with his heavy artillery, and without it the Rumanians need fear nothing.

The same policy of belittling or concealing the German gains was pursued to the last, and on November 21 the Russian official bulletin stated that the Rumanians were retiring "to the region of Filiash." But Filiash had been

taken two days before, and the Germans were then entering Craiova, twenty miles beyond.

According to British estimates, Falkenhayn could muster at the most 200,000 men, while the Rumanians could meet them with 700,000, besides the Russian forces which were sent to help them. With odds in their favor of four or five to one, it was not unreasonable to expect the Rumanians to hold the snow-filled passes and mountain peaks of their northern frontier for at least a month. But the Germans somehow succeeded in getting their heavy artillery thru the passes even where there was no railroad and marching their troops over the mountains at an altitude of 7000 feet. On reaching the plains the invading army defeated the Rumanians on November 18 in a pitched battle, of which the dispatches coming to us thru London have made no mention. Then with cavalry they swept forward and reached Craiova, fifty miles beyond, within three days.

Whether they can hold their gains or not remains, of course, to be seen. The Rumanians may rally and, reinforced by the Russians, drive back the invaders. But, on the other hand, this display of strength on the part of the Germans and of weakness on the part of the Rumanians makes it quite conceivable that Falkenhayn, who has come down from the mountains on the north, and has joined Mackensen crossing the Danube on the south, may conquer Rumania like Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium.

If this happens the Allies will have occasion to regret that they induced Rumania to come in. For Rumania will supply just what Germany needs. Rumania is a little country, smaller than Illinois, yet it has stood next to the United States and Russia in its output of petroleum and—until Canada and Argentina developed—in its exportation of wheat. It produces enough surplus grain to give every man, woman and child in Germany a loaf of bread every day. Rumania could remount the German cavalry and provide wool enough to clothe a German army. Besides this, a conquered Rumania could be drawn upon for half a million men, some of whom could be induced—by the use of sufficient force—to join the Rumanians in the Austro-Hungarian armies, and those who would not fight could be used, like the Belgians, French and Poles, to replace fighting men in factory and field. Such are the possibilities suggested by Falkenhayn's victory.

### MOBILIZING THE ARMY OF AUTHORS

A CURIOUS change has come over the reports of the war. At the beginning the commanders of all the armies determined with one accord but without collusion that no correspondents were to be allowed on the firing line. Consequently the war literature was written behind the front and usually a good ways behind. Lord Kitchener was decidedly down on newspaper men, altho if it had not been for what Steevens did for him in "With Kitchener to Khartum" he might never have risen to the position of Secretary of War.

But when it was perceived that for lack of vivid descriptions of the fighting the British public was losing interest in the war and recruiting was falling off, he consented to allow one correspondent to go to the front, the "eyewitness" of last year's cablegrams, who is now known to have been Colonel Swinton who, over



the pseudonym of Ole-Luk-Oie, wrote "The Green Curve."

Kitchener's successor, Lloyd-George, realizing the power of public opinion, adopted a different policy and now we are getting real war correspondence from the best of England's writers. Kipling, the War Laureate of Great Britain, is writing a history of the Battle of Jutland in prose and verse. John Masefield has gone to Gallipoli and has written the history of that ill-fated campaign with the same vigor and verve as he did the buccaneer stories which gave him his first reputation. H. G. Wells, who has written up many imaginary wars, is now getting his first glimpse of real warfare in the Trentino. Hugh Walpole is giving us the benefit of his experiences in "The Dark Forest" of Russia. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has made "A Visit to Three Fronts." It seems as if an order had gone forth to the authors of England to fix pens and charge, tho doubtless they use typewriters instead of pens as their comrades in arms use machine guns instead of rifles.

This change of tactics not only gives us better pictures of the war—for authorship is as much of a skilled craft as soldiering—but it is also to be commended as a movement in the direction of democracy. This is a war of the people and the people have a right to know what is being done by and for themselves in various parts of the world. In days of old the bards and skalds went to the front to inspire the soldiers and to record their deeds of heroism. Now when fighting is again a community affair and not a job delegated to a few professionals we see a return to the good old custom.

### THE Y. M. C. A. MAUPASSANT

IT is the business of an academy to be academic, so it was to be expected the American Academy of Arts and Letters meeting in New York should devote the leading paper of the session of November 17 to "Standards." William Crary Brownell was the chosen champion of literary orthodoxy and no better could have been found, for his witty thrusts at the fads of the day and the crudity of American taste were enjoyed even by those of his audience who had been guilty of what he condemned. His point of view may be seen by what he said of O. Henry:

New discoveries in life are hardly to be expected of those who take its portrayal so lightly as to neglect its existing maps and charts. And this is why our current fiction seems so experimental, so speculative, so amateur in its portrayal of life, why it seems so immature in one word, compared grade for grade with that of Europe. . . . Why should we bracket O. Henry's immensely clever "expanded anecdotes," as Mrs. Gerould calls them, with the incisive cameos carved out of the very substance of life taken seriously, however limitedly, of a consummate artist like Maupassant?

It is interesting to note that this bracketing was as odious to the American writer as it was to the admirer of Maupassant. Professor Alphonso Smith in his recent biography quotes O. Henry as saying: "I have been called the American De Maupassant. Well, I never wrote a filthy word in my life and I don't like to be compared to a filthy writer."

Now O. Henry had as intimate a knowledge of "life"—using the word in its common sense of low life—as Maupassant. He had been the companion of tramps and cowboys. He had lived with convicted crooks in prison and with fugitives from justice in Central America. The

back room of a Southern drugstore and the bunk-house of a Texas sheep ranch must have given him abundant opportunities of acquiring the sort of stories that Maupassant most delighted in telling.

Why did not he use it? There is a wide market for such stuff even in America, as certain magazines have proved. Even those to whom it was repugnant would still have read his stories for their literary value as they read Maupassant.

The answer is that O. Henry had "standards" of his own altho they were different from the standards extolled by our Academic critic. That adherence to the American standard in distinction from the French does not fatally interfere with literary genius is proved by Mr. Brownell, for the one living American whom he picks out as "perfectly comparable" with his European coevals is Howells, who is a match for O. Henry in purity of word and thought. It is well to be reminded of the importance of "standards." It is also well to remember that the word is plural.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY GOES TO COURT

THE railroads eight-hour is to go promptly to the United States Supreme Court for a decision as to its constitutionality. A short cut thru the usual mazes of court procedure has been made possible by the consent of both parties to the legal aspect of the question, the railroads and the government. The workers do not appear as parties in the legal controversy; the government stands as their champion since their position has been embodied in law.

What the court will decide no one, not even the court, yet knows. We have no idea what it ought to decide, from a legal point of view. But from every other point of view an affirmation by the court of the eight-hour law's constitutionality would be eminently desirable.

We deplore, as we have stated before with vigor, the way in which the eight-hour law was passed. We deeply regretted to see the President and the Congress legislate under compulsion.

But it would be even more deplorable to have it established by the Supreme Court of the United States that the nation has not the power to decree an eight-hour day in a great public industry, if the best judgment of the nation seems to definitely demand such legislation.

The world moves toward the eight-hour day in industry. The movement is a part of its general progress toward the humanization of industry. Any such insurmountable obstacle along the path as a constitutional prohibition would be a calamity.

While the Supreme Court is mulling over the legal side of the question, another aspect of it should engage the first attention of the President and Congress. They have demanded a new measure of justice from the railroads for the workers. It is almost inevitable that a fuller measure of justice must be due to the railroads from the people. The eight-hour day will naturally cost the railroads more. How are they to pay the bill? The whole question of railroad rates will need reëxamination. The President and Congress must see that it gets it. Indeed, the President promised such a reëxamination when he urged the passage of the law.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## THE GREAT WAR

**November 20**—German Foreign Minister Von Jagow resigns. Russian dreadnought "Imperatritsa Maria" burned in Black Sea. Hospital ship "Britannic" sunk by mine in Mediterranean.

**November 21**—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies. Falkenhayn takes Craiova, Rumania.

**November 22**—Allies forced Teutonic embassies to leave Greece. Serbs pursue Bulgars beyond Monastir.

**November 23**—British hospital ship "Braemar Castle" sunk in Mediterranean. Teutons take Orsova on Danube.

**November 24**—Trepoff succeeds Stirmer as Russian Premier. German destroyers attack British coast near Ramsgate.

**November 25**—Mackensen crosses Danube into Rumania. Alfred Zimmermann becomes German Foreign Minister.

**November 26**—Invading forces from north and south meet in Rumania.

**Death of the Austrian Emperor** The Emperor Francis Joseph died at nine o'clock in the evening of November 21 at Schönbrunn Palace, near Vienna. He had for several days been suffering from a cold, but in spite of this and his eighty-six years he had attended to his state duties with his customary diligence early every morning, even up to the day of his death. In the afternoon pneumonia developed in the right lung and he sank rapidly. His daughters, the Archduchess Marie Valerie and the Princess Gisela of Bavaria, the Archdukes Charles Francis Joseph and Frederick, and other members of the imperial household were present at the deathbed. After the funeral the body will be taken to the Hofburg Augustiner Chapel, where it will for two days be viewed by the public.

The deceased monarch had one of the longest and most eventful reigns of all history—sixty-eight years. He was born August 18, 1830, and ascended the throne in the revolutionary year of 1848. Hungary was in revolt under Kossuth, and the young emperor was unable to overthrow the Hungarian republic until the Czar sent an army of 80,000 men to his aid. In 1866 he was defeated by Germany and lost Venice to Italy. But in the following year he secured the support of the Hungarians by being crowned Apostolic King of Hungary, and henceforth was able to keep his heterogeneous dominions together by skilfully playing off one nationality against another and so maintaining a virtual absolutism in a constitutional guise.

He was most unhappy in his family relations, for the history of the Hapsburgs was a succession of scandals, crimes and fatalities. Three attempts were made to assassinate him and he

narrowly escaped. The Empress Elizabeth, who had parted from him and was living in Geneva, was killed by an Italian anarchist. His brother, Maximilian, who had been made Emperor of Mexico by Napoleon III, was overthrown thru the influence of the United States and was shot by the Mexicans. His son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, who was married to Princess Stephanie of Belgium, was found shot dead in his hunting lodge beside the body of the Baroness Marie Vetsera, whether murder or suicide was never known. His nephew, the Archduke Johann, ran away and has never been heard from since. His sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alençon, was burned in the charity bazar fire at Paris. His daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, shot the mistress of her husband, Prince Otto, at Prague. The final and worst of his family misfortunes was the assassination of his nephew and heir, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenlohe, at Serajevo, June 28, 1914, by a Serbian fanatic. This brought on the Great War, and as the aged ruler dies his realm is threatened with destruction by the enemies which surround it on every side.

### The New Emperor of Austria

Owing to the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, his successor is his grandnephew, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who will be crowned as Charles I, Emperor of Austria and Charles IV, King of Hungary. He is now twenty-nine years old and has been trained with a view to ultimately succeeding to the throne, for the children of the late heir apparent, Francis Ferdinand, could not

inherit it because of his morganatic marriage. The new sovereign speaks both Hungarian and German, as well as English and other languages. He is said to be of a democratic disposition, and at any rate the fact that he was sent to the public schools of Vienna must have given him a better chance to know the people than most sovereigns have. He has been in nominal command of one of the Austrian armies during the war, but whether he is to be held responsible for the poor showing of the Austrian troops or is to be credited with their only brilliant exploit, the invasion of Italy from the Trentino, no one can say.

It is interesting to note that his wife, the Princess Zita of Parma, was born in Italy and educated by French nuns in a convent on the Isle of Wight. To the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, who complimented the new sovereign on his excellent English, he said:

Mr. Ambassador, it was this way. I was very much in love with Princess Zita of Parma, who was pursuing a course of study in a convent on the Isle of Wight, England. My governess had first taught me English, but when I went to the Isle of Wight to court Princess Zita I added rapidly to my knowledge, and you pay her and me a great compliment when you say I speak English perfectly. I stayed six months on the Isle of Wight and learned more each day.

The late Emperor Francis Joseph objected strongly to his marrying the Princess Zita, but became reconciled to the match after he came to know her. She is of Bourbon descent and her two brothers, Prince Xavier and Prince Sixte, are serving in the Belgian ambulance corps and have been decorated for bravery by the President of France. They were not allowed to serve under the French flag because



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### THE KING AS SOLDIER

King Ferdinand of Rumania and the Crown Prince Charles are in the real fighting with their troops, now retreating before the German advance toward Bucharest.





American Press

#### THE FIRST JAPANESE WAR NURSES IN EUROPE

They were decorated by the French and English governments, and received with military honors on their return to Tokyo. Several companies of Japanese nurses have gone to the front now

French law prohibits any one of royal blood from entering the army. The fact that the new emperor and empress have these associations with Italy, France, Belgium and England naturally gives rise to speculation as to whether they will not be disposed to concede acceptable terms of peace with the Allies.

**Falkenhayn's Invasion** The passage of the Transylvanian Alps and the dash over the Rumanian plains by the Austro-German troops under General von Falkenhayn is one of the most remarkable feats of the war. Falkenhayn's order to the Ninth Army congratulating them on this achievement is grandiloquent but not altogether undeserved:

For weeks you were forced to fight on ice bound, rocky heights and in deep, snow covered valleys, usually without shelter from gunfire and often cut off for many days from all communications. But not one of you failed. Wherever the enemy was to be held, he was bound with an iron grip; where he had to be crushed, he was pulverized; where he had to be beaten, he was struck to the heart.

The Teutonic forces now hold all of the mountain passes including those of the Carpathians to the north which the Russians were defending but the main invasion was carried out by way of Vulcan Pass thru which the Rumanians two months ago had entered Hungary and taken Petroseny. After being driven out of Vulcan Pass the Rumanians gathered all their available forces in front of the invaders fifteen miles south of the pass, but were routed in a battle lasting two days. The German cavalry then rushed down the valley of the Jiu River to Craiova, the junction of all the railroads in western Rumania and the seat of the munition factories. Here, too, were stored immense quantities of grain and other produce of last year's harvest which the Rumanians were unable to export owing to the closing of the Dardanelles. The Germans claim to have secured these coveted supplies as well as three hundred cars at Craiova but the Rumanians assert that they burned the stores before evacuating the city. The Rumanians also state that they have

burned their villages and harvests as they retreated toward Bucharest, thus leaving to the invaders a wasted land and an empty victory.

The Rumanians after their defeat on the Jiu retired to the next river, the Alt, thirty miles east, and here they are trying to make a stand with their center at Slatina. But they are outflanked on both ends for Falkenhayn's forces have entered thru the Rotenturm and Predeal passes on the north and Mackensen's forces crossing the Danube on the south are both behind the Alt River.

**Rumania Cut in Two** Again the famous "nut-cracker strategy" of the Germans has scored a victory. Rumania is being crushed as Poland and Serbia were by armies closing in from opposite sides. While Falkenhayn has been forcing his way thru the passes in the mountains north of Rumania, little has been heard of Mackensen, who was on the southern side of the Danube. It was indeed reported in the Allied despatches that he had been routed in the Dobrudja and had lost a third of his men. But as we pointed out it was not probable that he would attempt to invade Rumania from the Dobrudja even if the Chernavoda bridge had remained intact when he could cross the Danube south of Bucharest, only a third the distance from that city. This is what has taken place. The river was crost at two places southwest of Bucharest which brought the Danube army between the capital and the Alt River, where the Rumanians had hoped to make a stand. Altho the Danube was unusually high, owing to a thaw, Mackensen seems to have had no difficulty in bringing troops across from the Bulgarian to the Rumanian shore. The Austro-Hungarian Danube flotilla and the Imperial Motorboat Corps effected the crossing. Once across, the Bulgarian and German forces advanced rapidly northward into the interior, and soon met the cavalry of Falkenhayn, which had come south thru the mountains.

It was hoped by the Allies that the Rumanians in the extreme West, even

tho cut off, might hold Orsova and the Iron Gates, but they did not. Orsova, which is a Hungarian town just over the border, promptly surrendered, so the Rumanians have lost all of the Hungarian territory that they gained in the first month after entering the war. This gives the Teutons complete control of the Danube for 350 miles, from Orsova to Chernavoda, and they will be able to send troops down the river and land them in Rumania anywhere they choose on this line. The significance of the German victory is discussed in our editorial pages.

**Greece Refuses to Surrender Arms** Another ultimatum has been served upon Greece by the Allies making four new demands. One was that the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers be expelled from Greece. Admiral du Fournet, commander in chief of the Allied forces in Greece, sent peremptory notices to the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish legations that the ministers and their staffs must leave the country within forty-eight hours. Since the King of the Greeks was not in a position to afford them protection the ministers were obliged to obey the command and departed within the specified time by ship to Kavala, now held by the Bulgars.

The Allied authorities also demanded that the Greek officers who had been jailed for attempted desertion because they wished to join the rebels under Venizelos should be released. The king complied and issued a decree accepting the resignations of the imprisoned officers and permitting them to enlist under the Provisional Government at Salonica. This government consists of a triumvirate with ex-Premier Venizelos at the head and its purpose is stated to be not the overthrow of the king but to make war on the Bulgars. But the first move of the Venizelist forces was to march southward along the Gulf of Salonica in order to drive the royalist troops out of Macedonia. At Katerina the two Greek armies came into conflict, but the French intervened on the side of the insurgents and demanded



#### BETWEEN THE JAWS

Falkenhayn's forces have come thru the mountains to Craiova and Mackensen's forces have crost the Danube west of Ruchuk and advanced within forty-five miles of Bucharest. The Rumanians have lost Orsova but are trying to make a stand at Slatina and Pitesti.





11 420, Florence

## THE BLACK HAND OF EUROPE

the retirement of the royalists. The royalists refused to obey the order but French troops have occupied the strip between the opposing forces. The Greek Government has formally protested against the French occupation of Greek territory.

Some time ago the Allied Powers forced the king to demobilize the Greek army. Now they demand that it be disarmed as well and the arms turned over to them. Admiral du Fournet specifies the surrender to him of eighteen field batteries and sixteen mountain batteries with 1000 shells for each, 40,000 Mannlichers with 220 cartridges each, 140 machine guns with ammunition and fifty motor vans. The Greek Government has refused to comply with this demand on the ground that it would be a flagrant violation of neutrality to take the weapons from its own soldiers and turn them over to one of the belligerents and that public opinion would not allow Greece to be so rendered helpless to defend her vital interests. That such compliance would arouse popular opposition is shown by the anti-Ally demonstrations in Athens. Because the students took an active part in these the university has been closed. The reason alleged by the Allies for their demand is that the Bulgars seized Greek munitions when they entered Macedonia and that the rest of the Greek munitions should be turned over to them in compensation.

## The Advance Into Serbia

The Bulgars and Germans, after their evacuation of Monastir, withdrew to the hills a few miles north of the city. They will doubtless exert all their efforts to hold this position and to defend Prilep, which is situated in the mountains thirty miles northeast of Monastir, because if Prilep is taken it will give the Allies a side-entrance into the valley of the Vardar River, which leads into the heart of Serbia. The main object of General Sarrail is presumably not so much the reconquest of Serbia as it is to draw to this front a larger force of German and Bulgar troops so as to relieve the pressure upon Rumania until reinforcements from Russia can be brought to release Rumania from her present critical position. But the Germans certainly, and the Bulgars probably,

would rather lose part of their recent acquisitions in the Monastir region, than relinquish their present chance of overrunning Rumania. The fact that they did not send any troops to assist the garrison at Monastir, when the fall of that city was impending, indicates that they regard the Rumanian campaign as more important than the Serbian.

The Germans and Bulgars, in their new positions beyond Monastir, are being attacked from the east by the Serbs, from the south by the French and Russians, and from the west by the Italians. This last contingent crossed Albania from the port of Avlona to Lake Ochrida, a distance of eighty miles, thru a mountainous country where roads are few and poor. The British press has expressed some annoyance at the Italians because instead of going to the defense of Serbia and Montenegro they confined their activity in the Balkans to occupying Avlona and clearing out the Greeks from the southern part of Albania, probably with a view to annexing this region after the war. But Greece lays claim to it because it is largely settled by Greeks or semi-Greeks, and taking advantage of the general confusion Greek troops quietly occupied the converted territory. The action of the Italians in dispossessing them increased the alienation of the Greeks from the Allies.

## A New Régime in Russia

The displacement of Boris Stürmer as Premier and Foreign Minister seems to indicate a change of policy and a triumph for popular government. Very little is allowed to transpire as to the causes of the overthrow of the cabinet, but it is known that the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, Professor Paul N. Miliukoff, formerly of the University of Chicago, made a bold speech in the Duma denouncing the replacement of Sazonoff by Stürmer as disloyalty to the Entente Alliance and accusing the latter of designing to conclude a separate peace with Germany. For this attack



Press Illustration

## HE FLEW TO CONGRESS

Congressman-elect Bleakley of Franklin, Pennsylvania, traveled from his home to Washington by aeroplane, thereby setting a new standard for congressional commuting and incidentally reaping not a little publicity.



The Passing Show, London

## HIS DAILY PROMENADE

London wonders why the neutrals stand for continued submarine attacks

Professor Miliukoff was threatened with proceedings by the government, but the Duma stood by him and the premier resigned, the first time in the history of Russia that the national assembly has been able to exert such an influence. The late premier was a reactionary bureaucrat, and was suspected of being pro-German from his descent.

His successor, Alexander Trepoff, is also supposed to be reactionary, as he is the son of the Governor-General of Petrograd who was assassinated because of his intolerable tyranny. He has been Minister of Ways and Communications. The post of Minister of Foreign Affairs is filled by the promotion of Assistant Minister Neratoff.

## American International Issues

One of the problems which Congress will have to face when it reassembles is the question of an embargo on foodstuffs. A measure to this effect will undoubtedly be introduced and receive the support of several representatives of urban constituencies. The administration will probably oppose it on the ground that it would be unjust to the farmer and injurious to trade. There is also the international aspect to be considered. Since Germany and her allies are already virtually shut off from any importation of food from this country, a food embargo would be an injury only to the Entente Powers and perhaps a few neutral states. Thus an embargo would have its effect upon the fortunes of the war and would therefore win for us the lasting resentment of the Entente Allies, who would not be slow in taking measures of retaliation. Domestic questions aside, the United States Government will not wish to take positive action to help Germany win the war, especially while the submarine issue is still unsettled.

The propaganda of the League to Enforce Peace has received new impetus from the favorable expressions of opinion from many of the world's most influential statesmen. At a banquet where ex-President Taft, Jacob Schiff, Hamilton Holt and other prominent men were speakers, telegrams were read from several foreign diplo-



ments. Viscount Bryce sent a message of "heartiest sympathy with and best wishes for your league's efforts." Viscount Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressed his "sincere desire to see a league of nations formed and made effective to secure the future peace of the world after this war is over." Aristide Briand, the French Premier, also sent a message of sympathy couched in somewhat more general terms. Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to this country, sent a letter citing a speech made by Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire. The Chancellor admitted that he had some doubts "whether peace could be permanently guaranteed by such international organizations as arbitration courts," but added that "Germany will honestly cooperate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question, and will collaborate to make its realization possible."

**Our Agreement With Mexico** The Mexican-American Joint Commission has taken a recess after reaching a tentative agreement which will probably be made final if it receives the approval of First Chief Carranza. For many days the Mexican delegates, especially Luis Cabrera, have obstructed the attempt of the Americans to arrive at an agreement which would permit the sending of a punitive expedition into Mexico in case of renewed border raids. The Government of the United States insisted upon such a provision, believing that if the present army of occupation should be withdrawn and the safety of the border entrusted, as the Mexican delegates proposed, to garrisons of the two nations, each guarding its own side of the frontier, the Carranza forces might prove too weak to prevent bandit attacks across the American frontier. On November 24 the deadlock was ended and the commission formulated a compromise agreement which only awaits the ratification of the two governments to come into effect. The text of the protocol has not as yet been made public, but it is known to provide for the withdrawal of General Pershing's army from Mexican soil within forty days after the agreement has been ratified. If new raids should occur in the meantime the operation of this provision will be suspended. Each army will patrol its own side of the border, but no special arrangement was made for establishing a neutral border zone which the armies of either nation might use for police purposes.

The United States reserves the right to send an army into Mexico to capture bandits who have invaded American territory. Further questions of claims for damages on the part of either government and plans for the sanitary and economic regeneration of Mexico are left to future diplomatic action.

After the signing of the agreement, Secretary Lane, chief of the American members of the commission, issued a



Press Illustrating

**BILLY SUNDAY WARMS UP BOSTON** "The congregation at the Tabernacle gave the impression of lukewarmness toward religious appeal, but it responded readily to Billy's sallies of wit," says the *Boston Herald*. Twenty or thirty thousand people have heard him each day

public statement expressing the desire of this country to help Mexico become a free and prosperous nation "if she can understand that we mean to be friends." He spoke of the sympathy which Americans felt for the principles actuating the Constitutionalists and ventured the opinion that Carranza was a strong man and should be afforded every chance to make good as leader of the Mexican people. He mentioned the conciliatory action of the Mexican Government in decreasing the new export taxes on minerals and bullion and postponing the date when mining operations must be resumed to prevent forfeiture as evidence of a new spirit of conciliation actuating the foreign policy of the Mexican Government. Carranza insists, however, that foreign corporations and stock companies doing business in Mexico must waive any right of protection enjoyed as citizens or subjects of any government but the Mexican.



(C) American Press

**CHAMPION WOMAN AVIATOR** Miss Ruth Law, holder of the altitude record for women, broke Victor Carlstrom's non-stop distance record by a continuous flight of 599 miles, from Chicago to Hornell, New York.

**The Battle of Chihuahua** Just as the Mexican delegates to the Mexican-American Joint Commission were entering into an agreement with the United States for the removal of American troops because they were no longer needed on Mexican soil, Villa was attacking Chihuahua City and threatening to overthrow the supremacy of the Carranza government throughout the whole northern part of the country. If Villa should come to dominate the state of Chihuahua it would not necessarily be the direct cause of the downfall of the present de facto government, since Villa has relatively few partisans in other parts of Mexico, but it would probably bring about renewed American intervention as the state of Chihuahua is on the American border. Chihuahua City is one of the most important political and military centers in northern Mexico and the insurgents are bending every effort to wrest it from the de facto government.

It is very difficult to determine the sequence of events in the siege of Chihuahua City because of the wide difference between the official reports of the Carranzista authorities and the rumors current in Juarez and El Paso based usually on the statements of refugees from the disturbed districts. The telegraph wires running northward from the city have been cut by the rebels, making it doubly difficult to understand the present situation. It appears that on November 23 Villa attacked Chihuahua City with a very considerable force, but was repulsed by General Trevino. The Carranzista authorities estimate their own losses as one general, two colonels and one hundred men. They claim that Villa left about four times that number of his followers dead on the field of battle. Early next morning the insurgent forces rallied for a second attack, but were beaten back with crushing losses owing to the superiority of the defenders in artillery. Many foreigners resident in Chihuahua City tried to leave by a train to the north, but many others were persuaded to remain on the ground that they would be safer in the city under the protection of regular Mexican troops than on a railroad train which might be raided by bandits. Nevertheless the foreigners awaited the assault with much anxiety, for Villa's policy has been to put to death all Americans and Chinese in the towns which he captures and his armies do not always spare Europeans. Villa's progress hitherto has been marked by wholesale massacre and inhuman atrocity against Mexicans suspected of loyalty to the de facto government and against aliens generally. Some two hundred Chinese are said to have been murdered between Parral and Jimenez in the last few days.

On Friday, November 25, Villa again renewed his attack. He feigned retreat to put the Carranzista authorities off their guard, moved his army around to the north and entered the suburbs of that part of the city. An assault from the north was the most dangerous blow which Villa could strike since the land





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TO THE RESCUE



Kirby in New York World

THE MAN WHO IS OUT IN THE WET



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

MURZEL

## WE HAVE TROUBLES OF OUR OWN

there lies more level and the artillery had been placed on the hills to another side of the town. But even after entering the city and occupying a large part of it, Villa's forces remained under fire from machine guns and the artillery and the issue of the battle remained in doubt.

The Mexican authorities claim that Villa was unable to retain the foothold he had gained in the northern suburbs of the city.

**Labor Progress** The rapidly increasing cost of living and particularly of food, has caused a general demand among the various branches of organized labor for a marked increase in wages; and the fact that there is now relatively little unemployment, and that most large industrial concerns are kept so busy handling orders that even a temporary tie-up means a heavy financial loss to the owners, has made it possible for the labor unions to extort favorable terms by the mere threat of a strike. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that nearly every day the papers report a wage increase or a shortening of hours in some part of the country. The United States Steel Corporation has granted an increase of 10 per cent to all its employees, the third increase for the year. Nearly a quarter of a million workers are affected by this increase, and over twenty million dollars are added to the annual expenses of this huge organization. Similar increases have been recently made by other concerns. The New York Consolidated Gas Company has announced the inauguration of a profit-sharing system which will add a total of about a million dollars to the wages of 17,000 employees. A 10 per cent wage increase has been made in many woolen mills in Massachusetts and neighboring states, and other textile mills have followed suit. The action of the larger corporations has had its influence upon their smaller competitors. In the steel industry, for example, the great increase of wages made by the United States Steel Corporation is being imitated by the lesser steel com-

panies. Sometimes a decrease in hours is given in lieu of an increase in wages. Thus the Standard Oil Company of California has granted an eight-hour work day to all its employees.

The American Federation of Labor, conscious of the trend of the times, has concluded that the present is an opportune moment to work for the establishment of a general eight-hour day. The Federation is convinced that the grant of the eight-hour day to the railroad employees will be a precedent for its general establishment, and so it has been meeting in conference with the four big railroad Brotherhoods, which have not hitherto been affiliated with the Federation, and warmly supporting the Adamson law. Samuel Gompers was unanimously reelected president of the American Federation of Labor. Much was said at the meetings in praise of President Wilson's stand on the eight-hour question, but his plan for preventing railroad strikes by legislation forbidding them to be called until after an official investigation was strongly denounced.

#### Adamson Law Declared Unconstitutional

On November 22, Judge Hook of the United States District Court in Kansas City gave the first decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson law, which establishes an eight-hour day as the basis for wages in the railroad services. The decision was on an injunction petition filed by the receivers for a small railroad company, the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf. Judge Hook upheld the contentions of the receivers, refused to dismiss the injunction petition, and declared the Adamson law contrary to the constitution and hence invalid. He admitted that he had not been allowed sufficient time to give a decision thoroly grounded upon the merits of the case, but explained that he desired to settle the immediate issue as quickly as possible in order that a test case might as soon as possible be carried to the Supreme Court for a final legal verdict. The federal administration is believed to favor using the decision on the Missouri, Ok-

lahoma & Gulf as the basis for the Supreme Court's consideration of the law, but most of the railroad companies prefer that the test case should involve one of the larger railroads. The decision of the Supreme Court, whatever it may be, upon this case will be accepted as binding in all similar cases by the railroad companies and by the national government.

Mr. Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives' advisory committee, urged before the congressional committee investigating the railroad situation the principle of exclusive federal regulation. He pointed out how much uncertainty and injustice the railroad companies had suffered from the unequal operation of the law in different states. He predicted that the railroads would require an annual increase of capital of at least \$1,250,000,000 for the next decade to keep pace with the development of commerce.

**Mr. Hughes Admits It** The Republican party has officially conceded the reelection of President Wilson, now that the official count is complete in many of the states. When a sufficient proportion of the California vote had been officially accounted for that the few remaining precincts could not by any possibility elect the Republican candidate, Chairman Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, announced that he accepted the result as conclusive and would urge no recount. Mr. Hughes sent a congratulatory telegram to the President on November 22, explaining that he had delayed his message only until he could be certain of the result in California and wishing Mr. Wilson a successful administration. The highest Wilson elector in California had a plurality of 3806; the lowest, 1227. Therefore the transfer of a few hundred popular votes from one candidate to the other would have meant a divided delegation, and had fewer than two thousand Wilson supporters voted the Republican ticket Mr. Hughes would have had the entire electoral vote of California and the presidency of the United States.



# THE CHURCHES UNITED

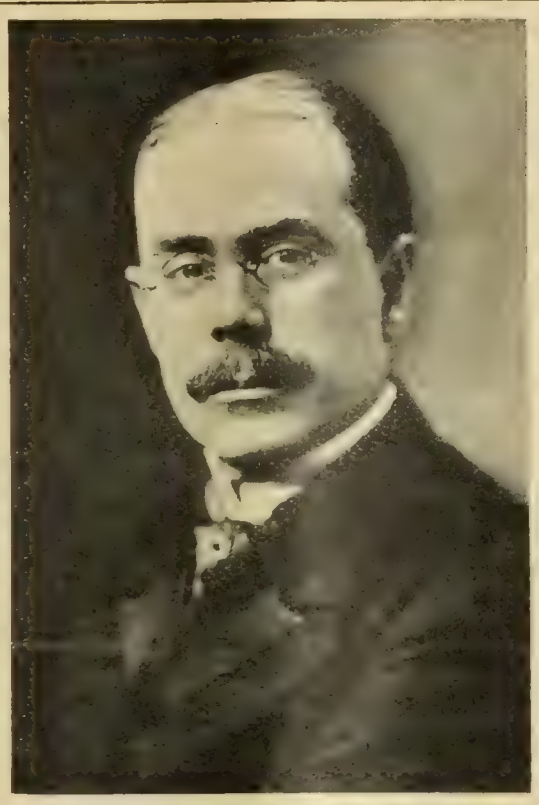
BY FREDERICK LYNCH, D.D.

EDITOR OF "THE CHRISTIAN WORK" AND SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

**T**HE fact that practically all the Protestant communions of the United States are officially to assemble at St. Louis the second week in December is of such significance that it deserves the careful thought of all who are interested either in Christian unity or the uplift of the nation. For this Third Quadrennial of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is the one outstanding sign that the churches are realizing their unity and that they are becoming alive to the fact that the whole social order must be Christianized, and that it is only by the churches meeting in coöperative effort that this great task can be done.

Indeed, the passion for Christian unity that is now making itself manifest in both Europe and America has as surely sprung from this feeling that it will take a united church to make any impression upon the evil of the world as it has from a sense of brotherhood or consciousness of oneness in Christ. The present war has greatly accentuated this truth. It was only a few months ago that a well known Englishman remarked that had there been any kind of unity among the churches the war could have been avoided. The various communions were living as much to themselves as were the nations. This same man said, "Had the churches met at Constance for their movement against war ten years ago instead of two years ago, we might have had a Christian sentiment strong enough to have demanded arbitration."

It was this feeling that there must be a united church to conquer a united evil that has led to the inception of the three great movements toward Protestant coöperation that the world has thus far seen. The first of these was the Evangelical Alliance, whose



THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL  
Dr. Shailer Mathews is also Dean of the University of Chicago, Director of religious work in the Chautauqua Institute, editor of *Biblical World* and author of "The Church and the Changing Order"

great initial conference held in the old Chickering Hall, forty years ago, marked a new era in Christian unity. Dr. Josiah Strong, a real prophet of Christian unity and social justice, was its leading spirit, and altho it failed of permanency, perhaps because of the attempt to get doctrinal unity before the time was ripe, it left many children behind it and above all prepared the way for the Federal Council of Churches.

The second great movement toward denominational coöperation was the Free Church Council of England and

Wales. This has been a great factor in the life of the British churches, and, since the war broke out some of its leaders, notably its chairman, have been urging denominational federation and even union of the Free churches, for the sake of England after the war. This plea for advance has quite stirred the churches, and the favorable discussion has been significant.

The third great movement, and greatest of all, is that of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, born in Carnegie Hall in 1905. A group of men, among them Dr. William Hayes Ward, for so many years editor of *The Independent*, men who had seen the possibilities of a federated Protestantism, in the old Evangelical Alliance and in the National Federation of Churches and Christian workers, after long and careful deliberation decided to invite the Protestant communions to attend an Inter-Church Conference on Federation, sending delegates accredited by the national bodies of the denominations. The response was most encouraging, and 1905 found what was perhaps the first official congress of the Protestant churches in America, assembled in Carnegie Hall. There were about six hundred delegates representing practically all the large Protestant communions of the nation. Out of this great meeting the Federal Council of Churches was born, and in 1908 in Philadelphia was finally matured.

In the plan of federation adopted at the meeting in 1905 the first two articles and the heading "The Object of the Federal Council" reads: (1) "To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church; (2) To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world."

Perhaps the chief method of ap-



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DR. CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, LECTURER AT THE YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL, IS GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.



preach toward unity and cooperation that lay in the minds of the founders was the establishment of state and local federations of the churches. And the work of the office at the beginning was largely in that direction. But it was not long before great claims began to present themselves for recognition, claims that the formation of the Council itself had intensified and made possible. There was strife between capital and labor thruout the nation. There was the great conflict going on between the Church and the liquor interests. There was the whole question of industrial injustice as revealed in child labor, sweated labor, exhaustive hours, disregard of Sabbath rest, the social evil, marriage and divorce, unhealthful tenements, war and peace, corrupt politics, evangelizing the masses, giving Christian education to the children of the nation, the Christian attitude toward the immigrant—one after another these problems rose up and cried, "Here, you are a united Protestantism now. What have you got to say, what are you going to do?" At the same time the coöperating bodies of the Council began gradually to become conscious of its new strength and its common obligations, and it began to ask, "What are we, representing thirty communions and eighteen millions of Christians, going to do and say?" The result of this feeling both in the nation and in the churches that the united Protestant forces had a duty toward all these questions, a call to undertake a corporate, social redemption that one communion alone could not undertake on a national scale, led to the creation of commissions which should devote themselves to the study of these problems and to the furtherance of their solution. These commissions at present are on Social Service, Peace and Arbitration, Evangelism, Family Life, Relations with Japan, Federated Movements, Christian Education, Country Life, Temperance, Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Sunday Observance, State and Local Federations.

WITH the appointment of these commissions, much of the Council's most special work has been accomplished by their action. Each is constituted of about 100 representatives appointed by the communions, so that their actions are, in a sense, official. All of these commissions have rendered valuable service to the cause of Christianity during the last four years, especially those which have had salaried secretaries. Perhaps no better idea of the scope of the work of the Federal Council could be conveyed to one unfamiliar with its work than to briefly indicate some achievements of the three most active commissions, namely: The Church and Social Service, Peace and Arbitration, and Relations with Japan.

When the Social Service Commission was organized. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, now the General Secretary of the Council, was chosen as secretary, and Dr. Josiah Strong became chairman. It immediately began to make itself felt in the nation. Dr. Macfarland spent his

first two years of office in visiting practically every national and state denominational assembly, and innumerable churches and groups of pastors, arousing the churches as to their duty toward the great social, industrial and national wrongs. As a result of his work, social service commissions began to be formed in denominations, in state assemblies and in the men's clubs of the churches. The commission secured resolutions when a group of Christians could be reached. It has conducted surveys of labor troubles. It has helped to secure justice to workingmen and has fought against various evils in our midst. It has done much to coördinate the efforts of denominational groups working toward these ends and has also done much to interest the various young people's organizations in social service. It has sent many delegates to Washington and has won the confidence of the administration. But perhaps its most valuable contribution to the religious life of America was its now famous *Social Creed* propounded in 1908 and reaffirmed in 1912. It marks one of the great steps forward in the life of the Church. It is as follows:

To us it seems that the Churches must stand—

For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind.

For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.

For the principles of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.

For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality.

For the abolition of child labor.

For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

For the suppression of the "sweating system."

For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

For release from employment one day in seven.

For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.

For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.

For the abatement of poverty.

The work of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration and its coöperating Commission on Relations with Japan is an illustration of how the Council has brought the Christian influence of Protestant America to bear not only upon national problems, but international problems. Its chairman from the beginning was Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, and its first secretary was the author. It is no exaggeration to say that the widespread interest in international peace manifested in the churches is due to the labors of this commission. It has also brought the influence of the churches to bear on many specific occasions. It put the churches behind Mr. Taft's Arbitration Treaties.

It has acted in the various crises with Mexico, and effectively. It originated the Church Peace League, out of which The Church Peace Union (the Carnegie Endowment) originated. It joined with The Church Peace Union in calling the Constance Conference which created the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship thru the churches, and works in close coöperation with the American Council of the World Alliance.

The Commission on Relations with Japan, of which the present editor of The Independent is chairman, has done remarkably efficient work under the direction of its able secretary, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. It has put the whole Japanese problem before the churches. It has published books on American-Japanese relations that have received wide attention. It sent Dr. Shailer Mathews, president of the Federal Council, with Dr. Gulick as an embassy from the churches of America to the churches of Japan. It has done much to change public sentiment in California. It lately called a conference on oriental questions which has been fruitful in good results.

The activities of these three commissions, as given, are typical of the work of the Federal Council thru its commissions. The Commission on the Rural Church, the Commission on Evangelism, and the Commission on Federation are doing efficient and far-reaching work under their paid secretaries. The time will soon come when every commission will have its salaried head.

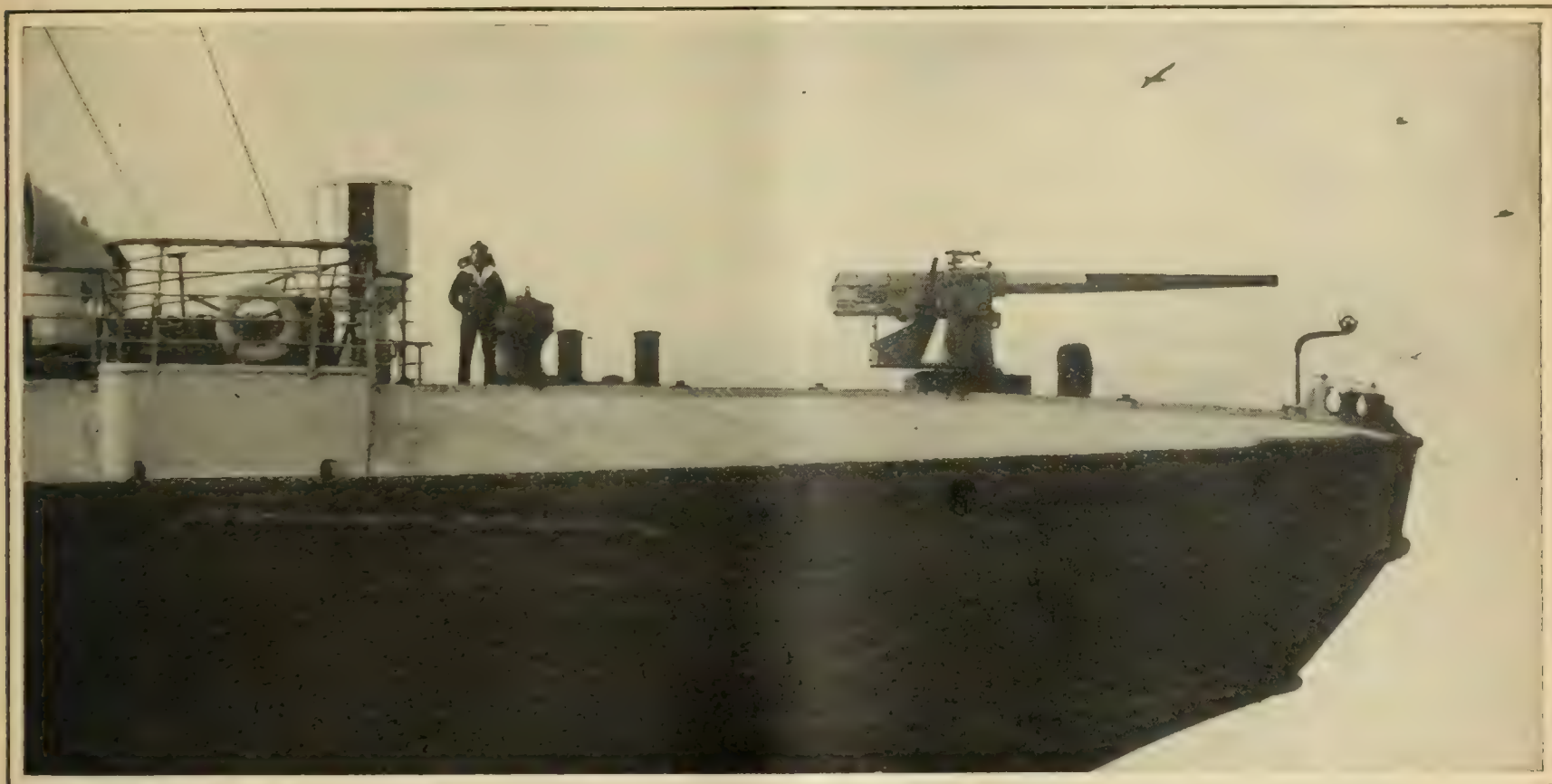
THE latest activity of the Federal Council is typical of what great things a combined Protestantism can achieve. The work of European relief had been progressing under the separate solicitations of various relief societies. But the gifts have been greatly increased since last May, when the Federal Council set for itself the stimulation of this beautiful sacrament of giving by issuing frequent encyclicals to the churches. It has followed the first splendid letter by others, and the churches have responded to its calls. The influence has been felt far beyond the mere giving. It has touched the heart of the church people of Europe and has become a factor in allaying bitterness felt toward our seeming neglect of them in their great affliction.

The Third Quadrennial at St. Louis will mark the highest point real Christian unity has reached in any nation. It will find a practically united voice on many of the great questions and problems before the land. If we are not mistaken, it will find the churches readier to take a prophetic outlook upon the future than they have ever been before. It is greatly to be hoped that the federated Protestant churches will be prepared to speak as boldly against war and preparation for war at this quadrennial as they did against social injustice eight years ago. It all comes to this, while many of us are talking Christian unity the Federal Council is realizing it.

New York City



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



© International Film

*Is a boat with a gun a gunboat? Germany would like to think so. Submarines tried to sink the French liner "La Touraine," which mounts a gun at the stern for protection, but she escaped and has just docked safely in New York*



Central News

*Predcal Pass in the Carpathians, thru which the Rumanian forces retreated before the German drive toward Bucharest*





© Underwood & Underwood



Central News

Charles I, ruler of Austria-Hungary, has promised to "complete the work" of his granduncle, the late Emperor Francis Joseph. One phase of that work, soldiers caught outside the trenches by shell-fire, is shown in the photograph below





*American Press*

*In a hospital-school dedicated to Edith Cavell*



*Puch Photo News*

*The hospital ship "Britannic," sunk by a submarine without warning*



*Underwood & Underwood*

*The treasure vaults of Germany, potato bins under government control. Our Cabinet is considering food dictatorship too*



# WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO

BY CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIX years ago, after sixteen years of exclusion from power in the House and fourteen years of exclusion from power in every department of government, the Democratic party was restored to power in the House of Representatives and in that alone. In 1912 the Democratic party was given charge of the government of the United States in its every branch. We were put on trial, and the duty devolved upon us to demonstrate, not so much by fine phrases as by good works, that we were worthy of the confidence imposed in us by the voters of the land, and that we were worthy of their continued confidence.

We have not escaped this severe test. We have not shirked our duty. We have always remembered that he serves his party best who serves his country best. That we have done our best has been shown by the people throughout the country at the recent elections. The campaign was swift and for a long time uncertain. The Democrats have been returned to power because they have done their best, because they have kept their party promises, because they have served the people.

It was said that the campaign hinged upon the tariff, when no other thing could be said of it. We, as Democrats, have revised the tariff downward because the people elected us for that purpose. We have not reduced the tariff to destroy the industries and prosperity of this land. It makes me weary to hear people talk about the Democrats wanting to destroy our well-being. No sane man wants to injure in the estimation of a hair any legitimate industry of this country. That that charge is a thing incredible I have contended always, and especially since we carried the House and had the responsibility placed upon us. We all want the industries of the land to prosper. It is our country as well as yours; our children must live here as well as yours; we have as great a stake in the prosperity and happiness of this republic as you have.

I BELIEVE that the people of the country have been convinced that the Democratic administration has done its very best to frame the most advantageous laws which would answer the purposes of the times. These laws were framed at the behest of our constituents. The last three years have witnessed an era of constructive legislation which has surprised every one. In formulating many of these laws partisan politics have been forgotten. Republicans voted with Democrats, Democrats voted with Republicans, and the independents voted as they pleased. The President of the United States has, on the occasion of signing bills, called the country's attention to the excellent teamwork of the two parties on the floor of both Houses.

A man has to learn to be a congressman just as he must learn to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a farmer, an engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor. It is a high honor to be a member of Congress, if for only one term, and with the number of terms the honor increases in geometrical rather than in arithmetical proportion. A member's usefulness to his country should increase in the same proportion. Useful and influential congressmen are made largely by experience and practise. It is an unwise performance for any district to change representatives at short intervals. A new congressman must begin at the foot of the class and spell up. Of course, the more brains, tact, energy, courage, and industry he has the quicker he will get up. If he possess these qualities and if his constituents will keep him in the House, he is certain to rise as the sparks are to fly upward. No human power can keep him down. It is only fair and rational to assume that every congressman's constituents are anxious to see him among the topnotchers.

No man should be elected to the House simply to gratify his ambition. All members should be elected for the good of the country.

THE best rule, it seems to me, is for a district to select a man young enough to learn and to grow, with at least fair capacity, industrious, honest, energetic, sober, and courageous, and keep him here so long as he discharges his duties faithfully and well. Such a man will gradually rise to high position and great influence in the House.

No man is fit to be the lawgiver for a mighty people, who yields to the demands and solicitations of the few who have access to his ears, and is forgetful of the vast multitude who may never hear his voice or look into his face. The duty of Congress, thru its members, not only now, but always, is to transmute the will of the American people into law, and notwithstanding the senseless and malicious abuse heaped upon the Congress, that is precisely what it does invariably when it can ascertain with a reasonable approximation what the will of the people is.

That is exactly what Congress has been trying to do, and few persons realize or can conceive how much toil, thought and investigation has been expended on such measures as the income tax, preparedness, rural credits, merchant marine, etc.

A great deal has been said about war, and about war on account of preparedness. I desire to say that if we attend to our own business we will never have another war. We have forced every war that we have ever had, and what is a good deal more to the point, we won in them all.

The people are not willing to see this country turned into an armed camp.

They are not willing to bankrupt the nation in military and naval preparations, altho willing to spend all that is necessary for the public defense. They are emphatically against conscription in times of peace, but they are for it should it become necessary in time of war.

But it is time to think that altho our educational system has been improved right along, we are forgetting the art of shooting in this country. We are forgetting the art of horseback riding. I wish every boy in the United States could ride like an Indian and shoot the way the squirrel hunters of Kentucky and Tennessee did the 8th day of January, 1815, on the great and glorious field of Chalmette.

It is true that we are trusting to arbitration to solve all future disputes, that is, those which can be arbitrated. Arbitration was regarded with contempt for a time. People were accustomed to making fun of The Hague Conference. The Hague Conference did a great deal of good. It did not prevent this stupendous war, and there may be wars in days to come, altho I hope not. I hope we will never be engaged in another one. I do not believe there is a nation on earth that has little enough sense to attack us, I do not care a straw which one it is; and I have abiding faith that if one of them does attack us it will get licked in the end.

I BELIEVE, however, that the great nations of the earth cannot stand much longer this piling up of armaments by land and sea; that this nation-bankrupting process must come to an end; and the only way that it can be brought to an end is to have an international conference on the subject. It may prove futile at first, it may be necessary to have half a dozen; but the only way that we can disarm all the nations is to do it by percentages.

What would be the sense of asking Germany to disarm without asking France, England, Russia, and the rest to do the same thing? What would be the wisdom in asking England to disarm without asking the rest to do likewise?

There are several propositions on the subject. We can afford to make this suggestion looking to disarmament. If the nations reject it, well and good; we cannot help it; but we can afford better than any other people under the sun to make the suggestion. We are the richest nation on the globe. We have the largest homogeneous population of all the nations. We are unafraid. In the interests of world peace we can lead the way.

Perhaps history will reserve to the United States the place of honor among all the nations as the one which is not afraid to insist on international peace.

Washington, D. C.



# PUSS AND HER TAIL

BY H. O. NOSREME

*Several of our readers have written to complain of our publishing so much "free verse." They find neither rime nor reason in it and regard it as a passing fad that deserves no consideration from a reputable periodical. To us, however, it seems a movement of considerable interest and without attempting to justify all that appears as vers libre we must confess to a liking for certain specimens of it. That is why, for instance, we published Amy Lowell's "Thompson's Lunch Room" in The Independent of August 28, Robert Frost's "The Telephone," October 9, and Eugene Dolson's "Old Houses," November 13. We wonder whether our critics will find "Puss and Her Tail" more to their taste than the others mentioned above. If not we hope they will be free to say so, for it will not hurt either the author's feelings or ours, and we shall be glad to have our readers write us whether they are interested in free verse in general and whether they find the following worth reading. Mr. Nosreme has written quite a little rimed verse, but we do not remember to have seen anything of his in this form before.—THE EDITOR.*

I make! Oh, no!  
I clap my hands  
In infantine joy and amazement  
Before the first opening to me  
Of this august magnificence.  
Old with the love and homage  
Of innumerable ages,  
Young with the life of life,  
The sun-bright Mecca  
Of the desert.  
Do you see that kitten  
Chasing so prettily her own tail?  
If you could look with her eyes,  
You might see her surrounded  
With hundreds of figures,  
Performing complex dramas,  
With tragic and comic issues,  
Long conversations,  
Many characters,

Many ups and downs of fate—  
And meantime it is only puss  
And her tail.  
How long before our masquerade  
Will end its noise of tambourines,  
Laughter, and shouting,  
And we shall find  
It was a solitary performance?  
A subject and an object—  
It takes so much  
To make the galvanic circuit complete,  
But magnitude adds nothing.  
What imports it  
Whether it is Kepler and the  
sphere;  
Columbus and America;  
A reader and his book;  
Or puss with her tail?

## INDUSTRIAL COUNSELOR, A NEW PROFESSION

BY ORDWAY TEAD

THE growing recognition that imagination and hard sense must combine for the sound upbuilding of industrial organization is one of the hopeful signs today. The new business generation is approaching its problems in an inquiring spirit and with a generous desire for clear seeing and wise planning. The spirit of research, of patient, close observation, of the boldly formulated if tentative hypothesis, is at last coming to its own.

Exponents of this scientific attack upon industrial problems are to be found among the younger men working their way to the top places in industry. They are also to be found in the still too few members of a new profession which Robert G. Valentine can justly be credited with inventing.

Mr. Valentine was an industrial counselor—a title rightly expansive because of the latitude it allows in the development of the idea. To be an industrial counselor one need pass no bar examinations nor hold any degree. But to match Mr. Valentine's own training and the fulness of experience he brings to his profession, will be difficult; and a vigorous apprenticeship must be essential. For at forty-four he had gained first hand knowledge in varied fields.

In 1896 he graduated from college. From then, as instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as

*In the weeks since this article was written, Robert Valentine has suddenly died. But the profession which he invented, the new method of reconciliation and readjustment of the human relations in industry which he created, will not die. The extent of his contribution to the solution of the great problem of industry must still be a matter of conjecture. But his work unquestionably contains the seeds of great promise.—THE EDITOR.*

retary to a great banker and railroad president, for eight years in the Bureau of Indian Affairs during four of which he was its strikingly successful commissioner, he has had the opportunity to practise administration and to study many sides of American life. When in 1912 he decided to devote himself to the application of science and sanity to industrial relations, it was with intimate knowledge not only of business problems in general, but of complex details in particular. And in the last four years his work in over twenty different industries has further enriched his experience and added power to his advice.

His problem was not easy. Efficiency experts, advisers in management and

organization, welfare workers, lawyers specializing in industrial problems—all these were in the field with conflicting claims and principles. What impressed Mr. Valentine was the need for plan and purpose in industry. He saw the need of building business in terms of the men and women who were at work. He demanded a human valuation of the procedure in factories.

Not a novel conception? No; Carlyle, Ruskin, Whitman have understood and said it. But they had not done it. They never wrought into the ground work of factory organization the methods implicit in their principles.

To do this is the work of this profession for which Mr. Valentine believed the times are ripe. To bring to earth and into actual practise acceptable methods and details of organization which really dignify the manhood of those at work is to bring the healing gift for which industry has waited in feverish distemper.

What are his methods? Providentially he offers no panaceas. Right attitudes and constructive purposes can be trusted for their own out working. Sufficient if a creative mind can make these attitudes completely clear and winning; and interject canny suggestive ideas at the moment when these should be crystallized into actuality. Like other great inspirations having a



quality of genius, Mr. Valentine's contributions are astounding for their simplicity. Let no one be alarmed by the vocabulary which industrial counselors have found it necessary to create in the interest of accurate discussion. The kernel of his sanely applied truths can easily be grasped by the commonest laborer.

In breaking ground for his profession Mr. Valentine first developed a bit of technique which he calls the Industrial Audit. Using the analogy of the financial audit or the sales audit, he requires that his study shall reveal the strength, weakness and needs of a concern's working conditions and policies as they affect its workers. With his associates he makes a searching investigation of a factory or industry to reveal boldly and fully to their clients exactly what they find. He takes stock of the human resources of a plant, of its personal frictions and maladjustments, of the effect of its equipment on employees, of the prevailing sentiment of the workers as it expresses itself in their work and attitude, of all the inefficiencies that grow out of the size of modern enterprise and the remoteness of executives from manual workers.

In the course of an audit not only is the labor situation accurately sensed, but there inevitably results a close knowledge of the work, ability and spirit of the executives. Since it is they who must carry recommendations into practice, a study of their working attitude is welcomed by those in control. It would obviously be of little value to advocate extensive changes in policy and practice which fall on deaf ears and are made ineffective by wholly incompetent officials.

The impossibility of longer retaining a bearish and occasionally intoxicated overseer comes home with new force if the superintendent is shown the direct financial loss that results in terms of discontent and shifting in that department. The need of a changed attitude on the part of a grouchy and overweening employment agent is readily understood when the auditor shows how men are being turned away in fear of the concern thru disgust at its agent.

In almost every instance, the presence and quiet questions of these dispassionate counselors have led to immediate alterations before ever a suggestion is offered or the report submitted. Windows months dirty are washed. Walls are calcimined. Records of "hiring and firing" are better kept only to disclose serious wastes in the way workers are selected or laid off.



ROBERT VALENTINE, INDUSTRIAL COUNSELOR

But more deeply significant is the fact that from the industrial audit men in responsible charge come to see vividly the need for a consistent, carefully-conceived and consecutive attack on the human problems of their enterprise. The audit dramatizes this need. In the hands of convinced managers it becomes not only their weapon with boards of directors and investors, but the actual text book in line with which they map out improvements. Matters of selection, training, adjustments about work and pay, petty frictions, discharges, accidents and all the rest, must enlist the full time attention of discriminating officials. And these officials if they do not actually determine policies must at least understand fully why they are determined as they are.

Mr. Valentine's conviction about this was that the people with ultimate authority must be in close touch with their human problems. To visualize this responsibility in the business structure, he has evolved another mechanism—the Personnel Department. Just as sales, finance and production have department heads directly responsible to the president or general manager, so the personnel department must have the same conspicuous and distinct existence and leadership, if its problems are to be met.

The imaginative insight which dis-

covers the uses of the simple is perhaps most clearly revealed, however, in what industrial counselors call "job analysis." Job analysis is the clear, complete study and statement of everything about a particular job and its relations to the factory in which it is performed. Obvious and simple? Yes, but it has not been done before. The followers of Frederic W. Taylor make time studies; Gilbreth and his school make motion and fatigue studies. Both have been criticized for ignoring the vital, personal relations. Job studies where every modifying factor has weight are new, and they take high account of the fundamental human factors.

It is startling to see the discrepancies, the wastes, the over-lapping of tasks, the total absence of responsibility for tremendously important features, which are revealed when a job is tackled by such analysis.

These job studies have in certain instances shown themselves capable of revolutionizing shop methods. Indeed Mr. Valentine believed that so much radical readjustment may come out of them that he wants the men at the job protected while the analysis is made and while the changes revealed by it to be necessary are introduced. If rear-

angement of material, machinery, methods of record keeping, if better training and improved light, air or sanitation can make it possible for twelve people to do the work of fifteen, or for fifteen in eight hours to do what they formerly did in ten, he wants the workers to be consulted about the changes and to share in the benefits.

This active consent of the workers not only to questions that relate to work, but in those that relate to pay, is a further emphasis that again distinguished industrial counseling from "scientific management" or "organization engineering." The contribution which he believes assures this active consent he calls the Determining Board and Wage Board. To tell of their work in detail would require an article by itself. Their intent, however, is to make clear the distinction between determining the content of a job and settling upon the pay for that job. This helps amazingly to clarify issues. If the principle of representation, if the active consent of the governed, is to operate, Mr. Valentine believed it can only come to reasonable effectiveness by working on a basis of acknowledged facts about any job. Only in the light of such study can there be common ground for intelligent agreement. These two boards are the representative bodies which have for their task



the final decision in matters of work and of wages.

Perhaps the most compelling thing that can be said about Mr. Valentine's work is that it is dominated by such full and wide appreciation of the big world tendencies. Here is a profession dedicated to the perpetuation of no school, dogma or creed. It is based upon the conviction that industry is nothing more or less than the people's efforts to make themselves a living. A living is more than bread and meat. It is growth, wider outlook, broader loyalties. Industry must be so ordered as not only to keep men and women alive, but to produce *real* living men and women while producing goods. It must work in line with the educational motive of all forward-looking activity. It must contribute to living not only indirectly but directly. It must give to the worker opportunity for skill, varied tasks, responsibility and voice in determining affairs. Industry must in a word become an organic part of the community's life—not an ugly, monotonous excrescence upon it. It becomes organic only as it shares the world-wide tendency toward the people's participation in the control of their own destinies.

All of which Mr. Valentine rarely talked about—may even have never so expressed it to himself. But in it and because of it, his work is unique and partakes of a quality that gives it permanence and power of growth.

The question immediately arises as to the extension of Mr. Valentine's sphere of influence. Are his ideas so bound up with the power of his personality as to be of value only thru his effort. Fortunately, this does not seem to be the case. Already Mr. Valentine had gathered about himself a group of men and women with whom the work both in principle and method is being hammered out and built into the structure of the concerns and industries which retain them. The contagion of these ideas is the clearest indication of their fruitfulness. Calls for the services of this new profession come from every part of the country and from other countries. Its appeal and reason for being are as wide as the industrial system concerning which it seeks to advise.

But it is not enough, Mr. Valentine maintained, to

build up a profession of service to employers alone. It is of the very nature of industrial counseling that its policies be kept broadly human by work not only for employers but for trades unions, for governmental bodies, for any perplexed individual seeking counsel in business affairs. The need for

the confessor, never absent, seems to find a truly modern satisfaction in the confidential relations that necessarily exist between client and counselor.

A valuable instance of the all-round problem for which the counselor holds himself in readiness, is afforded in the directorship of the Joint Board of

Control for the Enforcement of Protocol Standards in the dress and waist industry of New York City, which Mr. Valentine recently organized. This position, supported jointly by the unions and the manufacturers' associations, has for its object the enforcing of the various provisions of their joint agreement.

For example, one of the clauses of the Protocol which has been the source of special confusion, states that "the average experienced worker" is to receive a stated amount per hour. But what is the "average experienced worker"? To this, among other problems in this great industry of over thirty thousand workers, Mr. Valentine had been addressing himself. A careful study of the elementary motions of many operators over a considerable period, of the methods of management and operation, and of the results of work on the workers, begins to bring some meaning to the term.

Mr. Valentine interpreted the Protocol with a new method. In terms of the daily life of the industry and its workers he has been finding what its standards mean. He had been content with no bare statistical record from which the real meat of human facts had been torn away. We have in his investigations a body of knowledge which confidently interprets the larger significance of industrial effort. And this single example is only illustrative of the note that is struck in the work of his staff for all their clients.

Dissolution of bitter and cruel alignments in industry may be long in coming, but it will be hastened by the extension of the services which this profession can render. The open-minded, constructive attitude, with its fuller measure of faith in people, in their value and ability, is sorely needed. Industrial counseling, loyal to the spirit of its originator, will bring weight of experience to the reinforcement of these sound tendencies. Industry is on the way to a vitally human assessment.

*New York City*



#### NEW LIGHT ON LIBERTY

Eighty thousand people have contributed to the project, started by the *New York World*, of illuminating the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. On December 2nd at six o'clock the statue is to be officially lighted for the first time, with President Wilson as the chief speaker at the dedication exercises. The illumination is to continue every night and the Federal Government has promised to assume the running expenses.



# THE CHAPLAIN'S JOB

BY JOHN M. THOMAS

I DID not hold a regimental church. The army has a bugle call for "church," plaintive, soft, and very beautiful, and some chaplains console themselves for handful audiences by imaginations of mysterious influences supposed to proceed from the mere sounding of the church call. I wanted something more tangible. So I had a motor truck driven into a company street every Sunday evening and the entire regiment assembled in regular formation before it. Mounted on the truck I read the men letters from home, some from prominent citizens, some from good women who wanted to know what they could do for soldiers, anything to remind the men of the interest the friends back home took in them. Then without scripture, prayer, or hymn, I gave them the highest truth I knew concerning duty to God and man. I tried to divest the essential message of religion of all sectarian accidents and to put the heart of it in language that they could understand and to give it appeal that they could not resist.

I do not know that I succeeded every time, but as I climbed off the truck one night a man came up to me and said, "Chaplain, that was a d— good talk. Any d— fool who wouldn't listen to that ought to be put in the guardhouse."

Soldiers swear when they do not know it, and also when they do know. "Full of strange oaths" was one of Shakespeare's two characterizations of a soldier, but many of those I have seen are full of just ordinary oaths. Regulars and militia, regiments from cities or country villages, there is little difference; and while there are thousands of clean speech men in khaki, there are enough who leave their Holy Name badges on their citizen's clothes to make the ordinary camp talk sound pretty badly.

One of the 17,256 regulations of the American Army forbids profanity and prescribes a penalty, but I never heard of charges being preferred for its violation. Sometimes a poor fellow is fined ten days' pay for swearing at a ser-

*President Thomas, of Middlebury College, Vermont, was chaplain of the First Vermont Infantry during its service on the Mexican border last summer. He is the author of "The Christian Faith and the Old Testament" and he was for many years pastor of a church in East Orange, New Jersey.—THE EDITOR.*

geant, but the offense lies in the fact that he swore at a sergeant, not that he swore.

I could not find anything in the army regulations to tell me what a chaplain should do for a regiment of Vermont militiamen emptied out on a Rio Grande mesquite field on a July Sunday afternoon. I suppose the ordinary notion of an army chaplain is that of a man who sits around in his tent and prays and reads the Bible until a soldier dies or goes to the hospital. In Civil War times chaplains used to look after the mail, but in those times letters were comparatively few, and a saddle bag was large enough for a post office. Our mail on the border was three or four large

International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and it was a Godsend to the regiment. We had all the home papers, plenty of magazines, free stationery, a phonograph with the "Five-fifteen" and the "little old Ford" that "rambled



Paul Thompson

EACH MAN MENDS FOR HIMSELF

right along," and the men saw to it that the building was kept full every available hour.

There were two good men to look after the place, and absolutely no friction between the Y. M. C. A. and the chaplain, such as occurred in some of the border stations. The only trouble with the army Y. M. C. A. is that there is not enough of it: there ought to be one for every regiment in the service, the regulars as well as the militia.

Once a week I gave the men a poetry evening in that building, mostly Kipling, of course, but some T. A. Daley, and Douglas Malloch, and Dr. W. H. Drummond—for we know the French Canadian in Vermont and like to hear him talk. Soldiers stand for poetry? You should have heard them call for the old favorites over and over again. One man carried his "Barrack Room Ballads" in his haversack to an outpost fifty miles down the river and another brought me a copy of the "Rubaiyat" and told me the stanzas he liked the best.

Unfortunately Mr. Kipling is right that "Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints." Men in tents in a Mexican border town do not have much better chance. I had no idea of making saints of my Green Mountain boys, but I thought I would try to bring them back no worse than when they left their homes. So I had a "Chaplain's Post Card" printed, with the motto—

"Our whole duty by the old flag and the old State.

Every man a stronger, better man when he gets back to old Vermont."

I believe they have lived up to that motto and are returning stronger and better men. They have learned much: prompt, exact, and full obedience; respect for superiors; orderliness; cleanliness, and regularity of habit. They



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THE REGIMENT AT OUT-DOOR CHURCH

sacks a day, and a couple of young enlisted men could handle it better and cheaper than the chaplain.

But I soon found work enough. Our regiment was short of canvas and in some companies the men were crowded twelve in a tent. They had no cots and slept in their blankets on the ground with the centipedes. There were no camp chairs, not a place on the whole camp site where an enlisted man was free to go and sit down. Did you ever try to live for a week without a chair? To eat squatting on the ground, to read the home paper propped up on a blanket, to write letters on your knees, and to have nothing to do when off duty except to stand around or lie down, gets decidedly monotonous after a day or two.

So I telegraphed back to Vermont for funds for a Y. M. C. A. building, any kind of a shack where the men would have a chance to sit down and read and write home. I got my building very shortly with the help of the



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MESS TIME



caught quickly the soldier's respect for the flag. They saw something of the vast extent of our country and the immense variety of it. Their minds were broadened and they will be better and more useful citizens from their three months' experience in the work of a soldier.

The soldier should not be measured



HITTING A WARTIME RAG

by the standards of Sunday School teachers. He is engaged in rough business and has a great deal of rough, tough work to do. He is apt to offend against the conventionalities, but he knows what an order is, and he will stay in the ranks till he drops, and he would rather face danger than loaf any day. Virtues are qualities which God needs for His work, and the determination of them has been left too much to pale skins in long silk dressing gowns. I had to make a somewhat different list for my khaki men, getting ready, as they thought, for an expedition into bandit-stricken Mexico. Their first duty was to be good soldiers, and for that they needed quick and exact obedience, respect for superiors, orderliness and cleanliness, and grit and patience and self-control. A chaplain who is a man's man can earn his salary to the full by sympathetic encouragement of the men of his command in the learning of these hard lessons.

The hardest lesson for a man thrust suddenly from civil life into military responsibility is that he is no longer a citizen entitled to free speech. He must not say anything that could be interpreted as criticism of his superiors, or of the administration of the army, or of the policy of those who control it. Anything bordering at all on politics must be entirely avoided. The President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the army, and any criticism of his acts or utterances by an army officer is a serious offense, rendering one liable to severe military penalties.

This restriction is especially difficult for a chaplain, whose profession and duties require him to do a good deal of talking. He must inculcate patriotism, without reference to the vital questions in which patriotic men are interested. He must stir his men to loyalty and to the colors, without any fair and free

discussion of what the flag is being made to stand for by the men in highest authority. The very topics in which the thoughtful men in his command would be most interested are the subjects that he must be most careful to avoid.

I learned that a keen watch is kept on all public utterances even of a militia chaplain. I wrote a letter to the home people which was published in a little country newspaper, in which I said that Texans of the border seemed to have the same high respect for President Wilson's Mexican policy that Green Mountain Republicans had. It was not two weeks before I was called to account and informed that as an army officer I had no right to make any such observations. It seemed that a United States Senator had noticed my little letter and called on the War Department to silence me, which they did. Such limitations may be necessary to military discipline, but if this country wants strong men as chaplains in its army, men of the resolute personal independence sufficient to exert influence over soldiers, some way must be found to give them a little more freedom of speech.

I was instructed by my Colonel to make a canvass of the regiment and



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LETTERS FROM HOME

report the men who had left families at home without sufficient support. I found a large proportion in every company. Such men have no business in the second line of defense, which the National Guard now forms. If the militia is to be federalized, the standards of enlistment should be changed, and only such men kept on the rolls as can leave at any moment for federal service without imposing hardship and destitution upon women and children. Large numbers of the present guard belong in the "Land-sturm"; they should not be in the second line.

Sanitary arrangements in our camp were beyond criticism, showing that the lesson of '98 had been well learned, but our military equipment was sadly deficient. All we had of a machine gun company, supposed to be attached to every regiment of infantry, was one first lieutenant, and his equipment consisted of a range finder, the only one in the regiment. We were six weeks on the

border without half the prescribed number of intrenching tools, which are as necessary as rifles. There were "mounted" officers without horses, and some with horses and no saddles. We had the old circular blanket rolls, torturing hot in the Texas sun, instead of the packs hanging from the shoulders supplied to the regulars. Our quartermaster made every effort to get equipment, and the district officers did their best, but the army did not seem to have the material necessary for so large a sudden increase of troops in the field. This country has a great deal to do in the way of preparedness before even the small army we have on paper is properly supplied with the instruments of modern fighting.

A chaplain has to do with the morale as well as the morals of his regiment. He can do much to keep up the spirits of the men, their heart for the work, and their loyalty to the service. In this respect the chaplains on the border had a difficult task. Their men entered the federal service with the high spirit and enthusiasm of soldiers called to serve their country in the performance of a great national duty. But as the weeks wore away on the Rio Grande they began to question why they had been brought so far and held there. Not a word of explanation was forthcoming. To this day it is debated in militia circles what the whole movement was for. Never before has an American army been called into the field and left so completely in the dark as to why it was summoned and what policy it was depended upon to sustain.

It was almost impossible to keep up the spirits of the men in such circumstances. The best a chaplain could do was to try to teach the lesson that the first duty of a soldier is to be at home in his shoes, and to be contented anywhere the orders are to stay. I tried to do that, and so far as the First Vermont is concerned, while we would prefer to be told frankly and clearly why we are asked to serve, I am sure we are ready at any time to answer the call to the colors, and much better prepared for actual service because of our experience in near warfare on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Middlebury, Vermont



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TENT TALK



# EVERITT SHINN, VERSATILIST

BY DONALD WILHELM

**A**LMOST the only thing Everitt Shinn has not invented is a patent breakfast food. He draws the line there. Probably he could invent one if he wanted to. "There's nothing left out of any of us," he says. "We can all do anything, in our measure."

A wealthy art collector once climbed to Shinn's studio in New York and found the young painter in flannels and blue shirt working over a design for Bonnie Glass' new stage hat. The art collector wanted a certain Shinn painting. "What will you take for it?" he asked.

"Four hundred dollars."

"I'll give you three—"

"Now it will cost you five."

Shinn got eight hundred and fifty finally, which shows he is a good business man.

Before anyone had mentioned him among the Upper Half Dozen of young American painters, before he had even made a reputation as an interior decorator, Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, called to see him one day. "I am building a house," he said—it's celebrated as the Clyde Fitch House now—"and I want you to decorate it from top to bottom."

Young Shinn, whose mind works as fast as his fingers, said he would.

"But I haven't any money," mentioned Fitch.

Shinn took the job anyway. Mr. Fitch had to pay for nothing but the materials. There were two ceilings, two pianos and a lot of panels and details that "made" Shinn. He got the contract for decorating the Belasco Theater as a result. And he was wishing all the while that he was making steam engines. It is said on good authority that he designed one—a rotary engine that another man patented—and now that other man is very well to do.

**W**HEN Mr. Shinn started out in life, in fact, he planned to be an engineer from Philadelphia. He went to an engineering school, he drew patterns for locomotives in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and then he worked as laborer, while learning to use his hands, in a chandelier factory, on the Reading Terminal, on the Academy of Music, much to the concern of his father and the paternal plans. Still more to the concern of his father, he was next found on the *Philadelphia Press* drawing pictures. For a few years he oscillated between Philadelphia papers, and then he oscillated between New York and Philadelphia. One morning he appeared at the offices of a weekly magazine in New York. He appeared again the next morning. He appeared every morning until the editor in chief came out one day and roared "Go home!"

Shinn shook his head. "I'm going to keep on coming every morning until you give me an assignment to get rid of me," he said.

The editor groped for an impossible assignment. "I want a double page il-

lustration of the crowd leaving the Metropolitan Opera House in a snow storm. If you haven't got it, get out."

"I've got it," smiled Shinn.

"Show me—"

"I'll bring it in the morning."

He worked all night. He made a pastel with hundreds of figures in it, and street cars, cabs, and snow. He took it to the editor early the next morning. Every week for a year thereafter he drew a double page for that magazine—*Harper's Weekly*. And then he became art editor of a fiction magazine. He selected a cover one day—there was a lady just moving off into the darkness. "Impossible!" roared the editor in chief, "you can't have night—no artist can paint night. How could he?"

"Good night," said Shinn.

**H**E went home and wrote a melodrama, after having proved a really good magazine editor. It was a satire on the old fashion melodrama. Technically it was well enough done to be taken twice across the continent and back on the Keith Circuit, scenically it was a masterpiece of ingenuity. He worked it out in miniature first. He works out everything in miniature because he likes to work with his hands. He turned from that to write an opera and it was a success. Incidentally he made a crutch for a fiancée limping from a broken ankle. "What another

man can make, I can make," he said. "There's nothing left out of any of us."

He wrote a couple more "melodramas." All were successful. The last of them—"Lucy More, the Prune Hater's Daughter"—had a notable machine in it, also of Shinn's perfection. Incidentally he learned to act, went out on the professional stage acting for a time, and came back to New York with an idea for a new musical play in mind.

**M**EANWHILE, he was painting, and painting notably. He was asked to design the interior of Trenton's new city hall. He set to work to make a city hall in miniature and this miniature turned out to be a famous example of craftsmanship. In it was shown every detail of the city hall that was to be—360 electric light bulbs, windows with the real Trenton perspectives painted outside changing with the changing lights, and in the great council chamber there was everything ready to the ink-stands and pens. He finished the larger hall, it turned out to be a large replica of the miniature down to the smallest detail. "I could build a submarine," he argued. "Anybody but the tired business man could—because everybody has the elements of constructive ability—but he's got to use them."

Just to show that he could do what anybody else could do—and do it perhaps a little better than it ever had been done before—he turned to painting three street signs—and a street full of such signs would be a place of real art.

There are many other things that Everitt Shinn has accomplished: He has taught school, he has done very good wood-carving, he has designed furniture and made it. Just the other day he was found designing a gown for a Broadway actress. The only thing that is the matter with him, he says, is that he is full of constructive thoughts. He never puts off till tomorrow what he can do today—not even tea or tobacco, trouble or an extra meal. Call him a variety show, if you like. If he isn't that at least he never sleeps in bed twice in the same position. If he slept in bed twice in the same position he wouldn't sleep well, because routine is his nightmare. "Routine," he says, "is prison. I hate prisons. No man could live in a prison a thousand years—"

But there he stops to advocate a good book. From books he turns to the Gnome motors or the Bleriot monoplanes, one of which he wishes for, along with an automobile.

But it is easily discoverable that he is not addicted to wishing. Diagnosis shows his is a backbone—not a wishbone. For he gets everything worth wishing for except what he doesn't wish. He is a very busy man.

"I'm going to live a thousand years," he laughs. "I'm thirty-seven now and I've never been tired in my life. I'm really younger now than I was when I started."

New York City



By Himself

HIMSELF





# BOOKS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

## A CHRISTMAS GUIDE

PLEASE hurry," pleaded a small boy, whose aunt was reading "Robinson Crusoe" complete. "I don't want to hear any more about God, I want to get to the savages." The boy was quite right from either the literary or the moral point of view. Whatever moral lessons "Crusoe" has carried down the generations, they are of fearlessness, perseverance, ingenuity, and entirely by-products in a good yarn. Despite the shocked disapproval of the believer in the sanctity of the printed page, wise iconoclasts have dealt with Defoe's masterpiece, Cooper and other staid classics, as Homer, Cervantes and Froissart have long been treated. Philosophy and mawkish maidens and long descriptions of scenery have been extracted, the real characters and the action left. Hence it is a new lease of life for the tales of our grandfathers.

Not that we are rejecting stories as conductors of good morals. Indeed a good story, because in being a good story it fits with the eternal verities, is one of the best conductors of morals. But if it is to be used to point a sermon, the use should be frank. Advertisers to the contrary, neither children nor grown-ups like to read a two-page tale only to find at the end an invitation to buy a certain make of soap. Youngsters take a parable all right so long as it goes about unmasked, but they do not like to be deceived.

Kenneth Grahame, in making his book of *Children's Verse*, rejected at once everything without literary quality; all archaic and classical subjects and blank verse; all poetry on death, of which an extraordinary amount is address to children; and all poems about children from their elder's point of view.

Of course the fairy and folk tale and the stories from ancient history and literature are the very marrow of prose literature for children; but with this exception Kenneth Grahame's rules will prove an excellent guide to the buyer bewildered before the scores of gay volumes coming each autumn from the

juvenile press. The first requisite is that the English be at least correct. The "Brer Rabbit Stories" are of the few exceptions to the rejection of slang and dialect, because their dialect is so far from daily speech as hardly to affect it.

With Kenneth Grahame's help children at least may be mercifully freed of those very young persons who reform neighborhoods. The adult reformer is a painful necessity in this imperfect world, but children in their normal state do not wish to improve their elders. They prefer to "let sleeping dogs lie" and in return to be now and then let alone themselves.

Into the same category fall the super-boy adventurers and the youthful conquerors of industry to whom come opportunities and triumphs their fathers in all their forty or fifty hard-working years never met.

All this comes round to the theory that literature for young folk has the same canons as other literature. It must paint truly the people and the life it sets out to portray, and, dealing with the life of children, it must picture it in proportion to the rest of life, and it must not endow it with emotions that do not belong to it. It has to be confessed that writers for girls are rather worse offenders than writers for boys, altho the present horde of boys' books born of enthusiasm for outdoor activities and khaki, for unreality and lack of proportion, race their sentimental sisters pretty close.

One characteristic is noticeable in this year's output. In place of the gory tales, the first effect of the Great War, history is being ransacked for stories all centering in the active virtues of public service, sacrifice and courage.

It is none so simple a matter, buying books for one's juniors. So, unless one knows one's story or one's author well, it is wise to confine one's self to the historical and fairy folk tales, and to the children's classics, of which happily neither children nor illustrator ever tire.

### FAIRIES AND MAGICIANS

There are no finer fairy tales than the Scandinavian, and these *Top-of-the-World Stories*, mostly Finnish and Norwegian, translated by Emilie and Laura Poulsson, are of the best. They are for older boys and girls than Miss Poulsson's earlier books and they are delightfully illustrated by F. L. Young.

Brand new, old-fashioned fairy stories, with droll pictures fill Will Bradley's *Wonder Box*. Very good they are, too, with a shimmer of jewels and silks and mysterious music and selfish princes and gentle serving lads and wedding coaches, just as they should have.

In answer to the command *Tell Me a Hero Story*, Mary Stewart has brought forth tales from India, from Egypt, from Serbia, from France, one an East Indian version of the Greek *Alcestis* and another from the trenches of 1914.

Mrs. Burnett's parable of the prince who learned what all kings should know and the cripple who made things tidy in the *Land of the Blue Flower* has a holiday edition with border and colored plates.

Eight booklets, of good type and attractive pictures, *The Old Time Fairy Box*, put the classic nursery stories and rimes into handy form. Here are Dick Whittington, The House That Jack Built, Tom Thumb, Beauty and the Beast and ever so many more.

Collodi's ever delightful history of the puppet, *Pinocchio*, who had the chance to become a boy and came within an ace of turning into a donkey instead, deserves what it almost gets, a new edition a year. But not always does it have as charmingly tinted pictures as these by M. L. Kirk.

This year it is for the *Arabian Nights* that Louis Rhead has made a hundred of his always vigorous and imaginative drawings. Twenty-seven tales, *Ali Baba*, *Sindbad* and other favorites have been chosen for this striking book with its decorative initials, its heavy paper and large type.

Frederick A. Waugh stopped painting "wild sea horses" long enough this year to write the history of *The Clan of Mumes*, and draw extraordinary and delightful pictures of them. Mumes were created by a very inventive wizard as long ago as "once upon a time." They are queer—so queer you often have to study the pictures to tell Mumes from tree roots.

Quiller Couch has retold from the old French of Perrault, *Sleeping Beauty* and *Other Tales*, and Edmund Dulac has given them charming colored plates. These are as delicately fanciful and daintly precise as old French engravings. They are in soft colors; the book is a quarto, large type, heavy paper, a book of distinction.



## VERY LITTLE FOLK

Told by the Sandman, we hear, is to be used for "research work" in a German university. What an amazing use for it! But it is sure to make a popular journal. More thoroughly natural, charming, amusing little stories of fairy folk and animals than these of A. P. Walker's it would be hard to find.

E. Blaisdell MacDonald tells a pretty story in *Chandra in India*. Chandra was a lad of the gardener caste and loved best of all to raise marigolds. He was at Delhi at the time of the Durbar, and thereby became gardener at the palace.

Delightful colored cuts and plenty of them illustrate *Mother Goose Children*, in which E. A. and M. F. Blaisdell have repeated the old nursery rimes and added to them in simple words further accounts of the children of Mother Goose. A charming little book.

An ingenious scheme is worked out by C. D. Chapman in *Self-Made Pictures*.

From sectional colored plates to be cut out and pasted on a background plate, children build up the complete pictures of various American historical places and scenes.

*The Owllet Library* has ten fascinating, gaily covered books with text and spaces to be filled by the twenty-four paster pictures tucked in the pocket on the back cover. Butterflies, boats, birds, flowers, foreign scenes, all sorts of interesting topics are on the list.



*The Know About Library* also is made up of booklets to be illustrated by paster pictures. These are larger than the *Owllets*, with decorative paper covers, twenty numbers, ten pictures each, and can be bought separately.

A nonsense story to be read aloud to very small persons while they look at the very astonishing pictures is *The Way to Santa Claus House* by Mrs. Burnett.

Once upon a time a little girl played with the tiny dolls in her doll's house as tho they were marionettes. How she did it and what Mr. and Mrs. Delight and all

the other doll people did G. C. Warner tells in *The House of Delight*.

It is not often that stories confessedly with a moral are so frankly entertaining and natural as C. S. Bailey's *Stories for Sunday Telling*. They are about very human youngsters and about animals and about excellent fairies.

## ALL SORTS OF ANIMALS

*The Little White Fox and His Arctic Friends* is an uncommonly good animal story. R. J. Snell, the story teller, doesn't tax credulity over much and he makes white foxes and polar bears and ptarmigan very interesting beings.

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Two more Bedtime Stories are out. *Old Man Coyote*, that tells of a dreadful sound in the Green Forest, and *Prickly Porky* and how he rolled down the hill. The one criticism of Mr. Burgess' tales is that they are too wide awake for bedtime.

*Hollow-Tree Nights and Days*, A. B. Paine's joyous histories of Mr. Turtle, Mr. Possum, Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Owl of course, and others who pull the latchstring of the Hollow Tree, are made the more entertaining by J. M. Condé's amusing pictures.

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bird life, and an appendix containing clear descriptions of the birds mentioned makes this an excellent little folks' nature book.

If any small body likes to be read to let him get S. D. Kirkham's *Half-True Stories*, for every grown-up in the household will want to see the orange cover with the crocodiles, and turn the smooth cream tinted pages, and look at Mr. Kirkham's sepia drawings, and then—before you know it somebody will be reading Spooky aloud.

### OLD FRIENDS IN NEW CLOTHES

Some nineteen years ago John Brownjohn added to the world's gaiety by the *Adventures of Miltiades Peterkin Paul*, "a very great traveler tho he was small." This new edition with its droll pictures, by J. Goss and L. Hopkins, will amuse the new generation of youngsters, and the parody on "Don Quixote" will rejoice grown folk afresh.

A thin book holds Ruskin's lovely fairy tale, *The King of the Golden River*, with an introduction that tells the pretty romance of the story's origin, and delicate drawings by H. P. Barnes after the original pictures by Richard Doyle.

Not enough folk know that Everyman's Library has a fine list of children's classics. Mrs. Ewing's stories, *Daddy Darwin's Dovecote*, *Jackanapes*, *Mrs. Overthway's Remembrances*, with little line drawings, and MacDonald's fairy romance, *Phantasies*, are issues of this year.

Almost every year brings new print and binding and usually new pictures to the *Water Babies*. This time F. A. Nankevell had the fun of drawing Tom and the sea beasts. Amusing pictures they are, with droll figures in conventional landscapes—we mean, mostly, waterscapes.

An exciting tale, *The Lance of Kanaka*, by H. W. French, printed first some twenty-three years ago, is well worthy a new edition. It gives a sense of the desert and makes all camels, especially white ones, our friends.

*Ramona*, by Helen Hunt, that finest of Indian stories, is out in a new edition which should make it known to the young folk who have learned to read since the old brown cloth bound volume tumbled to pieces from much use.

A third Stevenson story, *The Black Arrow*, is added to the series of children's books illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. No more delightful color work comes from American presses this year than these pictures, dramatic in conception, full of mystery and at the same time intensely alive.

### JUST STORIES—FOR GIRLS

*The Key to Betsy's Heart* was Vanart VI, a bad little dog with a pedigree and a taste for shaking chickens. How he civilized Betsy and a trainer civilized him is an entertaining tale, by S. M. Ives, with entertaining pictures scattered through the text.

No parents, a vanished brother, an invalid cousin, and two grown up friends make the circumstances in which *The Independence of Nan* developed. Nina Rhodes's book is not full of firecrackers as the title suggests, but is the story of a kindness that cleared a mystery.

A merry team were *The Twins*, "Pro and Con," of whom Winifred Arnold tells, and droll happenings filled the summer that they, with their small dog, were exiled to a Massachusetts village.

It is a pleasure to run across so sincere and gay a little book as *Prudence Says So*, by Ethel Huston. The five girls of the Methodist manse are all real girls. The parson and Aunt Grace are as real if less exuberant.

A village of New England and its beauty spot, *Master Simon's Garden*, as it was in Puritan days and again in the Revolution, is the setting of a charming historical romance by Cornelia Meigs.

Mothers are out of fashion for girls' books, but Margaret Ashmun likes them and has an excellent example of the nearly extinct type in *Isabel Carleton's Year*. It was the last year of high school and held a complete family, a lot of schoolmates, a

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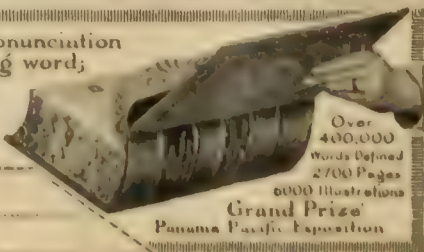
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All sorts of interests besides athletics figure in E. A. Brown's *Archer and the Prophet*. It reminds me a bit of that one-time favorite, "St. Winifreds," tho entirely of today, and of an American "prep."

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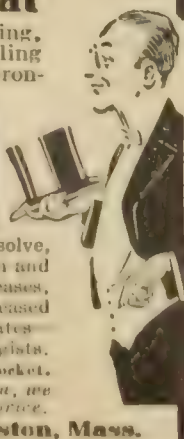
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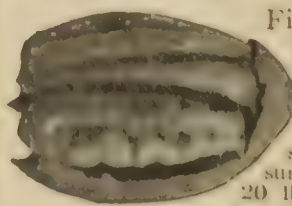
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An Indian boy by adoption, J. W. Schurtz has told his paleface brothers many good Indian tales. *Apauk, Caller of Buffalo*, was a lad in the land and the days of the great buffalo herds. He was a fine boy, but it is a piteous story of the buffalo.

James O. Curwood has lived in the wilds and himself knew *The Grizzly King*. There are white men out for big game and Indian guides, but Musqua and Thor and the other beasts and the birds of the Great Divide are the main characters of this good story.

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The *Boy's Book of Mechanical Models*, by W. B. Stout, directs to more complicated constructions, but these also demand only a few tools and such bits of board and cord and ends as are to be found in almost any house. Think of making a phonograph and an X-ray machine from bits of board rescued from the landings!

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# Danger of Stomach Acidity and Fermentation

By ARTHUR TRUE BUSWELL, M. D.



EUGENE CHRISTIAN

If I were asked to sound a health warning that would be of the greatest possible benefit to mankind, I should say emphatically—"Beware of acid stomach." For acid stomach is the cause of fermentation which, bad enough in itself, is the forerunner of a hundred ills that sap the energy and vitality of its victims. I venture to say that ninety per cent of all sickness starts with acid stomach.

Nature provides hydrochloric acid as one of the digestive fluids, but too much of this acid causes fermentation, hurries the food out of the stomach and carries the acid all through the body. As a consequence, poisons (toxins) are formed which are absorbed into the blood, causing auto intoxication, nervousness, mental depression and countless ills of which this is but the beginning.

Every one of the vital organs in time become affected—the heart, the liver, the kidneys, the intestines, the nerves and the brain all decline, for the stomach is the Power Plant of the body. Even the teeth are affected by acid stomach, for the gums recede and pyorrhoea will be the result.

Stomach remedies only neutralize the acid because they are stronger than the acid. This ultimately ruins the lining of the stomach. The acid being neutralized is absorbed into the blood only to come back to the stomach in greater quantities at the next meal.

How much more sensible would it be to attack this disorder at its source. Instead of attempting to neutralize the acid after it has formed, why not prevent it from forming in the first place?

Superacidity is caused by wrong eating and the remedy must be found in the field of the cause—in eating correctly.

The individual sufferer from indigestion, acidity, fermentation, gas and such disorders has not carried his experiments with food very far. If he had he could easily cure himself as Eugene Christian, the famous food scientist, has proved beyond all doubt.

The reason which led Eugene Christian to take up the study of food in the first place was because he himself, as a young man, was a great sufferer from stomach and intestinal trouble.

So acute was his affliction that the best specialists of the day, after everything within their power had failed, gave him up to die. Educated for a doctor himself, Christian could get no help from his brother physicians.

Believing that wrong eating was the cause and that right eating was the only cure, he took up the study of foods and their relation to the human system. What he learned not only restored his own health in a remarkably short space of time, but has been the means of relieving some 25,000 other men and women for whom he has prescribed with almost invariable success, even though most of them went to him as a last resort.

Christian says that all stomach and intestinal disorders with their countless sympathetic ills—are caused by wrong selections and wrong combinations of food and that right combinations of food will positively remove every stomach and intestinal disorder by removing its causes.

No one would think of putting salt into an open wound, and yet we do worse than that when we keep putting irritating, acid-creating

food combinations into our stomachs already surcharged with acid.

The word diet is one which has an unpleasant sound—it makes us think of giving up all the things we like for those we have no taste for. But Eugene Christian's method is entirely different—instead of asking his patients to give up the things they enjoy, he prescribes menus which are twice as enjoyable as those to which the patient is accustomed.

Christian believes in good foods deliciously cooked—the kind all of us like best and which may be obtained at any home store, hotel or restaurant. He says that most of the things we eat are all right—but that we don't know how to combine or balance them.

Often, one food good in itself, when combined with another equally good food, produces an acid reaction in the stomach; whereas either of the foods alone or eaten in combination with some other food would have been easily and perfectly digested.

Unfortunately, each food we eat at a meal is not digested separately. Instead, all of the foods we combine at the same meal are mixed and digested together. Consequently, if we eat two or more articles at the same meal which don't go well together, there is sure to be acidity, fermentation, gas and all kinds of digestive trouble.

At Eugene Christian's New York office there is a constant stream of men and women who go to him for treatment after having tried everything else and rarely are they disappointed in the outcome. Some of the results he has attained read like fairy tales. I know of a number of instances where his rich patrons have been so grateful for their restoration of health and energy that they have sent him checks for \$500 or \$1,000 in addition to the amount of the bill when paying it.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a course of little lessons which tells you exactly what to eat in order to overcome the ailment which is troubling you.

These lessons, there are 24 of them, contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering all conditions of health and sickness, including stomach acidity, constipation and all intestinal disorders from infancy to old age and all occupations, climates and seasons. They also tell you how to reduce and how to gain.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered and clearly explained that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will remove the causes of your disorder the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Dept. 412, 460 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit \$3, the small fee asked.

nails is as clever, with workable designs and clear diagrams.

*How Boys and Girls Can Earn Money*, by C. C. Bowsfield, emphasizes the "good ways" of beginning to earn. Many ideas fit the town youngster, but more are for the country dweller, both because healthful tasks are more frequent and varied in the country and because Mr. Bowsfield is a specialist in country living.

The editor of *Hunting and Fishing*, W. H. Miller, has written a *Boy's Book of Hunting and Fishing*. This is introduced by Dan Beard and is a thoroly practical book telling the kinds of tackle, of guns, of outfit necessary, and also possible to a boy of small purse.

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*Independence of Nan*, by Nina Rhodes. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$1.20. *Isabel Carleton's Year*, by Margaret Ashmun. The Macmillan Company, \$1.25.

*Jackanapes*, by J. H. Ewing. E. P. Dutton & Co., cloth, 40 cents; leather, 80 cents. *Jolly Book of Play Craft*, by P. Beard. F. A. Stokes & Co., \$1.35.

*Key to Betsy's Heart*, by S. M. Ives. The Macmillan Company, \$1.25. *King of the Golden River*, by Ruskin. Ginn & Co., 25 cents. *Know About Library*. E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

*Lance of Kanaka*, by H. W. French. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$1. *Land of the Blue Flower*, by F. H. Burnett. Moffat, Yard & Co., \$1.25. *La Salle*, by L. S. Hasbrouck. The Macmillan Company, 50 cents. *Little White Fox and His Arctic Friends*, by R. J. Snell. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 75 cents. *Lure of the Black Hills*, by D. Lange. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$1.

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## PEBBLES

After a while paper may be so scarce that shoe manufacturers can't afford to use it in soles.—*Des Moines Register*.

Chubbs—Have you heard Brown's latest joke?

Dubbs—Yes, it's rather worse than the other one he had.—*Judge*.

America has contributed \$28,000,000 to the people of war-stricken Europe, just to show them to what extent we are money-grubbing people.—*Dayton News*.

The Farmer—Say, don't you see that sign "Private! No Fishing Allowed"?

The Fisherman—I never read anything marked "Private."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The stories of the way those British "tanks" go over shell-craters and trenches will fill with envy the heart of every motorist who has tried to travel unimproved New England highways.—*Boston Herald*.

Uncle Silas (visiting city relatives who use electrical appliances for cooking at the table)—"Well, I swan! You make fun of us for eatin' in the kitchen. I don't see as it makes much difference whether you eat in the kitchen or cook in the dining room."—*Life*.

Newest of devices—one was exhibited recently at Atlantic City—is the pneumatic flag pole. The flag attached to it waves with a permanent wave, an immortal flutter. Now for the automatic hand-clapper and the dictaphone-cheer.—*F. P. A. in the New York Tribune*.

A humane society secured a downtown show window and filled it with attractive pictures of wild animals in their native haunts. A placard in the middle of the exhibit read: "We were skinned to provide women with fashionable furs." A man paused before the window and his harassed expression for a moment gave place to one of sympathy. "I know just how you feel, old tops," he muttered. "So was I!"—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

The reformer heard of a case which interested him more than the ordinary, so he sought out the reformed one and asked: "You stopped smoking because she asked you to?" "Yep." "And you stopped drinking because she asked you to?" "Yep." "And you stopped swearing because she asked you to?" "Yep." "And you gave up your poker parties and went into refined, so-called society for the same reason?" "Yep, yep." "And yet you never married her!" "Well, you see, after I'd reformed like that I found I could do better."—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

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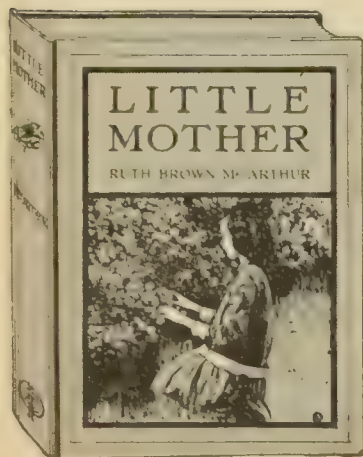


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## TRAVEL AT HOME

Travelers of this year have not often strayed beyond the United States. Mrs. Gerould went as far as *Hawaii* and brought back four delightful essays on those lovely islands. Of one, however, *Molokai*, the home of the lepers, she gives us much more than a skilfully worded description. It is a study most delicate and faithful, which, less wisely wrought, might well have been morbid, disgusting or hysterical.

One does not commonly look for real thrillers in government reports, but hidden in a scientific quarto of 1875 published by the Smithsonian Institute, someone discovered Major Powell's diary, *First Through the Grand Canyon*. It is as exciting as a dime novel; there is a hairbreadth escape to every page and for sheer intrepidity, persistence and daring it will be hard to match this terse record of the three months' journey down the Colorado River. Aside from the fine adventure story thus rescued from oblivion, it is well that Major Powell and his gallant companions should, even after so many years, come into their own.

*Wild Life in the Rockies* is a second volume of Lieutenant Ruxton's "Adventures in Mexico." In this book his journeyings begin at Chihuahua, going northward to Colorado, then a hunter's paradise. The next spring he traveled by boat, stage coach and train to Chicago and New York and so back to England. All this was in '46 and '47 and the description of Mexico, of the plains still full of buffalo, of the eastern states and, also, the analysis of the Mexican temperament and point of view make this reprint well worth while.

One questions if *Our Hispanic Southwest* and *We Discover the Old Dominion* should not come under a review of art books, since the drawings in wash and line of Ernest Peixotto and of Walter Hale deserve attention for themselves. Mr. Peixotto writes the text that accompanies his studies of the old Spanish and Indian buildings, and these essays, beginning with New Orleans and covering wanderings in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona and bringing to notice such wonderful and little known sights as San Xavier del Bac, without Tucson, and the vast bare church at Ancona, are as charming as the drawings and both make one eager to follow his trail among the Spanish missions.

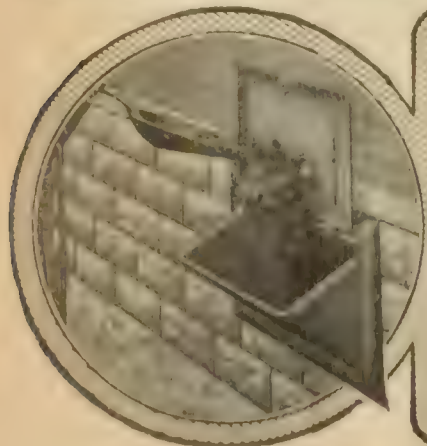
One gets more of the Old Dominion from Mr. Hale's delicate but clear line work than from Mrs. Hale's lively but superficial pages. She writes about "we" rather than about what we

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"discovered" but Toby, a most engaging personality, was along, adding not a little to the gaiety of the trip and the enjoyment of all properly constructed readers.

After the north and the west, the east provides but tame reading, it must be confessed, but Paul Wiltstach has done an excellent piece of work in his careful history of *Mount Vernon*. It is a full and readable account of the estate, built from the family papers and it manages to make live the personality of Washington and the other members of the family to whom Mount Vernon was home. The book is well illustrated and should become an authority on the nation's Mecca.

Ex-Governor McCorkle's compilation on *White Sulphur Springs* suddenly makes one realize that we have in our midst watering places with picturesque histories after the fashion of Tunbridge Wells. Charles Dudley Warner's pretty tale "Their Pilgrimage" is set at the Virginia resort and reprinted in this volume; several papers of the early part of the last century show that a century ago the South, at least, held this a favorite pleasure ground. The war swept over it, but it endured all the changes of the years and, escaping the fate of Ballston Spa and Saratoga, is, in its second century, more popular than ever.

*The Old Seaport Towns of New England* sympathetically and gaily described by Hildegard Hawthorne in an attractively printed volume with drawings of J. A. Seaford. Beginning with Portland of many memories, she wandered down the coast and round the corner to Newport, to New London and New Haven. It is a tempting itinerary. Does anyone in America take such by the way sight seeing journeys save the happy folk who write the holiday books?

Theodore Dreiser and his friend the illustrator, Franklin Booth, took a motor trip from New York to Indiana, where both were born. A fat book is the result. One fancies it the sort of book an Englishman would find enlightening for it sets down with unadorned faithfulness the minutest details of life and conversation as these are in the middle west. There are, along the way, some thoughtful questionings of what we are seeking and whither tending but we might have had these, and verisimilitude of description, and yet omitted the incidental bad eggs in Rahway, or was it Harrisburg? It takes time to be short, but often it is worth while. Mr. Booth's sketches are too few, however.

Grown from some delightful magazine articles published years ago comes *The New York of the Novelists*, a handy bit of light erudition. Arthur Bartlett Maurice has gone beyond the New York of Curtis and Bunner and Hopkinson Smith and describes as well the city of Edith Wharton, of O. Henry, of Davis, of Edna Ferber and Chambers. Probably long after many of the stories it mentions are wholly forgotten this book will be of interest and use to those who know and love the great town with

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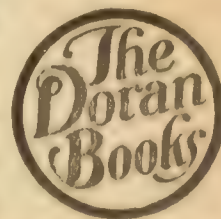
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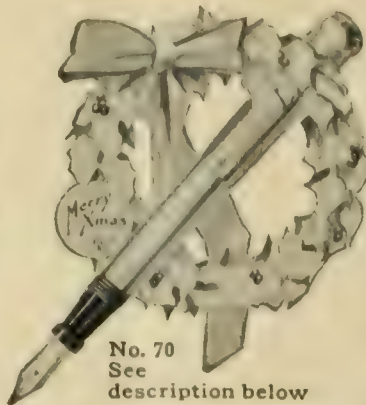
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of denying the spiritual or emotional factor in the genesis of Gothic form, forgetful that, like a sacrament, art has both the outward visible form and also the inward spiritual grace, that both co-exist in a preestablished harmony and neither can withdraw without ruining the whole. But here, being rather historically minded than controversially, he is content to analyze and explain and praise not unworthily nor yet fulsomely, but with discrimination and insight, and adding his own drawings in lieu of photographs, he makes a work invaluable alike to the student of art and to the professional architect mainly concerned with questions of construction.

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Entirely superfluous is Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant's prefatory excuse for publishing her *French Perspectives* during war period. These delightfully informing sketches of French bourgeois character and domestic scenes would be welcome at any time. Take the Ravnagacs and their conviction that American life is a perpetual picnic, Marie-Constance, the little milliner, who, in spite of her hard existence, stoutly maintains that romance is truth, Mlle. Marcelle, the tireless worker in the cause of woman suffrage, and many others, including a glimpse of the intellectuals, all charmingly and faithfully drawn with the skill of an accomplished artist. Toward the close the author foreshadows the inevitable coming of war in the return of militant patriotism, which gripped even those who had previously been among its strongest opponents.

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## FRANCE AND ENGLAND

It is exceedingly interesting to compare *A Woman's Diary of the War*, by S. Macnaughton and *A Frenchwoman's Notes on the War*, by Claire de Pratz. Both books treat of the first months of the war, and each woman is profoundly impressed by the rebirth of the soul of her nation, the splendid spirit of unity, the forgetfulness of political and class distinctions. Miss Macnaughton went to Belgium with the British Red Cross. She tells of her experiences there and of the effect of the war on her countrymen at the front and at home. Her book is personal and vivid but of less distinction and value than that of Mlle. de Pratz, which is a remarkably able delineation of the spirit of France.

Mlle. de Pratz was in a Breton village during the mobilization, later in Paris. She describes with enthusiasm and with skilful pen the response of the French to their country's call; their eagerness for *La Revanche*; their, to a foreigner, unexpected depth and seriousness. She writes with special admiration of the women of France, their adaptability in filling the places of the men.

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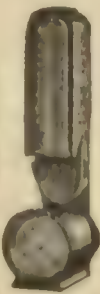
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## FOREIGN FRAGMENTS

During the first year of the war, the Netherlands wallowed in gold; from 150,000,000 gulden, the Treasury's yellow metal reserve rose to nearly 600,000,000. But soon the country found itself between the devil and the deep sea, i. e., between the clutches of Germany and the fangs of England, and the flow of gold gradually ceased.

The Dutch Colonial Army, at present fully mobilized, consists of 200,000 men, of whom about 50,000 are Dutchmen.

A polyglot Chinaman, Mr. Sung Tsung-Fan, is twenty-three years old. He occupied until recently an editorial position on *La Tribune* of Geneva, being at the same time correspondent of *Le Bonnet Rouge*, of Paris. Besides his Chinese mother tongue, he speaks Japanese, English, French, Italian and German. Born in Shanghai, he was sent to Tokio at the age of seventeen to complete there his education. After a four years' study at the University of Geneva, he obtained there the M. A. degree. In Florence he studied painting.

Owing to the lack of British competition east of the Suez Canal, Japan dominates, at present, the coal market along the coasts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The same lack of foreign competition favorably influences the machine industry; Japan is now flooding the markets of China, Australasia, British India and Asiatic Russia, mainly with electrical and textile machines.

Japan's consumption of steel and industry has enormously risen thru the ammunition orders received from Russia and the other Allies. It now reaches 1,200,000,000 tons, of which 300,000,000 satisfy the domestic consumption. China and Corea mainly furnish the raw product.

Of the fifty new steamers added to the Japanese-American transit in 1915, twenty-two are newly built and fifteen of Japanese make.

"It was Chancellor Caprivi, successor of Bismarck, who first made the 'German Bay' really free by acquiring Helgoland, one of those rocky nests wherefrom England spread her polyparms over the seas." From an address by Dr. W. von Bissing, professor of history at the University of Munich, president of the Munich Academy of Sciences.

Jews are today fighting each other in all the armies of Europe. Russia alone has over 350,000 Jewish soldiers; Austria-Hungary over 50,000; Rumania over 20,000. In brief, a total of about 500,000.

Since 1718, when King Charles XII of Sweden practically committed suicide, no ruler has ever died on the battlefield.

Thirty years ago France's relations with England and Italy being of a rather precarious nature, Lefebvre de Behaine was sent, February 15, 1887, by the French Government (cabinet René Goblet) to Prince Hohenlohe, German Chancellor, offering a Franco-German alliance!

It may not be out of order just now to remember the visit Emperor William paid, some years ago, to the American fleet, sent on its famous round trip by President Roosevelt. The Admiral and his officers admired the enormous interest the Emperor took in the most minute details of the machinery; but they were genuinely shocked when he returned, this time accompanied by a couple of his experts, who filled their notebooks with their master's and their own observations.

Very shortly after the beginning of the great war one noticed the departure of the animal world from the affected districts. The first to leave their native haunts were the boar, the badger, the roe buck and the deer. Curiously enough, the hare, as if to give the lie to his bad reputation, remained in his burrow. The pheasant, bent-neck and wild duck could not stand long the noise of the large Krupps and Skodas. Brother wolf, the German legend notwithstanding, left the battlefield at an early moment. The singing birds

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## Your Christmas Present

Turn to page 359 of the November twenty-seventh issue of The Independent and note the big features of the Christmas Number of The Countryside Magazine. Then, if you think you would enjoy a magazine of that type and if you are a subscriber to The Independent, just drop a postal card to W. W. Ferrin, c/o The Independent, 119 W. 40th St., New York, and he will send you a copy free of all charges as your Christmas present from The Independent.

(finch, nightingale, lark) continue to build their nests in their habitual haunts, mingling their song with that of the 42 and 75.

The most disastrous effect of the war upon the world's fauna concerns, however, the *Aurochs*, whose two principal herds were kept in the forest of Bielowieja, between Bieloostock and Brest-Litovsk, and on the estate of Count Potocki, in Volhynia. In both places the war raged with great violence in 1914-15. Some of the animals died from hunger, others were struck by the German shells. Thus, an animal species which has been with us since the quaternary period, has been extinguished.

The French Governor of Indo-China has lowered the reward for tiger killing to \$4 apiece. The happy hunter is, however, entitled to the skin, worth about \$15.

The reconquest of enormous territories is now going on in spite of the war in Turkestan and the Caucasus. In the first of the two countries a canal of 140 kilometers in length, and a depth of seventeen to thirty meters, is being dug on the left bank of the Syr-Daria (the Iaxartes of the ancients), in order to irrigate the steppe of Goldnaya, stretching between the river and the Samarkand-Kokan Railroad. At the expense of \$3,000,000, 49,000 hectares have been added to the 13,000 made cultivable at the end of the last century. Similar work is done along the Caspian Sea, south of Baku. Here nearly 350,000 hectares will be redeemed.

The French Colonial Empire embraces about 10,000,000 square kilometers with a population of 50,000,000: 10,000,000 Arabs and Berbers in North Africa; 15,000,000 natives of Indo-China; 3,500,000 of various races in Madagascar; 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 of negroes in West and Equatorial Africa, etc. There are about 1,500,000 whites; 650,000 of French origin; 260,000 naturalized Frenchmen; 300,000 belonging to various European nationalities, mainly Spaniards and Italians.

C. I. Cid, of Quebec, has invented an apparatus which consists of an ordinary thermometer, plus three bells, an electrical lamp and a *jet d'eau*. It is installed in an apartment, let us say, with the temperature of 70°. The thermometer is set at 80°. If fire breaks out and the temperature of the room rises to 80°, an electrical bell gives the first alarm, and the electrical lamp is lit to guide the tenant and firemen. If the heat of the room reaches 90°, a second alarm rings. Same procedure with 100°. The apparatus can be connected with some neighbor's house or the fire station. At 140° the "sprinklers" begin their work over a maximum area of eight square feet. The bells ring and the water flows until the fire is put out and the temperature of the room becomes normal again.

All of us know, of course, that, in general, man is larger than woman. But many will be surprised to learn that this male superiority dates from the very first day of man's appearance on this world: The boy baby is one centimeter taller than the girl. We do not grow in regular succession. The body reaches its first full development at the age of 2 to 5 years; first period of growth, 6 to 8; second period of full development, 9 to 11; second period of growth, 12 to 16. Period of consolidation, 17 to 25. The young girls reach their maximum height at the age of 18; man at 25. In certain races, the body continues to develop until the age of 30.

The weight grows normally from birth to maturity and the maximum, in the majority of cases, is reached long after the maximal life has been secured. With man: at the age of 40; with woman, about ten years later. From these dates on, the weight decreases. Certain sicknesses, however, cross this rule. We grow quicker in summer than in winter. Children, generally speaking, grow less from September to January; more from February to June, reaching the maximum growth from June to August. The influence of the temperature is more accentuated in the northern climates.



## Independent Opinions

More than one of our colored readers have written calling attention to the injustice of the present administration toward the negro. We select for print the letter of the professor of the social sciences in Shaw University:

The election is now over, but your final campaign editorial yet rings in my ears and brings to mind the eternal question which the American people are afraid to face squarely.

Your comparative estimate of the personal qualifications of the Democratic and Republican candidates pays President Wilson a tribute that he surely does not deserve. You characterize President Wilson as a man of broader human sympathy than Mr. Hughes. Obviously a new interpretation is given the term sympathy, or you have pushed beyond the pale of humanity 10,000,000 Americans. To come to the point, if sympathy is feeling with one's fellows, sharing with them their fortunes and misfortunes, it has no abiding place in the breast of our President. When Mr. Wilson came into power he found a small number of negroes holding appointive offices in the Federal Government. These he ruthlessly removed without regard to merit. In more than one instance he did violence to the civil service rules that he might vent his spleen upon the negro. He set up a Jim Crow government at Washington and left not a stone unturned to humiliate the negro, to make him feel that he is not a part of the body politic. The well nigh unparalleled progress of the negro since emancipation does not impress Mr. Wilson. The cry for justice by a race struggling to surmount the barriers of prejudice imposed by the dominant race does not move him. The lynching of negro women and children in the states whose electoral votes make possible the election of a Democratic President evokes from him not a word. How strange is the sympathy of Mr. Wilson! And stranger still he solemnly promised to be the President of all the people.

WM. S. TURNER

Raleigh, North Carolina

Our column of "Remarkable Remarks" is more widely quoted than anything else in the magazine, but it has been the cause of much perplexity to some of our readers. A Canadian bar-rister writes us as follows:

In almost every issue of your publication you publish a column styled "Remarkable Remarks." It is my firm opinion that these are selected by your office boy, al-though I can scarcely credit even the office boy with such an entire lack of horse sense or humor. I should be very pleased if you would confirm my opinion in this regard, as this column has been a constant source of wonder—not to say annoyance—to me ever since The Independent has come under my notice.

In the very remote event that they should be selected by anyone else, the only explanation I can think of is that you use the word "remarkable" in its widest sense and intend this column to include remarks which are striking for their perspicuity, humor or sanity, as well as those which are striking for their density, fatuity or idocy. But why publish the latter? I can illustrate my meaning perhaps best by a quotation from your issue of the 9th. The Crown Prince William Frederick is alleged to have made a remarkable remark to wit, "The common soldier is a human

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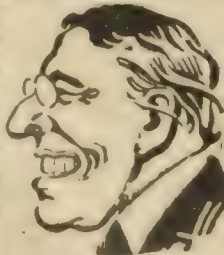
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EDWIN B. ROSS

Vancouver, Canada

Mr. Ross is a true Britisher. That is to say he sticks at a problem till he works it out. He states the case exactly when he surmises that our intent is "to include remarks which are striking for their perspicuity, humor or sanity, as well as those which are striking for their density, fatuity or idiocy." We simply quote the remarks as "remarkable" and leave it to our readers to divine into which category they fall. Often we do not know ourselves.

Here is another reader who has detected nonsense in that column:

One of the "Remarkable Remarks" in The Independent of November 6 is this of King Constantine: "The holy ikons that have protected you in the past will protect you in the future." What childish nonsense! During the Russia-Japan war, Pop Tcherbakoffsky, holding aloft an ikon before the regiment of which he was chaplain, was plugged by three pagan bullets, fired by Japanese.

S. WIGGINS.

New York

Isn't it important to know what sort of opinions the German Crown Prince and the Greek King hold, even tho we are not impressed by their brilliancy? Anyway the office boy can prove an alibi in these two cases, for they were picked out by the editor in chief.

We really shall have to drop the word "first" out of our vocabulary, for whenever we use it we get into trouble. Here is an instance:

Your article concerning "Electric Harvesting," in the issue of November 13, 1916, was too sweeping. This is not the first electrically driven threshing machine in the United States, or even in the West. For the past three years, at least, F. C. Krotter Company, of Palisade, Nebraska, have owned and operated just such a machine on their ranch in that vicinity, the power being drawn from their own plant.

P. H. PERSON

Kearney, Nebraska

The blunder of Donald Wilhelm writing about "The Candidates in College" on October 16, in alluding to Woodrow Wilson as "son of a Methodist minister," was caught by a host of readers, but the president of San Antonio Female College who corrects from personal knowledge, has surely the right to the floor. We hope that mistake did not have any serious influence on the voting either way:

At Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1889 I was the pastor of Madison Street Methodist Church and Doctor Joseph R. Wilson was Professor of Theology or Bible in the Presbyterian University located in that city.

Dr. Wilson and I were about as good friends as a distinguished and elderly Presbyterian minister and a young and undistinguished Methodist preacher could well be. One morning I met Dr. Wilson on the street. He seemed to be in a good humor. He said, "I have come into a new experience today." I replied, "Doctor, it seems to be a pleasant new experience." "It is," said he. "Woodrow has heretofore been known as the son of Doctor Wilson. Today I waked up to the fact that I am now known as the father of Woodrow Wilson."

J. E. HARRISON

San Antonio, Texas



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There will be a competitive scholarship awarded at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., by the Heads of the school. This scholarship will be open February, 1917, examinations for which will be taken the last week in December. Candidates will send their names as soon as possible to the Secretary of the school to apply for the qualifying examinations.

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Specializing on this famous bargain box makes possible this offer of 3 Fine Duratex Shirts and 3 Handsome Silk Ties sent postpaid on receipt of \$3 with name and address of 5 friends. Fine white percale shirts, assorted neat stripes of blue, black, and lavender. Ties are stylish wide end four-in-hands, one of each color. Shirts are popular coat style, cuffs attached, hand laundered and very fashionable. Sizes 14 to 17. Wonderful value, well worth a trial. Order today.

**\$1.45** Combination 7.  
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Post-Paid



Light  
or  
Heavy  
Weight

## 6 Pairs Fine Hose and Handsome Silk Tie

Special offer of six pairs of Fine Hosiery and a Handsome Silk Tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.45 with the name and address of 5 friends. Reinforced at the heel and toe, in addition to their fine wearing qualities they have a fine appearance. The light weight set is made of Mercerized Sea Island cotton, not too thin. The heavy set is made of a mixture of cotton and cashmere wool closely woven so as to be warm and protecting in cold weather. They are just the thing for those who don't wear rubbers or who wear low shoes. Sizes 9-12 to 11-12. The tie is a stylish wide-end four-in-hand shape.

**\$3.85** Combination 10.  
The Hudson Bay Set  
Union or Two-piece Suits

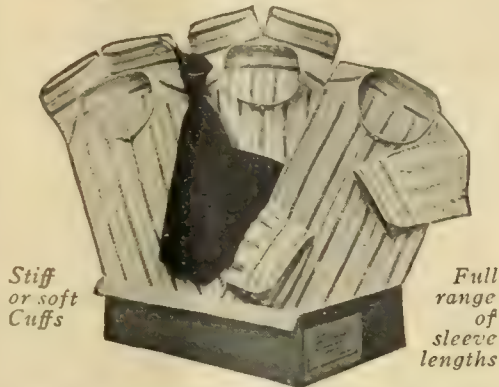


## 3 Fine Heavy Knit Underwear Suits and Fine Pair Hose

Special offer of three Fine Knit Underwear Suits and a pair of Fine Hose sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.85 with name and address of 5 friends. These four-piece suits of union or two-piece suits. Fine heavy knit underwear and warm and protecting for cold weather, they are soft, fluffy knit and feel like warm wool. Long sleeves and long legs. Shirts and cuffs at wrist and ankles. Fine heavy knit underwear. The two-piece suits have the shirt and tie and collar with the closed neck. Sizes 14 to 16. Note: We have a few of these sets in light weight at \$2.35.

**\$3.75** Combination 1.  
The Fifth Avenue Set

Post-Paid



Stiff  
or soft  
Cuffs

Full  
range  
of  
sleeve  
lengths

## 3 Extra Fine Shirts and Handsome Silk Tie

Special offer of three Extra Fine Duratex Shirts and Handsome Silk Tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.75 with name and address of 5 friends. These shirts are better made, of better material; madras, mercerized or percale, whichever we have, assorted fashionable designs in neat stripes of blue, black, and lavender, popular coat style, stiff or soft cuffs attached as wanted, hand laundered and very stylish. Sizes 14 to 17 1-2. Sleeves short, long and medium. These fine shirts and the handsome silk tie will appeal to those accustomed to the best.

**\$3.85** Combination 4.  
The Adirondack Set

Post-Paid



## 3 Fine Flannel Shirts and 2 Nice Colored Handkerchiefs

Special offer of three Fine Flannel Outing Shirts and Two Nice Colored Handkerchiefs sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.85 with name and address of 5 friends. For fishing, hunting, camping and outdoor wear these shirts of medium weight flannel are just the thing. Colors in the set are navy blue, tan and gray with turn-down collar. Sizes 14 to 17.

**\$1.45** Combination 6.  
The Newport Set

Post-Paid

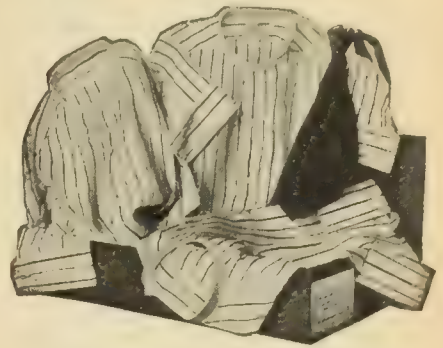


## 3 Specially Handsome Silk Four-in-hands and Bow-tie

Special offer of three Fine Stylish Silk Four-in-hands and Handsome Bow-tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.45 with the name and address of 5 friends. The four-in-hands come in assorted designs in the stylish wide-end shape that slips easily and makes up in a handsome flowing tie that can be knotted in any collar. The colors are navy blue, black, and lavender in very handsome designs. The bow-tie is the stylish pointed end shape.

**\$5.00** Combination 2.  
The Smart Set

Post-Paid



## 3 Handsome Silk Shirts and Handsome Silk Tie

Special offer of three Handsome Silk Front or All-over Silk-mixture Shirts and Handsome Silk Tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$5 with name and address of 5 friends. These shirts are in neat stripe designs in assorted colors and handsome as shirts can be. Silk front sets are made with fine satin stripe silk or silk and linen for bosom and cuffs with the body and sleeves in a special silk-finished material, so you have the silk where you want it to show and the durability where it is needed. The all-over silk-mixture set is made the same, except it is of the one material throughout. Sizes 14 to 17. Sleeves short, long and medium. Either set makes a choice Christmas gift.

**\$1.45** Combination 8.  
The Belfast Set

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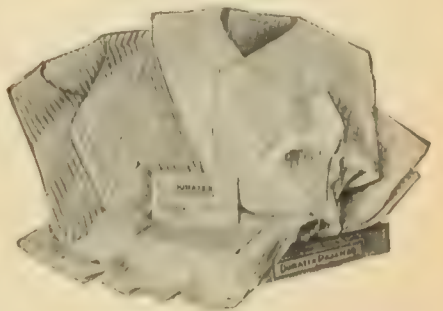


## A Dozen Fine Handkerchiefs and Silk Bow-tie

Special offer of a dozen Fine White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs and a Handsome Silk Bow-tie sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.45 with name and address of 5 friends. Packed soft-laundered finish in sanitary waxed envelopes ready to use, they are large white hemstitched handkerchiefs, sheer and fine. Just the kind a man wants. The tie is a stylish pointed-end silk bow.

**\$3.65** Combination 11.  
The Waldorf Set  
Percalé or Flannel

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## 3 Fine Suits of Pajamas and Fine Handkerchief

Special offer of three Fine Suits of Pajamas and a Fine White Handkerchief sent postpaid on receipt of \$3.65 with name and address of 5 friends. The percale set comes in assorted handsome neat stripes of blue, black, and lavender. Made in the latest style without collar and with silk frogs and pearl buttons. The flannel set is made of Cozy Comfort flannel in assorted pink and blue stripes on light colored grounds with military collars and finished with silk loops and pearl buttons. You will find them just the thing for cold nights. Sizes, small, medium and large.

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MOTOR  
PROGRESSBy  
John Chapman Hilder

THE old order is rapidly changing. And, as is quite common when old orders change, many people are benefited. The old order I have in mind is the unprofitable habit of putting up one's car for the winter. It is unprofitable because it is equivalent to taking interest-earning dollars out of the savings bank, or out of safe investments and keeping them, idle, in the old family sock.

That a motor car is an investment no one will deny. It represents a considerable sum. You realize, when you buy a car, that you are tying up a goodly amount of cash in it, but you part with this money willingly enough because you know you will receive ample return in those peculiar joys that motors give their owners.

When you buy a car you expect it to run pretty consistently. If a salesman said to you: "You understand, of course, that this machine will not work on Sundays and holidays," or "this automobile will run only in the mornings," would you accept the statement calmly and buy the car?

Not by a hatful.

You would most probably invite that salesman to drive his car to the ocean and keep on driving.

Yet what difference is there between having a car that won't run week-ends and putting your car in cold storage for four or five months—from the viewpoint of the return on your investment?

In the words of all stump speakers, "I pause for a reply."

Even if yours is a touring car, there is no need to cheat yourself of over a third of its working power. For a very moderate sum it is possible to buy a detachable top which will turn it into a closed car in about fifteen minutes. And a most presentable closed car at that. If your mind boggles at the thought of a detachable top, put up the regular collapsible top, adjust the side curtains, buy a heavy overcoat, or a leather coat, fleece lined, or a robe or two and some woolen socks and gloves. Innumerable heaters are to be had at small cost—steering wheel heaters, heated foot rails, hot air registers, portable heaters and so on almost without end.

The movement to promote year round motoring has been steadily growing with the increased facilities for its enjoyment. Manufacturers are making closed cars for year round sale in constantly augmented numbers and varieties.

The most recent and popular development in the promotion of year round motoring is the convertible body—closed

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in winter, open in summer. In all its forms it is an example of that ingenuity and practical inventiveness which has been one of the most potent factors in the spectacular growth of the entire automobile industry in America.

Chief among the convertible bodies now in favor is the sedan, which is little but an enclosed touring car meant to be piloted by a member of the family. In some-models the entire top, with windows, is a separate unit which fits neatly into the touring body. In others the top is permanent but the window sashes are removable. Both types have their advantages and their weaknesses. But both are good. Next come the convertible coupe, the coupelet, and the cabriolet—which are to the two and four passenger roadsters what the sedan is to the touring car. Choice among those types is merely a matter of taste and personal requirements. They are all splendid aids to year round motoring.

A point worth mentioning is that you need not be deprived of the use of your car even if it should be two or three years old. There are detachable tops to fit almost anything on wheels, regardless of vintage.

The enjoyment of winter motoring rests largely on a moderate expenditure for accessories, coupled with a few commonsense precautions in operating the car.

LET us consider for a moment just what effect cold weather has upon the car. The most obvious thing that comes to mind is that the water in the radiator may freeze and cause a breakage when the motor is started up again. Worse than that, if the water freezes it may freeze somewhere in a water-jacket, and when you start up again, and the engine gets hot, you are liable to have a waterjacket cracked. No matter where the freeze may occur, it is pretty certain to cause a more or less serious leak. The best preventive for a frozen cooling system in the daytime—or rather when the car is not in the garage—is a ready-made radiator and hood cover. There are several makes on the market nowadays, one virtually the same as the rest. They are made to fit the hood and radiator shapes of nearly all American cars, and not alone do they cover the machine more thoroly, but they look many hundred per cent better than the old-time horse blanket, bear robe or newspaper.

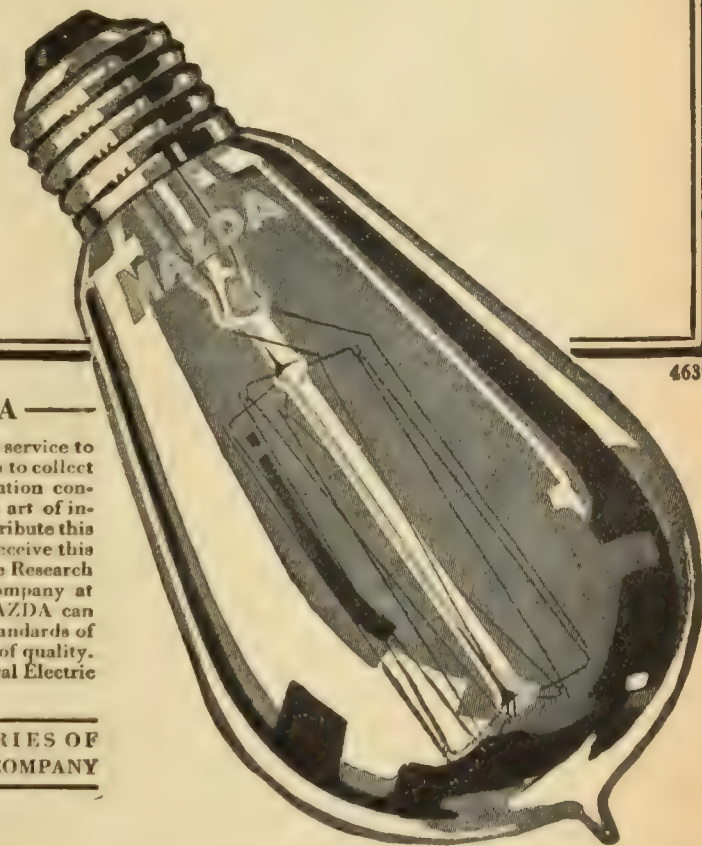
Covering the hood and radiator of a car that has been running and is standing at the curb with the engine stopped is good practise because by keeping the engine warm it makes re-starting easy. It may be well to remind you, however, that when you leave your car at the curb with the engine running the radiator should not be covered.

In winter it is even more important than in summer to give the storage battery the care it needs. One of the easiest ways to save the battery is to help it by keeping the engine warm overnight, so that starting will be comparatively easy in the morning. During the winter you will probably run at lower speeds on the average than in summer.

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MAZDA is the trademark of a world-wide service to certain lamp manufacturers. Its purpose is to collect and select scientific and practical information concerning progress and developments in the art of incandescent lamp manufacturing and to distribute this information to the companies entitled to receive this Service. MAZDA Service is centered in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. The mark MAZDA can appear only on lamps which meet the standards of MAZDA Service. It is thus an assurance of quality. This trademark is the property of the General Electric Company.



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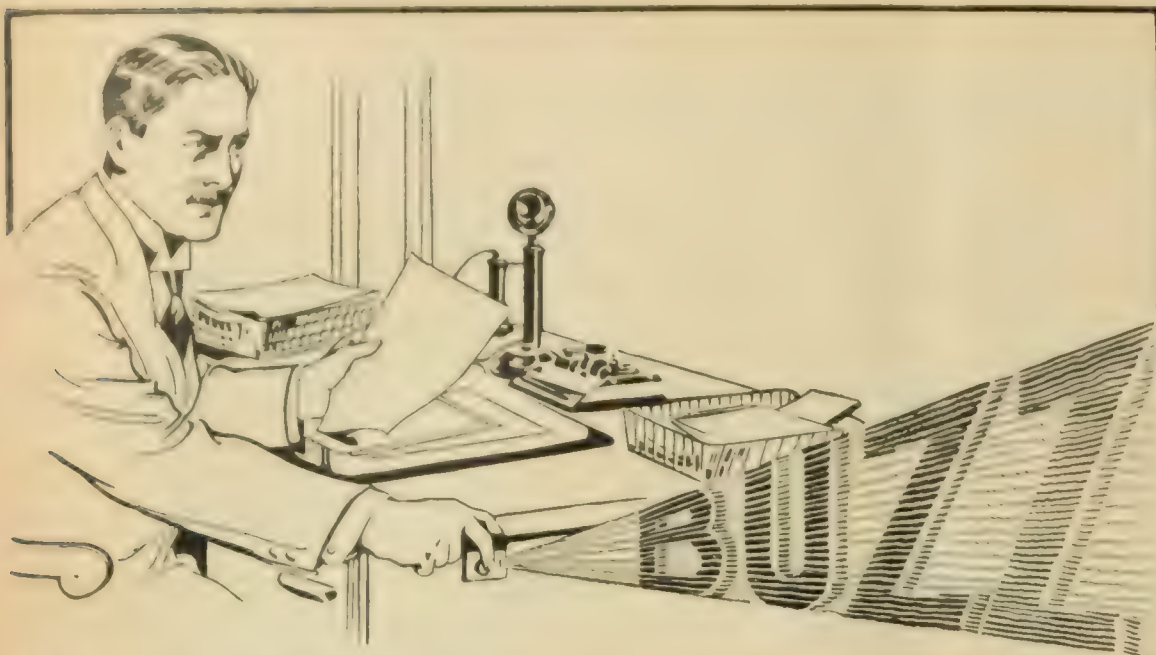


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teaches how to develop and use the **Power of Concentration** rightly.

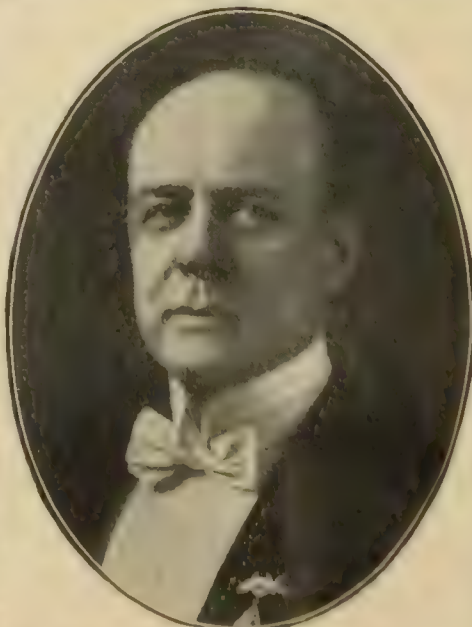
The person who can concentrate rightly for what he wants, when and where he wants to—whether it is for money, health, love, increased business, a better job, political power, social position, good memory or anything else he may desire—has at his command the greatest power in the world, a power which, when he learns to use it rightly, gives him the mastery of himself and his environment, and makes his body strong, healthy and vigorous.

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Hence the generator will have less chance to keep the battery charged. And since the added darkness of winter forces you to burn your lamps longer each day, your battery really needs more charging than it does in spring and summer. If you don't have much chance to run faster than from ten to fifteen miles an hour most of the time, help to generate current for your battery by running the motor quite fast for short intervals while the car itself is not running. Be careful, however, not to let the motor race.

If you do not care to take this means of storing up energy, take the car to a battery service station and have the charging done there. Still another expedient is to buy a home charging outfit, which enables you to charge the battery by using current from the electric light circuit. It is an inexpensive device.

One of the reasons why it is important to watch your battery carefully in cold weather is that the chemical processes act more slowly at low temperatures than in summer heat. It is necessary to keep the distilled water in each cell at the proper level and you should not only own a hydrometer but use it freely to test the specific gravity of the electrolyte.

When the motor is cold, it is hard to start for two reasons: First, the mixture does not readily vaporize. Second, the oil between the pistons and the cylinder walls is congealed with the result that the pistons are more or less stuck and require abnormal effort on the part of the starting motor—and therefore the battery as well—in order to break them loose.

When you step on the starter button and spin the engine to no avail, stop spinning it when you find that the motor does not respond within a reasonable space of time. If your motor does not start the first time, get out and prime it, or wrap hot cloths around the carburetor. Spinning it the first time has broken the stuck cylinders loose. Warming the carburetor will make the mixture vaporize easily, and after that you should have no trouble.

Keeping the engine warm overnight prevents the oil from congealing, relieves the starting motor and the battery of much unnecessary strain and keeps the carburetor from getting so cold that the mixture condenses in the manifold, instead of vaporizing.

It is advisable with most motors to use a lighter oil in winter than in summer. The instruction book that came with your car probably advises you in detail on this point.

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While The Independent cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product.—Address Motor Editor, The Independent, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.



## MR. PURINTON'S EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

350. A Western Reader. "I have a college degree, but am living on a lonely quarter-section of land in the West. I like farming and also carpenter work. My people want me to leave here and go into some work where I can 'use my education.' (a) Should I enter the building field, buy lots and build on them with my own money, starting with \$800 to \$1000 capital? (b) I am thirty years old and unmarried; have not much self-confidence in matters of courtship; how can I meet young women, and how learn to act toward them?"

(a) Learn the fundamentals of the real estate business before starting to buy and build on your own money. Better also get a job, or form a partnership, with an experienced builder of suburban homes in a large city near you; then gradually branch out for yourself, on a basis of real knowledge. Put your money in the bank, don't risk it on a mere experimental vocation. Succeed first.

(b) What do you care about courtship until you meet the girl you love? Then, if she is a real woman, your lack of self-confidence will appeal to her—if you are manly in other ways. Join a church nearby, or attend several churches. Find, or else organize, a social center in coöperation with your district school. Prepare for marriage by learning how to treat a wife—books will be suggested if desired.

351. Mr. P. K., New York. "I am eighteen, studying at a rabbinical college. Do not want to become a rabbi, desire to study medicine, ought to make my living while doing this. (a) Should I leave college and start in medicine? (b) I like journalism, too, after medicine; should I rather take this up? (c) How can I be more efficient in memory and concentration? (d) Should a student read newspapers? (e) Is a club a useful thing for a student? I thank you, and congratulate you on the good work you are doing for society."

(a) Consult your parents; also an expert character analyst (names frequently mentioned here). One of the best ways to earn your living while studying to be a doctor is to get a position of some kind at a good health resort or sanitarium, and obtain actual experience while memorizing theory.

(b) Go to the New York Public Library, find standard books on medicine, also on journalism, and see which kind interests you most. Have a talk with a doctor, then with a reporter or an editor, and compare results. Choose one calling, and stick. Don't study one while hankering after another.

(c) Ask Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York, for a list of books and schools.

(d) One good paper—about fifteen minutes a day.

(e) Social? No. Professional? Yes. Athletic? Sometimes. In general, postpone club life till you are grown—a college student isn't.

352. Mr. J. C., Alabama. "We want to make our school as efficient as possible. Our courses run from kindergarten to high school. I write to suggest that the schools seem to be the best field for your work. Would be glad to know of any publications on the subject of school efficiency."

The branches of school efficiency are so many that even a partial list of books and helps would fill a page of *The Independent*. Write your State Superintendent of Schools, also the U. S. Commissioner of Education at Washington, for a list of school journals in the country; obtain sample copies, take several, watch articles and advertisements for educational work. Among these are *Education*, *The Journal of Education*, *The Rural Educator*, *Normal Instructor-Primary Plans*.

Investigate the National Educational Association, Boston; Educational Magazine Publishing Company, 31 East Twenty-seventh street, New York; Educational Publishing Company, 12 East Seventeenth street, New York; The Educational Society, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York; National



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AT this time of the year the President of the United States sets forth in a proclamation the reason why we should offer up thanks for the bounties and blessings of the past year. The fates have been kind to us and we have escaped the scourge of war and the sufferings which follow.

While you are celebrating Thanksgiving do not forget that in many a foreign home there is an empty chair at the head of the table and hungry women and children who are not as fortunate as ourselves.

You can add much to your own happiness by helping these unfortunates who are suffering through no fault of their own. This Committee will help you by forwarding in full, without any deduction, any contribution (no matter how small) you feel like sending and further assure you that every penny will go toward the relief of the widows and orphans of Germany, and will be distributed under the supervision of our Ambassador to Germany, the Hon. James W. Gerard.

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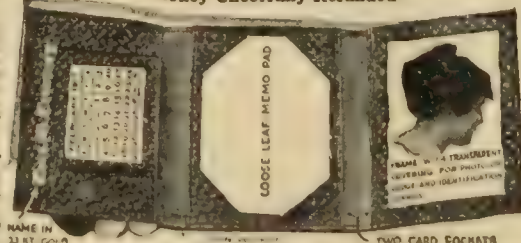
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353. Mrs. M. H. B., Kentucky. "Some of us housewives have got so far on our difficult path as to avoid drugstores by means of right foods, baths, exercise and large laundry bills; but we are fearful lest we fail in the moral training of the child. What do you think of the approval system? Shall we scold our children when they do wrong—or rather praise them when they do right? Is not approval the only key to successful relationship with children and husband, also with tradespeople and household keepers?"

They do. One of the most common, and most criminal, traits in American family life is a lack of decent praise for the kind things done every day without hope of reward or even recognition. More children starve for praise than for bread. Juvenile court officials claim that 70 per cent of the sins and follies of "wayward" youths may be traced to bad treatment in the home—nagging, scolding, forbidding, denying, and punishing. Children need hardships, griefs, privations, obstacles, too. The new spineless mode of child-training is as void of character as a jellyfish. Every child must learn to do right for right's own sake, not for a piece of tabby, material or mental. A smile is good, a backbone is better, the combination is best.

354. Mrs. J. B. T., West Virginia. "The hardest day in the week, to many housewives forced to do their own work, is the family wash-day. Even those who hire the washing done seldom find a woman properly trained to do it. Why should we wash clothes as our grandmother did, when we have progressed as much in other lines of household efficiency? Can you suggest how to make wash-day less burdensome, and results more scientific and economical?"

A leading feature of approved domestic science books and courses is the treatment of the modern laundry. Ask for particulars of American School of Home Economics, 529 West Sixty-ninth street, Chicago. Write Colgate & Co., New York, for their booklet "The Right Way to Wash Clothes." Investigate possibilities of an electric washer—details from Western Electric Company, 463 West street, New York. Are you a member of the Housewives' League, or the Housekeepers' National Alliance? If so, apply to headquarters for solution of your household problems.

355. Prof. A. D. L., Massachusetts. "I understand that you recommend the no-breakfast plan for brain-workers. I have tried it, and it does not work. When I omit breakfast—formerly meat or cereal, fruit, and coffee, I am troubled with morning headache, bad stomach, tendency to confusion of mind. Then at noon, when I have but forty minutes in which to eat and return to my desk, I am so hungry I overeat, and feel wretched in the afternoon. Still, I am convinced that the two-meal plan is right in theory, and was never in really good health on three meals. What should I do?"

Don't blame us if you experiment unwisely. A change in meal-habits should be authorized by an expert. The average man, being slave to his stomach, should not make free with it—he cannot run it all by himself.

Probably your morning headache is nervous reaction from years of coffee-stimulation; or just "habit-hunger," likely soon to vanish. Don't be a quitter. But your noon recess is too short for a good meal; try a very small breakfast—say an egg on toast, or a dish of flaked cereal, with fresh or stewed fruit, then at noon a sandwich and glass of milk, or dish of custard, with fifteen minutes of perfect relaxation following. But consult your doctor first.

356. Mr. M. H. W. "Will you kindly inform me where a person wishing to become an efficiency expert can get the necessary training?"

Nowhere, we are sorry to say. Efficiency work is so new that a complete course of training for experts has not yet been devised. You can learn vocational or industrial efficiency by obtaining a position with leading efficiency engineers—such as the Harrington Emerson Company or the Business Bureau; personal efficiency, however, must be learned from a variety of sources.

Join the Efficiency Society, the National Institute of Efficiency, the National Association of Corporation Schools, other similar organiza-



tions. Read a dozen of the best books, and take three or four modern mail courses on the subject—procure list from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. Study professional magazines and trade journals, keep files and clippings on your chosen branch of the science. Make your life and work supremely efficient, where you are; so be ready for opportunity when it comes.

357. Questions from Kansas. "Can you give me the names of schools that would prepare for City Manager position? Am a junior in college, have specialized in sociology and economics, would like to take a course that would fit me for a position where I could learn the details of city administration by actual experience, and be in line for a higher place."

Regular schools and colleges do not include the training you need, as the position of City Manager is of recent evolution and not yet standardized. You will find much valuable information, with references to books and magazine articles, in *The Independent* for April 3, 1916, under *Debate on City Manager Plan*, page 40. Requirements of the position you want are mentioned in the literature cited.

We would suggest that you prepare, and apply, for a subordinate position under a City Manager in a place where the scheme has proved successful; and thus learn while you earn. Take a course by mail in bookkeeping, stenography, accountancy, or some other essential office branch, then climb on this foundation.

358. Retired Professional Man. "My problem is to construct a *modus vivendi*, at sixty years of age, for the rest of my life. Have plenty of means; children all grown and educated; people seem interested in me only to get something out of me; health rather poor—nervous, in bad shape; am lonesome for real companionship, as my wife recently died. Interested in education, science, philosophy, law, medicine; always thinking how things could be made better around me. How shall I attain more health, happiness, usefulness?"

We can hardly suggest a plan of life without a personal consultation. But we know men of your age, and older, whose largest usefulness began at sixty. Some of the world's finest books were written, benefits conceived, empires built, inventions made, memorials dreamed, by men past seventy.

Read Sanford Bennett's book on "Prevention and Cure of Old Age." Find what your local health and school officers are doing in social service—offer to aid them. Coöperate with your board of associated charities. Consult pastors of various churches for pointers on cases of need. Take a higher membership in the National Institute of Efficiency (particulars from *The Independent*), and enlist others in the work. Join various national civic associations, put their teachings into effect in your community. Ask yourself what your wife would have you do, if she were living; do it, and be happy.

359. Mr. W. J. P., Iowa. "I am twenty-six, married, have one small daughter. We live on a farm of 120 acres, lease runs four years, basis one-half share of proceeds, average profit to us \$550 a year. I am called a successful farmer, but like machinery better, and can do almost anything with tools. Have made a gasoline farm tractor, a canvas canoe, an electric lighting outfit, etc. The rhythm of a smoothly running machine thrills me all over, a modern locomotive is finer music than any piano or violin. (a) Should I leave a successful farm to enter the work I was born to do? (b) Would Haddock's 'Culture of Courage' help me decide? (c) How about Dickson's *Course in Memory Training*? (d) Would Dr. Blackford's *Course in Character Analysis* be worth to me the difference in price between that and her book—some \$25?"

(a) Start your real work—but don't leave the farm. A man who can clear \$550 a year on a rented farm has no business trying experiments in a foreign field. You could learn gradually to be an electrical engineer, a teacher, sales man or demonstrator of farm machinery, a farm efficiency expert, a commercial photographer, or somebody else even more desirable. Get a copy of *Popular Mechanics*, 6 North Michigan avenue, Chicago; study all the advertisements, find the good openings, choose the best. But hold on to the farm for the present.

(b) Not very much. (c) In your case we regard the *American Course* of higher value, to systematize your work and give you more time for new activities. (d) No.

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# MARKET PLACE TALKS

BY LUIGI CRISCUOLO

## WEEDING OUT INVESTMENTS

**A**N intelligent weeding-out process is just as necessary in the field of investment as it is in farming or business. Investment securities that were considered high grade twenty years ago are now worth but a fraction of their previous value while others that are now worth many times par value were selling for a song a decade ago. As conditions change in industry and finance, securities of all kinds are affected.

The problem of the investor is how to keep in touch with changing conditions so as to prevent material losses which occur in securities originally believed to be sound. Ten years ago a divisional bond of a prosperous railroad system sold at above par; this bond sold this year as low as 40 and has only recently recovered to about 50 due to a favorably regarded reorganization of the company. There are numerous cases that illustrate this exact point.

The investor may ask why bonds that once sold at so high a price declined to such an extent or why they ever sold at high prices. The reason is that a railroad division that was once profitable may lose its source of income, or its traffic may be diverted in order to effect economies for the whole property. When the system becomes weakened either thru poor management, restrictive legislation or bad general conditions, a hand-to-mouth financial policy prevails and money is borrowed for short terms at high rates.

When earnings do not improve and the company's credit continues to decline, a receivership ensues and the organization is found to be so demoralized that only a drastic readjustment can save it. It is then that the divisions with poor earnings are either eliminated or holders of its securities are given stocks for their bonds; this is evident in many of the recent railroad reorganizations. That is why we see such drastic scaling down of securities, that is why one railroad reduces its bonded debt from \$87,000,000 to about \$36,000,000, or by 58 per cent.

This disease is not prevalent among railroads alone for many industrial concerns have had to undergo the same sort of treatment. Public service corporations in large cities have suffered from the same disease; the New York tractions had an epidemic a decade or so ago and trouble seems to be brewing in Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The cause is not always the same but in most cases we find: uncordial public relations, poor service, a too liberal dividend policy, exploitation by means of holding companies, over-capitalization, increasing cost of taxes,

labor and material, extension of mileage while the fare remains stationary, etc.

These are all factors that affect securities and factors that the intelligent investor must be on the lookout for if he does not wish to suffer a loss. For such reasons as those cited, investors should look over their holdings regularly twice a year, with the assistance of a reputable investment banker, for the purpose of weeding out undesirable or unprofitable holdings. Furthermore, those in which there is a large profit should be sold if an impending decline is at all evident or likely.

**S**OME concrete cases of what a process of elimination consists of may assist the reader. A business man who is not dependent upon his investments has been buying only very conservative securities in a high market when their yield is but 4.25 per cent or thereabouts. He finds that, while he has the best sort of holdings, his income is only a little over what the savings bank would pay. He is burdened with the care of securities, clipping and cashing of coupons and perhaps taxed locally so that his net income is reduced to 2½ per cent. It would be wise for an investor of this type to sell some of his securities at top prices and purchase another grade of bonds, well secured but affording a yield of 5 per cent due to the fact, perhaps, that they were not legal for savings banks. There could also be included a few high grade public utility and industrial issues yielding above 5 per cent.

Then we have the investment fund in which there predominate such issues as low-priced railroad shares which do not pay dividends. These may have been bought on the assumption that due to earnings of say 2 per cent, they were entitled to sell at better than 10 or 20. The stocks are held for months or years while the market fluctuates up or down 5 points, and are not sold because the small profit does not tempt. In the meantime the interest piles up to a considerable amount. If such stocks do not move very fast there is no object in sensible people holding them unless they are sure of their ground and have other investments to fall back on in case of loss.

There may be found in the holdings of a New York investor many bonds which are tax free in Pennsylvania, for instance, and which for that reason may sell a few points higher than the same class of bond of another company that was not tax free in that state. It is obviously unprofitable for a Pennsylvania tax free bond to be held by a New Yorker under such conditions and



it should be exchanged at a favorable time.

It may happen too that a woman may hold short term issues that require re-investment every few years as they mature. This affords room for temptation on the part of unscrupulous brokers with get-rich-quick schemes or stocks of doubtful value. High grade short term issues yield very little just now and are more suitable for business men or institutions than for women. They might be disposed of to advantage at high prices and the funds re-invested in first mortgage long term issues.

Among the changing conditions that affect public utility bonds are renewals of franchises. As soon as a company begins to have difficulties about the renewal of franchises the safety of its bonds is threatened and if the bonds are not absolute first mortgages a sale is often advisable. In the case of stocks the need for a change is all the more apparent. In buying public utility bonds it is always advisable to be sure that the company's franchises extend for about five years after the maturity of the bonds. Public utility bonds are about the least affected of any class by depressions, particularly if the company serves one or more communities with transportation, light, power, water, etc. Bonds of companies furnishing more than one utility are preferable as are bonds of companies serving several communities.

We must admit that it is not an easy matter for an investor to keep his holdings in absolutely flawless condition. However, in these days of specialized investment banking with highly paid experts in charge of statistical departments, it is a comparatively simple matter for an investor to ask his banker, or any banking house at all if he has no regular banker, for advice regarding his investments. This advice is furnished gratuitously and any conclusion is the result of careful study that will assist investors.

*The Independent offers a Service for Investors in which personal attention is given to the desires of its subscribers for information in regard to investments of all kinds. We cannot, of course, decide for our readers where they should put their savings and will not undertake the responsibility of recommending specific securities to any individual. But we ask our readers to write to us frankly and this Department will give them by letter or thru the columns of The Independent such impartial information as may assist them in making a wise decision for themselves. Readers who request advice on investments will receive better service when they specify the class of securities now held, approximate amounts of each, stating if the investment is for an estate, business or professional man, woman or minor. All information given will be held in strict confidence.*

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# REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

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## RESOURCES.

Assets and discounts (except those shown on c).....	\$32,731,250.09
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted.....	483,333.32
Overdrafts, uncashed.....	152.14
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	51,000.00
U. S. bonds, securities, etc., e Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable.....	59,500.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	\$81,694.74
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription).....	225,000.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered).....	700,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 18).....	1,028,584.80
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	3,142,396.39
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank.....	56,338.50
Outside checks and other cash items.....	124,360.57
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.....	8,640.00
Notes of other national banks.....	353.00
18. Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank....	6,337,647.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	44,550.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank.....	753,523.97
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$46,671,324.95</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 1,500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	\$1,994,277.93
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ..	250,608.35
	1,743,669.58
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	81,734.50
Amount reserved for all interest accrued.....	4,619.65
Circulating notes outstanding....	51,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers.....	15,510,750.89
Dividends unpaid.....	4,525.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	18,686,920.14
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	1,124,000.00
Certified checks.....	456,282.56
Cashier's checks outstanding....	674,625.94
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources".....	73,994.72
<b>Total demand deposits, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39, \$21,015,-</b>	<b>\$23.36.</b>
State bank circulation outstanding.....	5,678.00
Acceptances executed for customers.....	753,523.97
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$46,671,324.95</b>

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. P. Townsend, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1916.

CHAS. E. MCCARTHY, Notary Public 22.

[Seal.]

Correct—Attest:

N. Y. Co.

H. H. POWELL,

HENRY SPADONE,

JOHN J. WALTON,

} Directors.

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# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

## ACCELERATIVE ENDOWMENTS

For the purpose of making a blanket reply to inquiries which, tho few in number, are constantly reaching me from readers, I wish to explain that the plan of life insurance known as the "Accelerative Endowment" consists in the inclusion of a provision in a Life or Endowment policy thru which, if the annual dividends are left with the company, they will be used to shorten the term of the endowment. An Ordinary Life policy is an endowment at age 96. By leaving the annual dividends to be accumulated at compound interest, it is possible to make the cash surrender value equal the face of the policy in from 25 to 35 years, the initial age of the policy-holder governing the time necessary to effect the result. In the same way the term of a 15 or 20 year Endowment may be shortened. To illustrate an Ordinary Life policy carrying the accelerative endowment provision, I have in mind the case of an insured aged 30, in a certain company, whose policy was matured as an endowment at age 62, when he surrendered it and received in cash \$1,038. The reserve under the original policy was \$455, and the dividends at compound interest amounted to \$583 more. The advantages of that plan to those who can afford to leave their dividends with the company are obvious.

## COMPETITIVE LITERATURE

There recently came to my attention an article in a company publication on the subject of competition in the life insurance business. It merely served to remind me of a custom which has grown up during the past ten or twelve years, one with which I do not agree. I refer to the strict embargo which all of the best companies have placed on the use by agents of what is called competitive literature. I am in thoro accord with the motives which actuate them in their efforts to remedy a former abuse; but I sincerely believe that in attempting to abolish competitive literature they have merely gone from one extreme to another.

Commencing about twenty-five years ago and running down to 1905, when the New York legislative investigation of life insurance brought life insurance activities almost to a dead stop, competition was fierce and often unscrupulous. Libelous and defamatory literature was as abundant as that which was devoted to needed legitimate criticism. Policies, plans, managements, financial results were recklessly and shamelessly misrepresented.

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Great injury resulted. The whole institution of life insurance suffered damage; the confidence of the public in it was undermined.

But because man possesses the ability and the inclination to abuse the privilege of criticism is not a reason for abolishing it entirely. Because a certain number of unscrupulous persons prospered in the trade of lying is no warrant for prohibiting the circulation of the truth. Life insurance management has not yet reached a state of perfection, nor are the persons in control of some companies as upright as they should be. There are numerous irregularities remaining to be extirpated. The best interests of policy-holders demand that the exercise of honest, fair, constructive criticism continue uninterrupted; and it is the duty of companies which are striving in every way they can to serve the people—and they are many—to help this cause of honest criticism to the limit of their means.

#### EXPERIENCE

Thoroly discredited in the north-eastern portion of the United States, the system of deferred dividend life insurance is vigorously promoted by a number of local old line companies in the West and South. As long as any considerable fraction of the insuring public remain subject to its deceptions—and hundreds of thousands annually seem to become its victims—the subject is a live one. It is gratifying to note the interest in it shown lately by some of the readers of this department, and for the benefit of all who want real life insurance at its minimum cost it is a pleasure to recount the experiences of those who have tried tontine and learned for themselves what it is. A reader in Massachusetts writes:

"Twenty years ago, at age 38, I took out a deferred dividend policy, annual premium \$37.70 per thousand. 'Former policy results' were represented as \$521 per thousand (cents omitted in all cases). About eight years ago an agent of the company told me that the deferred dividends were running about a third smaller than when my policy was written. Three years ago the dividends were said to be \$291 per thousand. I was assured then that dividends would be larger rather than smaller when my policy matured. It matured a few weeks ago and I received \$254 per thousand, 86 per cent. of what the dividend was three years ago, about 72 per cent of what it was eight years ago, and less than 50 per cent of the bait that was dangled before my eyes when I took out the policy."

R. W. S., Rapid City, S. D.—The annual report of the Dakota Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1915, indicates a sound financial condition: assets, \$1,694,249; total liabilities, including \$299,999 of capital stock, \$934,249; net surplus, \$1,694,249. It wrote \$1,654,500 new business in 1915 and ended the year with \$9,699,500 in force. Investments are of good character and yield a fair return. Expenses are reasonable; mortality rate low; cost of new business, high. Company has been doing business only nine years.

## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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# BOTH SIDES

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION



# A DEBATE

RESOLVED, That the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be forbidden by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WE have now twenty-three prohibition states, and three more, Florida, Utah, and New Mexico, have elected legislatures pledged to adopt prohibition in the next session. Alaska voted in favor of prohibition this fall. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

### BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. Abuse of alcohol constitutes a serious menace to national prosperity.

A. It shortens life, produces ill health, insanity, bad heredity.

B. It lowers standards of living and causes poverty, suffering and divorce.

C. It lessens efficiency and increases industrial accidents.

D. It corrupts politics.

E. It increases crime.

F. It causes moral degredation.

II. A prohibition amendment is the best solution of the problem.

A. Other remedies are impractical.

1. Local option cannot be enforced.

2. High license has not prevented immoderate drinking.

3. Government dispensaries failed.

4. Licensing individuals will not work.

(a) It is inquisitorial. (b) Liquor dealers cannot be trusted to enforce the law.

5. The Gothenburg system is only a temporary expedient. (a) It does not remove the drink evil.

6. Education, self-restraint and substitutes for the saloon cannot remedy conditions in this generation.

B. National prohibition is practical.

1. The liquor problem should be dealt with by the central government. (a) Prohibition is needed to promote the general welfare. (b) The Federal Government has already begun to control the liquor industry. (1) By taxation. (2) By the Webb-Kenyon law. (c) Only national prohibition can be enforced. (1) State prohibition has failed even since the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law. (2) In Russia national prohibition has been enforced.

2. The argument that national prohibition would be unjust confiscation is not valid. (a) By taxing the liquor industry, the Government does not, in any way, guarantee its permanence. (b) The liquor industry would lose no more thru prohibition than other industries have lost thru tariff laws.

3. National prohibition would improve political conditions.

4. The social benefits of national prohibition would be great. (a) It would reduce drinking to a minimum. (1) In most cases accessibility rather than craving leads to drinking. (2) Illicit trade could not be large at first and would decrease. (b) Home conditions would be improved. (c) The fact that prohibition lessens sickness has been shown in Russia. (d) Prohibition states have a low per cent of illiteracy, insanity and crime.

5. Economically, national prohibition would be an advantage. (a) Much of the money now spent for liquor would be saved or spent to better living conditions. (b) Increased efficiency would lead to higher wages. (c) The same amount of capital, invested in other industries, would furnish markets for more products and work for more persons. (d) The saving thru diminished poverty, insanity and crime would more than counterbalance the loss of revenue.

### BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. National prohibition is fundamentally wrong.

A. It is contrary to the principles of our Government.

1. It abridges personal liberty.

2. It is unjust confiscation of property.

3. It violates states rights.

4. It would furnish a dangerous precedent for changing the Constitution to suit passing fads.

5. The amendment could be adopted contrary to the wishes of a majority of citizens.

6. Once adopted, the amendment would be almost impossible to repeal.

B. It would endanger the economic welfare of the country.

1. It would cause industrial depression. (a) The capital invested in the liquor industry would be rendered useless. (b) Many persons would be thrown out of work. (c) The oversupply of laborers would reduce wages.

2. It would necessitate the reorganization of our system of taxation at a critical time. (a) It would diminish the Federal revenues.

C. It would not make the country temperate.

1. Craving for intoxicants cannot be abolished by law.

2. National prohibition could not be enforced. (a) Illicit production and distribution of liquor is easy. (b) The United States Government has found it impossible to prevent moonshining. (c) The states have been unable to enforce prohibition. (d) The conflict of national and local police power would increase the difficulty of enforcement. (e) Public opinion will not support prohibition.

D. Its social effects extremely harmful.

1. It would lead to disrespect for law.

2. Ill health, crime and other social ills would increase. (a) More drugs would be used. (b) There would be an unregulated and illicit trade in the most impure and harmful forms of alcohol.

II. National prohibition is unnecessary.

A. Evils due to use of alcohol probably overestimated.

1. Most people do not consider moderate drinking morally wrong.

2. Many physicians do not believe alcohol harmful in moderate quantities.

3. It is impossible, with our complex relationships, to tell what part alcohol plays in poverty, crime and other ills.

B. A modified Gothenburg system would meet our needs.

1. Private profits eliminated.

2. Political influence of the liquor interests would cease.

3. Consumption of liquor reduced.

4. Only orderly saloons maintained.

5. Higher taxes on a high per cent of alcohol would discourage consumption of the most harmful liquors.

C. Temperance sentiment is slowly but surely growing in the United States.

1. Thru education of children.

2. Thru interest in efficiency.

3. Thru interest in substitutes for the saloon.

III. Prohibition in Russia is no criterion for the United States.

A. Russia's problem was simpler since vodka was a government monopoly.

B. The experiment has not been tested under normal conditions.

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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
*A Journal of Civilization*

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS

**T**HE President's address to Congress at the opening of the short session on Tuesday was merely a statement of the unfinished business which lies before the national legislature. Mr. Wilson recommended nothing new. He was wise to do so. For three months is all too short a time for Congress to deal with the necessary appropriation bills and the inevitable routine business and to finish the work left incomplete when the long session closed. There is also the question of propriety to be taken into account. Owing to our foolish and antiquated methods of procedure, every Congress has one of its sessions after its successor has been elected. The Sixty-fifth Congress was selected last month. It will meet one year from now. Meanwhile the Sixty-fourth Congress goes on legislating, whether its membership really represents the national will or not. It is desirable, therefore, that new and controversial matters should not be considered by the moribund body.

The President, as was natural, devoted his main attention to the unfinished aspects of the railroad problem. He recited his recommendation to Congress in the closing hours of the last session, and reiterated, with one exception, those which have not been already enacted. His recommendations then were six in number: First, the enlargement and reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission; second, the establishment of an eight-hour day for railroad employees actually operating trains; third, the appointment of a commission to observe the results in practise of the eight-hour day; fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet the additional cost of the eight-hour day; fifth, an amendment to the existing law providing for federal mediation, conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes by the addition of a provision that a full public investigation of every such dispute shall be completed before a strike or lock-out may lawfully be attempted; and, sixth, the empowering of the Executive, in case of military necessity, to take control of such railroads as may be necessary for military purposes and operate them.

The second and third of these proposals Congress enacted into law at the last session, under the pressure of the threat of a general railroad strike. The fourth recommendation the President now withdraws, on the ground that it might cast a doubt upon the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice. The other suggestions the President very earnestly renews.

From the first of Mr. Wilson's proposals there should be no dissent. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be large enough and flexible enough to do its work efficiently and promptly. Nor should the last of his suggestions meet with any disapproval. If national safety should ever require military activity on the part of the armed forces of the United States, the Government should not be dependent upon private enterprizes for the transportation of the troops and materials of war.

The withdrawal by the President of his former recommendation that Congress urge the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the question of increased freight rates is an act of belated wisdom. But it leaves Mr. Wilson in an unfortunate position. When he advised Congress to decree the eight-hour day forthwith, he assured the railroads that "no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses" involved in the new working day. He seemed clearly then to be assuring the railroads, for the purpose of securing their acquiescence in the eight-hour legislation, that he and Congress would do something to help the railroads meet the situation. Now he says that there is nothing they can do. He is doubtless right in his present statement; the Interstate Commerce Commission is not and ought not to be subject to presidential or congressional dictation in the performance of its appointed functions. But the President should have known that three months ago as well as now. He ought not, even in the heat of haste, to have held out an unfounded hope to the railroads.

The backbone of Mr. Wilson's present recommendations, however, lies in his proposal for governmental investigation of labor controversies on railroads coupled with compulsory abstention from strike or lockout pending the investigation. This is likely to be a hotly controverted proposal. Labor is wont to be impatient of any restraint upon its right to strike when and as it pleases. In this country, at least, the leaders of labor thought and action are inclined to interpret any legislation making a strike illegal pending investigation as an invasion of the right of the individual to work or not as his own desire dictates. But in so doing they lose sight of the fact that when the individual acts not as an individual but as the member of an organized group, he of necessity loses some of his individual characteristics, and even some of his individual rights and privileges. The individual, whether he be capitalist or workingman, cannot have it both ways.



Mr. Wilson has set forth this aspect of the cause clearly and convincingly:

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for permanent interest of society itself.

Congress should take this recommendation of the President seriously. The circumstances of the overnight passage of the eight-hour law make this problem of labor disputes on railroads one of superlative importance. The uninterrupted operation of the railroads of the country is a vital matter for the whole people. No body of persons can be permitted to stop their operation at their own pleasure. There are two ways to prevent. One the President and Congress took three months ago: to grant their demands without investigation or delay. It is manifestly the wrong way. The other method the President now proposes to Congress: full public investigation under government authority, with uninterrupted operation until the inquiry is complete. It is the best way in sight. The most important task the present Congress has before it in its last days is the enactment of this plan into law.

### OPEN THE DISCUSSION

**A**BOUT eight months ago a group of 100 representative Americans scattered thruout the United States formed themselves into "The American Neutral Conference Committee." The best statement of the purposes of this committee is to be found in the petition it is circulating thruout the land. It bears the caption "To Our Government" and reads as follows:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, declare our conviction that adequate guarantees against future wars—the avowed aim of both belligerents—can be secured by

1. Repudiation of military conquest as a means of territorial expansion.

2. Recognition of the right of each people to determine its own social, political, and economic development.

3. World organization for the development of international coöperation and the settlement of international disputes.

We believe that various public statements by leading spokesmen of the opposing belligerents indicate that discussion based on these principles may be substituted for armed conflict.

We recognize, however, that the nature of the conflict makes difficult the initiation of direct negotiations by the belligerents themselves.

We, therefore, earnestly urge our Government, acting alone or in coöperation with other neutral powers:

1. To invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations.
2. To mediate by constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations.

We submit that this is a thoroly opportune and statesmanlike proposal. It is in no sense a stop-the-war movement because war is "naughty." It urges our Government, either alone or in conjunction with other nations, to invite the belligerents to state what they are fighting for, or else to let us make suggestions to them, or both. These requests are perfectly reasonable and in strict accord with the neutral rights and duties under international law. If either are accepted by the belligerents the way is opened for further discussion or mediation. If both are declined the situation will be no worse than it is now. In other words, there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by making these suggestions now.

Neither The Independent, nor anybody else that we know of, wants a premature or inconclusive peace. The war must not stop until Belgium and western France are liberated, and Germany gives guarantees that she will not go to war again for the lust of world domination. She must either voluntarily withdraw into her borders and submit to the constitution of a League to Enforce Peace or else the war must go on until she is compelled to do so by military necessity.

We are not going to have peace tomorrow, next week or next month, but it will come some day. The better way is to begin to prepare for it now. If Germany is ready for a "just and lasting" peace, there is no reason why it should not be discussed now, and every reason why it should be.

### FROM BUCHAREST TO JASSY

**T**HE Teutonic avalanche has dislodged six capitals in its course: Brussels, Paris, Belgrade, Durazzo, Cetinje and Bucharest. The French Government has returned to its accustomed seat. The others are yet in exile. The armies invading Rumania are now within a dozen miles of the fortifications of Bucharest. In August, 1914, they were as near to Paris, yet that city was not captured or even besieged. We are reminded of Paris again in that all of the diplomatic corps have followed the Rumanian Government in its flight except our American representative. It is also worthy of note that the American minister who is willing to stay behind and stand the changes of a siege, and to whom all of the Allied Powers have entrusted the care of their national interests in this crisis, is Mr. Vopicka, whom a few years ago certain American newspapers were making fun of because of his uncourtly ways.

Bucharest is, next to Paris, the largest fortress in the world. The circumference of its outer girdle of forts is forty-eight miles. There are eighteen main forts in this circle placed 4500 yards apart, and eighteen smaller forts between and behind. Each of the main forts has six six-inch guns, two eight-inch howitzers, one 4.7 inch howitzer and six quick-firing guns of small caliber, all sheltered by cupolas. These forts are of the same steel and concrete construction as those of Antwerp, Liège and Namur, in fact, they were designed by the same man, the famous Belgian military engineer, Brailmont. Under his direction little Rumania expended \$20,000,000 between 1882 and 1892 in fortifying the capital. There was thought no stronger fortress than



Bucharest in the world except Antwerp, which Brailmont constructed later. But Antwerp succumbed within a week when once the Germans brought their guns to bear upon it, and there is no apparent reason for expecting Bucharest to hold out longer. A Brailmont cupola was considered impregnable, but that was before the days of big guns and high explosives. A subcutaneous injection of picric acid would be fatal to it. The Bucharest forts are armed with guns "made in Germany." When Krupp meets Krupp then comes the tug of war. But what is an eight-inch gun to do when a sixteen-inch gun stands out of range shooting at it?

There was, then, good reason for the removal of the government from Bucharest to its ancient rival, Jassy. The modern Rumania owes its elbow shape to the fact that it was formed by the union of two countries, Moldavia and Wallachia. Bucharest was the capital of Wallachia and Jassy was the capital of Moldavia. When the two were united in 1861 the national assembly decided to make Bucharest the capital of the new nation and voted that \$700,000 be paid to Jassy in compensation of her lost prestige. But the Rumanian Government has never been very particular about promises and the money has never been paid. The change in capital really means that Wallachia has passed into the control of the enemy, but that there is still hope of saving Moldavia.

Russia has come to the rescue, but four months after she promised to, and four months is a long time to lose when wars are speeded up as they are now. Rumania was wary of entering the war. She held off for two years, with both sides bidding for her support. The Allies were the more generous in their offer of enemy territory, and finally Rumania agreed to join them on condition of getting Transylvania, the Banat and the Bukovina. But she insisted upon one precaution: the Allies should promise that simultaneously with her attack on Hungary the Russians should attack Bulgaria from the north, and the French and British from the south. With this assurance of aid Rumania invaded Hungary the last of August. But December is now well along and neither the northern nor the southern frontier of Bulgaria has yet been reached by the forces of the Allies.

### BRITISH EMBARRASMENTS

THE news that considerable changes are impending in the British Government, perhaps even its replacement by a new administration, does not come out of a clear sky. Altho the discussion of the difficulties has been, for the most part, carried on privately and little specific criticism has been voiced in Parliament or the press, yet it has been evident that the disaffection is widespread and deep-felt, and, as usual in democratic countries, the men in power are blamed, justly or unjustly, for whatever goes wrong. Some of the causes of the feeling of discontent are easy to see, tho who is responsible and how they can be remedied we do not know, nor probably do the British themselves.

In the first place, there is undoubtedly a considerable amount of dissatisfaction, if not discouragement, over the conduct of the war. This does not mean that John Bull has been shaken in his dogged determination to see it thru. If the music hall singer challenges his audience, as he did in 1914, with "Are we downheart-

ed?" he would probably get as hearty a roar of "No!" as he did then, and his second demand, "Will we win?" would still be answered "Yes!" But his audience would not now be quite so confident that the men at the head of affairs were going to do the winning. The removal of Admiral Sir Henry Johnson from the post of First Sea Lord and of Major-General Sir Stanley von Donop as Master General of the Ordinance is sufficient to show that neither the army nor the navy has been handled satisfactorily. But these displacements will not appease the populace, and some of the men higher up will have to step down and out.

When the British people raised a volunteer army of five million men and provided them with everything they asked for in the way of guns and shells, there was a natural expectation that something big was to be done. The gaining of half a dozen miles on the Somme at a cost of half a million men does not satisfy this expectation, no matter how it may be explained. The collapse of Rumania is not only a disappointment but a surprise. The quotations from the British press which we gave last week showed how completely the public that read and believed such reports were deceived as to the power of Germany. The inactivity of Russia in this crisis gave rise to the suspicion that she was thinking of making peace with Germany. The inactivity of the army at Salonica is still more mysterious. When it was landed there it was popularly expected to do more in the course of a year than to capture Monastir and coerce Greece. An army of more than half a million has been gathered from eight countries, yet the news that comes from there tells of a fight with Greek peasants on the Acropolis and a bayonet charge up Mars Hill! No matter how wicked King Constantine may be, yet the overthrow of Greek independence is not a congenial task for the French and English who established it.

The suppression of the Irish rebellion left Ireland more rebellious than ever. Home Rule is at a deadlock. British-Canadians have responded gallantly to the call for volunteers, but French-Canadians seem to be moved neither by loyalty to Great Britain nor consanguinity to France. Australia has sent more troops in proportion to her population than any of the other dominions, but the defeat of conscription revealed a growing alienation in that quarter, due in part to the feeling that the British Government is giving Japan too free a hand in the Pacific. The action of the government in using Asiatic labor in manufacturing and commerce has offended labor sentiment in both Australia and England.

In order to put an end to coal strikes the government has had to take control of the Welsh mines. It is likely also to take over all the shipping and regulate the food supply, for there has obviously been a serious miscalculation or a failure to calculate as to the amount of grain needed for the winter. Altho Mr. Runciman assures Parliament that England has lost only two and a half per cent of her merchant fleet, the large number of vessels withdrawn for Admiralty service has cut down on importations just at a time when the withdrawal of men from the fields has lowered the production of home-grown food. The German submarines have lengthened their radius of action and the German destroyers are raiding the Channel and the English coast.



All this has sent up the price of food alarmingly and compelled the adoption of such regulation of consumption and distribution as the other belligerent countries have enforced.

We must also recognize a growing restlessness among certain classes over the suppression of free speech by official and unofficial coercion. The Englishman is accustomed to say what he pleases, and the censorship annoys him even when he knows it is necessary. It is not a nice thing that a world-famous philosopher like Bertrand Russell should be dropt from the university and prevented from lecturing because he has expressed opinions that under ordinary circumstances would be thought harmless or commendable. The Independent Labor party is irritated that its meetings for discussing peace terms are prohibited or permitted to be broken up.

Such are some of the causes of the discontent prevailing in Great Britain. Conditions are not so bad there as in the other belligerent countries, but the British people are not used to standing such bad conditions. They seem at any rate determined to try a change of administration to see if some things, at least, cannot be bettered.

#### WHY CALL IT THANKSGIVING?

THERE is an old and therefore a good story of a funeral where the clergyman expected to officiate failed to appear at the grave. So the undertaker inquired if some one present would not say a few words. After a decent pause a gentleman stepped forward and said that if no one else wished to occupy the time he should like to make a brief speech on the single tax. This is a true story altho it may never have happened, for it not only gives due credit to the followers of Henry George for their propagandist zeal but calls attention to a common trait of human nature, the propensity to make use of any occasion to bring forward one's chief interest. The preachers are specially fond of telling that single taxer story, yet they are particularly prone to act the same.

Take last Thanksgiving for example. The New York newspapers of the morning after give several columns to abstracts of the sermons delivered from which we gather that the chief themes were: denunciation of sloth, selfishness and greed; discussion of the negro question; advocacy of national prohibition; call to personal repentance; criticism of President, Congress, capitalists, pacifists, labor agitators, etc.; preparing the way for Billy Sunday; protesting against deportation of Belgian workmen; the evils of patriotism; the lack of patriotism; the Mexican imbroglio; the eight-hour law; sympathy for Rumania, Poland, etc.; the right to find fault; exhortations to end the war or to take part in it; the necessity of preparedness; why other nations are laughing at us; have we any right to be thankful; disapproval of the high cost of living; condemning the American people because they are making munitions or because they are not using them; and so forth. Not much of the spirit of thanksgiving in all this. But hold, we are too hasty. One congregation did give thanks—to President Wilson—that the nation had been kept in the paths of peace and justice. We do not wish to belittle the part of the President in keeping the nation in these

paths, but we supposed that when he called upon the country to express its thanks he did not expect them to be telegraphed to Washington but directed toward Heaven.

The Pilgrim Fathers established two days of public prayer, one of feasting and thanksgiving, the other of fasting and humiliation. The second has been tacitly dropt. The first has been ostensibly retained, but has gradually taken on the form of its opposite. All stated occasions for the public manifestation of a particular emotion are liable to such progressive degeneration. The muckraker has secured a monopoly of Independence Day and a foreigner listening to the orations now given on the once Glorious Fourth would suppose that it marked the beginning of the fall of the nation into a state of intolerable corruption and degradation. On Washington's Birthday some historian with a scent for scandal regales us with an exposure of the sins of our forefathers. On Decoration Day we hear that both sides were equally brave and patriotic and that it is our duty to forgive them both.

There has been, in fact, only one genuine Thanksgiving Day. That was held in 1621, when an un hoped-for harvest saved the lives of the Massachusetts colony. All the other Thanksgiving Days have been imitations of this original and spontaneous outpouring of public gratitude and the imitations get poorer and poorer year by year until now it is a question whether the day has a right to the name. If we have lost the power or the right to give God thanks for national blessings let us be honest and say so, not call a season of fault-finding and repentance a "thanksgiving."

#### A WIDENING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

THE fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has been able to call to its presidency with no increase of salary the president of one of the largest and most promising of the state universities shows what an opportunity such philanthropic institutions offer to those who are ambitious to benefit their fellowmen in the most effective way and on the most extensive scale. Dr. Vincent is a growing man, and thruout his career he has been constantly extending the radius of his activities.

He started in with Chautauqua and for more than twenty-five years he had virtual charge of the courses of instruction of this country-wide school. This did not give him enough to do, so when the University of Chicago was started in 1892 he went to that and steadily ascended the professorial ladder to the deanship of the college. In 1907 he became head of the University of Minnesota, and now that institution has over 9000 students.

As president of the Rockefeller Foundation his influence will not be confined to the limits of state or nation. His field is the world and he has a hundred million dollars to spend on it. He may be at the same time sending food to the starving Poles and books to the schools of China. The name of the Rockefeller Foundation is blessed in Belgium, where more than a million dollars have been spent in carrying on the relief work. With a man of Dr. Vincent's wide sympathies, high ideals and executive ability at the head we may be assured that its funds will be wisely used.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Land of Corn and Oil The Bucharest despatches say that the Rumanian armies in retreating are setting fire to their villages, granaries and oil wells. The Germans, on the contrary, claim to have captured immense stores of produce that will go far toward relieving the famine in Germany. Rumania ordinarily exports more grain than any other country except the United States and Russia, and since the outlet to the sea has been blocked for the last two years there must be a great quantity remaining in the country and the Rumanians have been driven back so rapidly that it is not probable that they could have destroyed it all.

The grain-growing district is Wallachia, the western part of Rumania, most of which is now in the possession of the invaders. The oil region lies on the mountain sides northwest of Bucharest. The Rumanians have fought hard to hold this, the most valuable part of their land, but while they were confronting the Germans at the mouth of the passes they were taken in the flank by the drive from the west. Before retiring the Rumanians are said to have burned up the works and set fire to the wells. If they have done this it will be a great loss as well as a great disappointment to Germany, for the petroleum industry was mostly owned by German capitalists, altho it is said that the Standard Oil Company still has some \$10,000,000 invested there.

The failure of the Rumanians to hold either the mountain wall that protects their northern frontier or the moat river that protects their southern frontier is a grievous disappointment to the Allies. The Carpathians and the Danube have been from time immemorial regarded as almost impassable barriers, yet the Teutonic armies have crossed them not in one but in a dozen places. Of the ten railroads which, starting on the frontiers, run into Bucharest, the invaders now hold nine and by means of them can bring their troops and guns from all sides directly to the capital.

The Rotenturm or Red Tower Pass, at which the army of Falkenhayn battered long in vain, was finally taken with scarcely the loss of a man because entrance of the Teutons thru Vulcan Pass to the west made it untenable. Swiftly advancing eastward along the southern side of the mountains, the Teutons took Kimpolung and Piteshti, which gave them control of the railroad leading from these points to Bucharest.

On the south Mackensen has met with still less opposition. With his next force of Bulgars, Turks and Germans he has crossed the Danube at half a dozen points between Orsova and Chernavoda by means of boats and

## THE GREAT WAR

November 27—Rumanian Government moves to Jassy. Germans catch British armed trawler near English coast.

November 28—Two Zeppelins brought down in England. Bulgars cross Danube to Giurgevo, southwest of Bucharest.

November 29—Germans take Piteshti, northwest of Bucharest. Sir John Jellicoe made First Sea Lord and Sir David Beatty commander of the grand fleet.

November 30—Teutons take Kimpolung. King Constantine refuses to surrender artillery to Allies.

December 1—Allies and Greeks fighting in Athens. British Government takes over Welsh coal mines.

December 2—Russians penetrating Kirlibaba Pass, Carpathians. Germans take 6000 Rumanians in one day.

December 3—Cabinet crisis in England. Allies hold up Greek shipping.

pontoon bridges. This brought him on the left flank of the Rumanians, who were trying to make a stand against Falkenhayn's forces from the west, so they were obliged to fall back upon Bucharest. The crossing at Giurgevo enabled Mackensen to advance up the railroad directly upon Bucharest from the south, and he got within five miles of the outer circle of forts before he was checked by a rally of the Rumanians reinforced by the Russians.



(American Press)

### AN EMPTY VICTORY IN RUMANIA?

The retreating Rumanians are burning all they can of their accumulated stores of supplies—grain, oil and produce—to prevent the Germans from seizing them. The photograph shows an oil supply station, which the Rumanians set fire to in the first of their retreat.

Bucharest Preparing The capital of Rumania, as we have said on an editorial page of this issue, was provided thirty years ago with a system of fortifications which were then regarded as models of the art of permanent defenses. Their present value seems likely soon to be tested, for the advance guards of the Teutonic forces have come within gunshot of the outer ring of forts and have already enveloped the city from the southeast around to the northwest, leaving one-half of its circumference free and only one railroad leading out of it open for the escape of the populace. This railroad is monopolized for the transportation of the machinery and personnel of the government to the new capital at Jassy and for bringing to Bucharest the troops, munitions and food necessary for a siege. Consequently the inhabitants, when ordered to leave the city, were mostly obliged to take trolleys or wagons to the country towns.

Bucharest has grown since the foundation of the Kingdom of Rumania into a city of almost 400,000, which from the beauty of its buildings and the gayety of its social life claims the appellation of "the little Paris." The business was mostly in the hands of aliens, who constitute nearly a fourth of the population. Of these about half were citizens of Austria-Hungary and the rest Jews, who are denied the right of citizenship in Rumania except by special legislative act in spite of the Rumanian constitution which promises that all races and religions shall have equal rights.

Half of the civil population of Bucharest are said to have left the city and the rest are registered to be removed whenever the military authorities decide to do so. All food supplies in the city have been commandeered and are being doled out daily to the people who remain. With only the garrison and civilians engaged in defensive work to feed, Bucharest ought to be able to stand a long siege.

When Rumania entered the war last August it was with the understanding that Russia would send two or three hundred thousand men to her aid. This for some unknown reason Russia failed to do, consequently Rumania had to stand the brunt of an attack of the Bulgars from the south for which she was totally unprepared. For three months while Rumania was being crushed between the forces of Falkenhayn on the north and those of Mackensen on the south, Russia apparently did nothing, tho one might have expected either that troops would have been sent into Rumania or at least that the attacks on the Germans in Galicia would have been renewed. It is permissible to surmise that Stürmer, the pro-German

Russia to the Rescue



premier of Russia, is responsible for thus leaving Rumania in the lurch.

At any rate the moment Stürmer is removed Russia starts a strong offensive against the eastern side of the Carpathians for a distance of three hundred miles. From Bukovina to Bucharest they have established a line behind which the shattered remnants of the Rumanian armies may be reformed and rearmed. So far the Austrians and Germans have held the mountain wall, altho the Russians have sacrificed regiment after regiment in trying to break thru. Only at the pass of Kirlibaba in Bukovina has any perceptible progress been made.

#### Allies Attack Athens

On account of the refusal of King Constantine to surrender the artillery of the Greek army to the Allies a force of two thousand French and British marines were landed at the Piraeus and marched on Athens. Led by Admiral du Fournet in person, they took possession of the Stadium and the Zappeion, an exhibition building on the south side of the gardens of the royal palace. The Greek army had been disbanded at the demand of the Allies, but some reservists were hastily gathered and armed. Old men came in from the country with their hunting guns to take part in the defense of the capital.

The attempt of a French detachment to seize the arms in the engineers' barracks in the morning precipitated a conflict which continued all day long.

The French and British were besieged in the Stadium and Zappeion. A pitched battle was fought with rifle and machine guns between the Greeks on the Acropolis and the French on Philopappus Hill, to the south of it. Mars' Hill was also the scene of a fight between the Greek reservists and the French marines. The warships of the Allies at Piraeus bombarded the hills beyond Athens, and some shells are said to have fallen in the capital. Some months ago the King requested the Allies in case they bombarded Athens to avoid damaging the classic ruins, and it appears that the Allies have tried to comply with this request so far as possible. The Cretans fought with the Allies against the Greeks. Two or three hundred lives were lost in the day's fighting.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Spanish and Dutch ministers arranged an armistice, and after a conference between Premier Lambros and Admiral du Fournet the latter agreed to withdraw all of his troops except a small guard on condition that the Greek Government surrender six of the ten mountain batteries demanded by the Allies.

#### The Message of Greece to America

The Greek Government has sent a note of protest to Washington against the action of the Entente Allies in occupying Greek territory, and trying to force Greece to enter the war. The Greek Government was willing to abandon its neu-

trality at any time to serve the national interests, but, the note continues,

Unfortunately it has not been possible for us, up to this moment, to obtain the necessary guarantees that Greece, in entering into the European conflict, would not be going to inevitable destruction. In remaining neutral the Greek Government had in mind solely Greek interests, and not, as has been repeatedly insisted on, sympathy with one of the two groups of belligerents. A Greek Government could think only of the interests of Greece. The geographical situation of Greece, which places it in very direct contact with one of the two groups of belligerent powers, makes the application of this policy of neutrality very difficult.

It is for that reason that she has been forced to submit to the occupation by foreign arms of her Macedonian provinces and to permit the belligerents to dispose of her ports, public buildings and works of art; that her highways and railroads have been forcibly occupied, while bridges and tunnels worth many millions have been destroyed.

The Greek Foreign Minister goes on to tell how the Entente Allies have inflicted one indignity after another upon Greece, assuming control of her railroads, mails, telephone and telegraph service and restricting her commerce, and how finally they have demanded that Greece give up her warships, artillery and munitions. The ships were surrendered, but the Government and the people, the army and navy, were determined never to give up the arms necessary for self defense.

But after the fighting in Athens the Government did consent to surrender part of its mountain artillery.

**German Sea Raiders** The activity of the U-boats is increasing and extending. From two to seven ships are reported sunk almost every day. No nationality is safe and no waters secure. The new German submarines have a longer cruising radius and can stay out for weeks without a tender. They now patrol up and down the Norwegian coast on a regular beat for the purpose of stopping British commerce with Norway and thru the Arctic Ocean with Russia. They range the coasts of France and Spain as far as Africa, and with the aid of Austrian and Turkish submarines are making the Mediterranean dangerous for vessels of all classes, including hospital ships. Since the "U-53" visited America and returned a repetition of such a raid upon British commerce on this side of the Atlantic is daily feared, and it is even suggested that a U-boat may be sent to the Pacific. The German surface boats are also growing bolder. Twice within a week they have come within gunshot of the English coast; on their last visit capturing an armed trawler. Consequently, insurance rates have gone up and the problem of supplying Great Britain with food has become alarming.

An American steamship, the "Chemung," was sunk by an Austrian submarine on November 26 about fourteen miles east of Cape de Gota, Spain. Due warning was given, and when the crew had taken to the boats the submarine towed them in to within five miles of the shore, where the men were picked up by a Spanish steamer.



CLOSING IN ON BUCHAREST

The German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgar and Turkish forces as shown by the arrows crest the mountain on the north and the Danube on the south and are advancing along the railroads centering at Bucharest. The Rumanian Government has removed to Jassy, near the Russian border. The Teutonic armies are now in control of all the shaded area. The Russians are trying to invade Hungary thru the Kirlibaba Pass.





THE NEW PREMIER OF RUSSIA  
General Alexander Trepoff, who succeeds Premier Stürmer, perhaps because of the latter's suspected design of arranging a separate peace with Germany. Premier Trepoff's appointment is regarded as a triumph for the Duma

The captain refused to lower the colors, so the "Chemung" went down after being torpedoed with the American flag flying. She carried no munitions, but was loaded with spelter, copper wire, pig iron and cotton, which are contraband of war.

The British claim that Germany is not keeping the pledge she made to the President on May 5, and they publish a list of thirty-three vessels which it is alleged the Germans sank without warning between that day and May 8, causing a loss of 140 lives. A second list is given, naming 107 British ships sunk, where the crews and passengers were put in peril by being forced to take to the sea in open boats, at distances up to 200 miles from land.

The Germans, on the contrary, protest that they are acting in strict conformity with the Declaration of London, which England first violated and finally officially repudiated. They claim that all ships carrying contraband are liable to be seized or, if it is impossible to convey them to port, to be sunk. They also assert the right to treat armed merchantmen as warships and sink them without warning, and they support this by evidence that such vessels take the offensive, contrary to international law. For instance, Captain Coulbeaux of the French steamer "Mississippi" reported that he had opened fire on a submarine which had not attacked him either before or after his shot at it. The German people have become infuriated over the report of an officer on the "U-41," who was taken prisoner and has just been invalided home. He claims that a British war ship disguised as an American merchantman and flying the American flag, allowed the submarine to approach and then opened fire thru con-

cealed portholes, afterward trying to drown the survivors and neglecting their wounded. The British Admiralty, in its reply, asserts that the survivors were rescued and well cared for, but does not deny the use of the American flag as a ruse of war.

**The Losses of the War** We often receive letters asking for the losses of all the belligerent nations but we are unable to satisfy this very natural desire. Even the governments most vitally concerned, for all their spies and military experts, have not found it possible to determine with any exactness how many men their opponents have to draw upon as certain conspicuous blunders have shown, and it is not to be expected that such information as they have obtained would be given out to gratify the curiosity of neutral nations. The estimates of enemy losses which figure in the reports of the battles are altogether unreliable and often absurd. If they were summed up we should reach the conclusion that all the soldiers in Europe had been killed off long ago, yet we see that military operations are being carried on with undiminished vigor and over a greater area than at any previous time. Taken as a whole there are more men in the field than there were a year or two years ago.

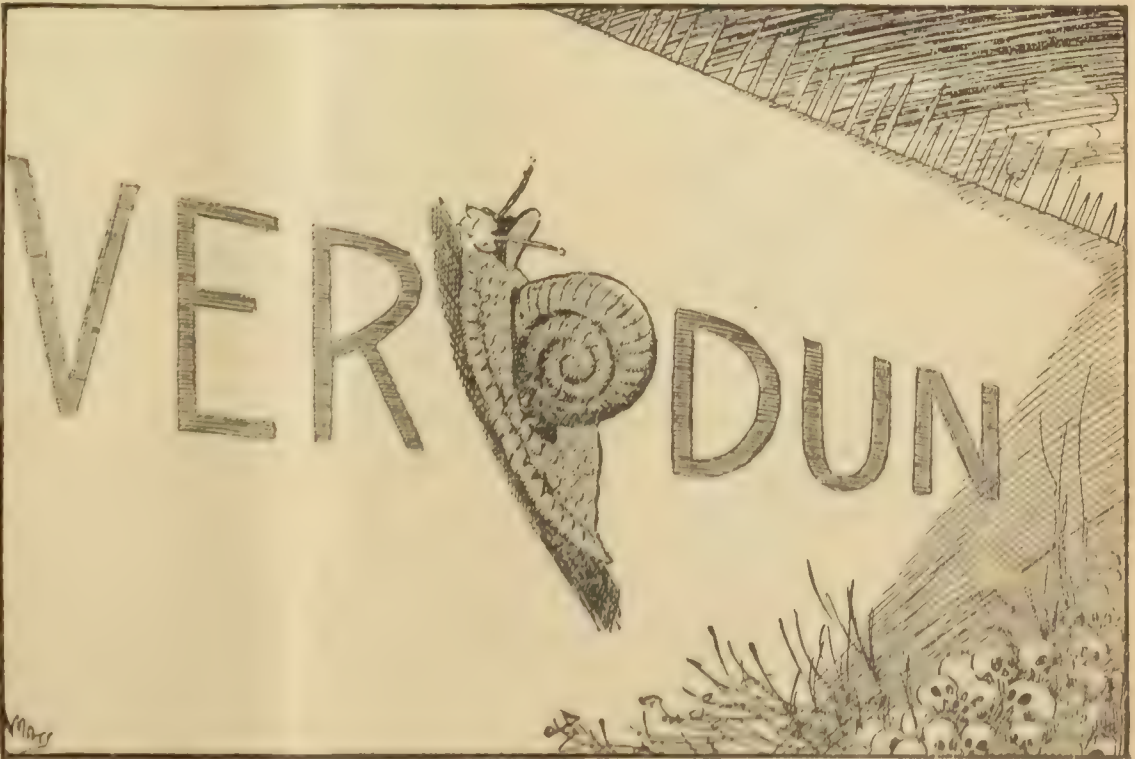
Great Britain is the only country giving out official summaries of its losses from week to week. Germany publishes lists of the names of killed, wounded and missing, but it is impossible to ascertain from the net losses, for some of the missing may turn up again and many of the wounded return to the ranks, and the reports are more or less belated. In regard to all the other countries we can have nothing but guesswork based upon such hints as may be found in hospital reports and occasional and partial casualty lists. The most careful calculation of the available data that we have seen

is that made by the War Study Society of Copenhagen, and abstracted in the *Current History* magazine of the *New York Times* for December. We give below the general summary:

	DIRECT LOSSES OF HUMAN LIFE DURING TWO YEARS OF WAR		
	Dead	Wounded	Invalids
Austria-Hungary .....	718,000	1,777,000	533,000
Belgium .....	50,000	110,000	33,000
Bulgaria .....	25,000	60,000	18,000
England .....	205,000	512,000	154,300
France .....	885,000	2,115,000	634,000
Germany .....	885,500	2,116,300	634,900
Italy .....	105,000	245,000	73,500
Russia .....	1,498,000	3,820,000	1,146,000
Serbia .....	110,000	140,000	42,000
Turkey .....	150,000	350,000	105,000
Total .....	4,631,500	11,245,300	3,373,700

This brings the losses only up to August 1, 1916, the end of the second year of the war. To bring it down to December 15 twenty per cent or more should be added to the figures for England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy, since these countries have been actively engaged in fighting during the last four and a half months. The losses of Japan, Montenegro and Rumania are not included. The column marked "invalids" comprises those now in hospitals from sickness or wounds and those who have been permanently incapacitated.

**The Capture of Chihuahua** It is now admitted that Villa's patient attempt to reduce the Carranzista stronghold of Chihuahua City has at last been crowned with success. After having repeatedly repulsed the assailants, the garrison under General Trevino expected that they would give up their project as hopeless. But in spite of very heavy losses Villa was determined to stake everything upon the capture of the city, and on November 27 General Trevino began the evacuation. The principal cause of the rebel victory appears to have been a shortage of ammunition on the part of the government troops. Of course the American Government is blamed for the embargo



AN ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM, STILL UNSOLVED  
If a snail climbs up a wall four feet every day, and drops back five feet every night, how long will it be reaching the top?



an arms which has checked their importation into Mexico, but Villa's men somehow seem not to run short of the necessary munitions of war, possibly because they have at one time or another captured no small store of government munitions. The taking of Chihuahua left imperiled a number of foreign residents, including half a dozen Americans, who had not been able to leave the city. Several hundred Chinese are said to have been put to death by the triumphant insurgents after the fall of the city.

Driven from Chihuahua City, the forces of the de facto government are making a new base for operations at Juarez. Villa is expected to attack at this point, and, if he does, complications with the United States will almost certainly arise, since Juarez is virtually the Mexican suburb of El Paso and any struggle carried so close to the border would endanger the security of the Texan city. Hundreds of refugees have crossed the border from Juarez to El Paso to find safety under the protection of the American army. The adherents of Carranza express their confidence that with proper reinforcements they can retake Chihuahua and perhaps trap Villa's elusive army in the city and annihilate it. General Murguia has sent a large body of troops to reinforce General Trevino's army to aid him in the campaign of recapture.

**Carranza's New Constitution** The civil war in Mexico has not prevented the meeting of the constitutional convention at Queretaro. At the opening of the convention First Chief Carranza laid his

program of projected reforms before the delegates. He recommended judicial reforms which would secure individual liberty against the arbitrary power hitherto exercised by the state governors and other executive officials. He favored legislation on behalf of labor, mentioning particularly the minimum wage and maximum hours of labor. Carranza said nothing as to the diplomatic aspects of the present foreign relations of Mexico, but suggested a constitutional change which would make it "necessary to have every foreigner who obtains title to real property to resign treaty rights with respect to such property and conform to Mexican laws." Other topics specifically mentioned in the address included a more liberal divorce law, the qualification for the franchise, encouragement of education, division of the landed estates among small owners, direct election of the president and abolition of the vice-presidency. Except for the changes recommended by Carranza, the new constitution will follow in general the outlines of the existing constitution established in 1857 by Juarez, the leader of Mexican liberalism in the last century.

**Caribbean Affairs** The de facto government in the turbulent little republic of Santo Domingo is now Captain H. S. Knapp and his 1800 American marines. On November 29 the captain proclaimed military government under instructions from Washington. The Dominican civil authorities will continue to exercise their regular functions under the protection of the force of occupation, but

no further revolutionary disturbances will be tolerated. The trouble with Santo Domingo in the past few months has been twofold. All regular government was interrupted by revolution and factional warfare, and none of the contending would-be governments could raise the money to meet its necessities, since the United States authorities controlled the customs of the republic and would not allow any faction to make use of them. Now that American occupation has become effective, the payment of the salaries of subordinate civil officials will be resumed. The United States will supervise the coming elections and then try to arrange for an agreement with Santo Domingo similar to that now existing with Hayti whereby the policing of the republic will be entrusted to a native constabulary under the supervision of American officers.

Cuba is discovering, as the United States has already discovered, that the real excitement of an election may begin after it is all over. For a month the presidential election in Cuba has been in doubt, both the Conservative candidate, President Menocal, and the Liberal, Dr. Zayas, claiming a victory. The first news was favorable to the Liberals, and the disappointment of later returns gave rise to numerous charges of fraud and even to demands for American intervention on the part of the more extreme partisans. Re-balloting will be held in two provinces where the returns are most open to question.

**The Food Boycott** The high cost of the dinner pail is the leading issue now before the American people. The suggested remedy is an embargo on exports of food from the United States, and this will be urged at the forthcoming session of Congress by a number of representatives from the great cities who will have behind them the class interest of organized labor. The American Federation of Labor has gone on record as unanimously opposed to any further exportation of foodstuffs until prices are restored to normal. The National Grange on the other hand attributes the rising prices of farm produce to poor crops and the increased cost of what the farmer must buy, and declares against any embargo on foodstuffs, suggesting that if there must be an embargo it had better be on munitions.

Another remedy which many prefer to the food embargo is the food boycott, because by this means food speculators may be induced to unload their stock upon the market to prevent the boycott from continuing until normal prices are restored. Housewives' Leagues, Consumers' Associations, civic organizations of all sorts are lending their support to the movement. In New York City and Chicago the retaining of eggs in cold storage till prices reach a maximum is the chief subject of complaint. Therefore in these cities the consumers have tried more or less successfully to make eggs at present prices taboo. Conferences of consumers in



Underwood & Underwood

#### CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Rear-Admiral Sir David Benty (on the left), who commanded England's cruiser squadron in the battle of Jutland, has been named Commander of the Grand Fleet to succeed Sir John Jellicoe, now promoted to First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Jellicoe has been in supreme command of the British home fleets since August, 1914.





An American Press

## HOW AUSTRIA REGARDS PEACE

A cartoon in which Peace remarks to John Bull, who is shutting her out of Europe's council chamber: "I won't be put off this year, Mr. Bull!"

Louisville, Kentucky, and Toledo, Ohio, determined to boycott both eggs and butter. The Woman's Good Government League in Spokane, Washington, agreed to decrease their purchases of eggs, butter and turkeys. In Philadelphia a wholesale potato boycott left unsold 180,000 bushels which the food speculators had hoped to sell for two dollars a bushel. A meeting of Texas consumers summoned by Mayor E. T. Tyra of Fort Worth planned a municipal market and a municipal cold storage plant. In many cities the arm of the law has been invoked, notably in Chicago where a city ordinance, hitherto more honored in the breach than the observance, prohibits the storage of eggs for more than ten months. In Lincoln, Nebraska, cold storage houses have been ordered to furnish the state pure food department with statistics as to the quantity of eggs and other food which they now have on hand.

**Railroad Questions** The Government is rapidly pushing the chosen test case on the constitutionality of the Adamson law to a final decision. The formal negative decision by Federal Judge Hook in the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf case on November 22 has been appealed by the Government, and every effort will be made to get a verdict from the Supreme Court before the eight-hour law actually goes into effect on the first of January. If the question of constitutionality remains undetermined after that date the Government will not prosecute railroad companies refusing to meet the new schedule of wages and hours until after a decision has been made.

The testimony on railroad affairs taken by the Newlands joint congressional committee has resulted in some interesting discussions. Mr. Thom, representing the railroads, prophesied that private ownership of railroad properties could not continue unless better conditions were secured. He advocated federal incorporation and the issue of stock without par value. Representa-

tive Sims tentatively suggested federal ownership and a federal guarantee of a minimum dividend or of bond issues as possible solutions to the financial problems of the railroads. Senator Cummins believed that many railroads were heavily overcapitalized, and that a physical valuation of railroad properties should precede federal incorporation. Mr. Thom denied that the railroads were now overcapitalized. He introduced into his testimony a table showing railroad earnings and expenses from 1910 to 1915. During these years the average dividend on stock had decreased from over seven per cent to less than three and a half, and the total income of the railroads decreased by over a hundred and seventy million dollars, a figure all the more significant from the lessened value of an equal sum of money in 1915 as compared with 1910.

### Naval Contracts Awarded

Secretary Josephus Daniels awarded on November 29 naval contracts providing for the construction of four battleships at eleven million dollars each, two fleet submarines and twenty-seven coast submarines. Bids for constructing the authorized new cruisers and battle-cruisers have not yet been completed. The total cost of the ships authorized by the naval contracts already concluded amount to more than sixty-five millions. The battleships will be sister ships to the "California" and the "Tennessee," except that they will carry sixteen-inch guns instead of fourteen-inch. Two will be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company and two by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The newly authorized submarines will, it is reported, resemble our German visitor, the "U-53."

**How Many and How Rich?** The latest estimate of the federal census bureau places the population of the United States at 102,826,309, which added to our military and naval service and our overseas possessions reaches a grand total of 113,309,285. The treasury department, using a different basis of calculation, puts the population of the continental United States at a trifle over one hundred and three millions. The returns of the federal income tax, just made public by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are even more interesting than the census estimates, because they show more rapid change. The total yield from the individual income tax is nearly sixty-eight million dollars, of which New York State alone paid over thirty millions. 336,652 persons paid personal income taxes. The most significant aspect of the income tax statistics is not the great national wealth they indicate, but its rapid increase over last year, especially among the highest incomes. Those in the highest class, with annual incomes of more than half a million dollars a year, increased in a twelvemonth from 174 to 329. Or perhaps the increased yield of the tax

may not signify so much increased prosperity as the increased vigilance of the collectors. Other internal taxes also yielded abundantly; the corporation tax nearly fifty-seven millions, the emergency revenue tax over eighty-four millions, and other internal revenue taxes bring the total up to more than half a billion. The new inheritance tax has thus far yielded but little revenue, but since it has been in effect but a few weeks the twenty thousand dollars now to its credit in the national treasury may be but a beginning of its fruitfulness.

**Is There a Cattle Epidemic?** The discovery of several cases of what was thought to be the foot and mouth disease in cattle shipped to Kansas City from Nebraska created no little alarm throughout the cattle raising states. The Union Stock Yards of Chicago declared a temporary embargo against cattle, horses, sheep and swine from Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska. A quarantine against shipments from the same three states was also adopted by Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and many other states from Massachusetts to Wyoming. Shipment from the stockyards of Kansas City, St. Joseph, East St. Louis and Chicago was prohibited, and the yards were carefully disinfected. It is not yet certain that the observed symptoms are properly diagnosed as the dreaded foot and mouth disease, but the authorities are neglecting no precaution. Federal veterinary experts are making the necessary tests to determine whether the many suspected cases now under observation in various stockyards have the disease.



PRESIDENT OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Because the increasing scope of the Rockefeller Foundation demands the entire attention of its executive head, Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota, is to succeed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as President of the Foundation. Mr. Rockefeller will become Chairman of the Board of Trustees.



# AFTER WAR COMES PEACE

BY HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS



ADDRESS the American people on the subject of peace. For we are in the midst of a terrible war, we Christian people, but after war shall come peace, and it is time to look forward to permanent, enduring peace.

The Church advocates the reign of peace, even tho from the foundation of Christianity the Church itself was either pursued with unrelenting fury or bitterly antagonized or opposed.

The people of the United States, isolated by geographical situation from dangerous proximity to aggressive adversaries, and providentially protected by national boundaries, are enabled to pursue a humane, enlightened and statesmanlike policy by fostering and developing our relations with all the nations of the world. Our ideals are sound because they are based upon laws which are intimately interwoven with the Christian religion.

While part of the world is at war, we, in America, grown up as one corporate body, enjoying the same political rights, which manifest the humanizing and elevating influence of Christian civilization, are devoting ourselves to the pursuit of a single object—that to bring about the reign of peace.

For myself, as a citizen of the United States, and without closing my eyes to our shortcomings as a nation, I say with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I belong to a country where civil government holds over us theegis of its protection, without interfering with us in the legitimate exercise of our sublime mission as ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Our country has liberty without license and authority without despotism. We rear no wall to exclude the stranger from us. We have no frowning fortifications to repel the invader, for we are at peace with all the world. We rest secure in the consciousness of our strength and our good will toward all. Our harbors are open to welcome the honest immigrant who comes to advance his temporal interests and to find a peaceful home.

But while men acknowledge that we have a free government, perhaps we do not receive the credit that belongs to us for having also a strong government. Yes, our nation is strong. And our strength lies, under the overruling guidance of Providence, in the majesty and supremacy of the laws, in the loyalty of her citizens, and in the affection of her people for her institutions. There are, indeed, great problems now employing the earnest attention of the United States, but I have no doubt that, with God's blessing, these problems will be solved by the calm judgment of our people, without violence or revolutions, or any injury to individual rights.

It is a pleasing reflection for the American people that the most ardent advocates of peace among the nations of the world, the most unselfish workers for it, who are devoting money, high intelligence, and exalted position to its attainment, are her own sons and citizens.

The friends and advocates of international arbitration are engaged in the most noble and benevolent mission that can engross the attention of mankind—a mission to which are attached the most sublime title and most precious reward. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." The work of the League to Enforce Peace is especially to be commended; it is to be hoped that its efforts will be fruitful.

International arbitration helps to avert threatening hostilities. It would be a blessing to humanity if all national controversies in the future were decided by

arbitration. The just cause of any nation should be vindicated by a court of arbitration rather than by an appeal to arms. This is an amicable system which protects the rights of the weak and at the same time does not humiliate the strong.

Several years ago I had occasion to say that "when the world's history is written the twentieth century will enjoy the proud distinction of being styled preëminently the century of peace." Instead we have had, and we are in the midst of, a war; the most terrible war in history.

The twentieth century will no longer deserve the title of the century of peace, but I hope that peace will follow as a matter of course after the war. It must be a permanent, ever enduring peace, because it will be a peace bought dearly.

If the entire Christian world will unite in the single effort of bringing about peace, peace would follow. Never before have more strenuous efforts, more practical and more sincere efforts, been made to bring about happier relations between man and man, nation and nation, than will be made when the war is ended. And to begin even now, in the midst of war, is none too soon.

It is a splendid tribute to the high tone of mind of the present day, to the finer feelings of our generation, and to the inborn love of justice and fair play of our people, that war, with all its attendant horrors, is condemned and declared both unworthy and incompetent to be the final arbiter between right and wrong.

Christ's mission on earth was to establish a triple peace in the hearts of men; peace with God by the observance of His commandments, peace with our fellow men by the practise of justice and charity, and peace within our own breasts by keeping our passions subject to reason, and our reason in harmony with the Divine law. He came above all "to break down the middle wall of partition" that divided nation from nation, that alienated tribe from tribe and people from people, and to make them all one family acknowledging the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Christ. But, looking back and contemplating the wars that have ravaged the Christian world during the last two thousand years, one might be tempted at first sight to exclaim in anguish of heart that the mission of Christ was a failure. My purpose is to disabuse the faint-hearted of this discouraging impression, and to show that Christ's mission has *not* failed, but that the cause of peace has made decisive and reassuring progress *despite the wars*, and the advances it has already made are an assurance of its ultimate success.

For many centuries there was an unbroken series of wars of defense, of invasion, of extermination. So continuous were military campaigns that a sacred writer refers to a time in the year when hostilities were annually resumed: "It came to pass at the return of the year, at the time when kings go forth to war." They had their season for fighting as well marked as we have our seasons for planting and reaping.

But the blest influence of the Church, of our Christian civilization, has been experienced not only in reducing the number of wars, but still more in mitigating the horrors of such strife.

Jesus Christ founded a spiritual republic two thousand years ago. The republic still endures because He established it not by force but by an appeal to the conscience and intellect of humanity. The spiritual kingdom that He founded exists to this day and is continually expanding. So long as the moral Ruler of the world holds the reins of government, which He never surrenders, we have nothing to fear, provided we put our trust in God.

Baltimore, Maryland





BEHIND THE MEGAPHONE, AT THE CAMERA, AMONG THE ACTORS OR UP IN A BALLOON  
MR. GRIFFITH DIRECTS EVERY MOVE OF HIS PICTURES

# PICTURES VS. ONE-NIGHT STANDS

BY DAVID WARK GRIFFITH

PRODUCER OF "THE BIRTH OF A NATION," "INTOLERANCE"

**N**O small part of my twelve years on the stage was spent with traveling companies. Some of these were "first companies" with celebrated actors or actresses, some were second and third and fourth. We actors sometimes had to take what we could get.

In these years I witnessed quite all over the country an interesting phenomenon. It was the devotion of thousands of Americans to a theater that was, taken generally, I think, as little deserving of such devotion as it ever has been in the long history of drama.

We played in communities large and small. The large communities were discriminating. They were exacting. They got the best. The small communities, which to me seem to make up America, got very little. We were accepted as a matter of course in the large communities; in the small our arrival was an event.

They were starved spiritually, these small communities all over the reaches of the land, else they would not have endured the theater that was given them. For weeks in vain the theatergoers in the little centers watched for announcements. At last into town we

limped, as it were, usually very tired after long stretches of one-night stands. We acted and we were away again. Sometimes we carried scenery, more or less; generally we did not. As I look back now it seems a crude, almost humorous spectacle—this spectacle of the theater using the same scenery, yes, and the same music, often, for nearly every play, whether comedy or tragedy, a dirge or a delight.

It was all crude and inadequate, this business of our traveling to the small community that needed enlightenment most, of the storekeeper or real estate man who owned the theater opening its cold and cheerless desertion to receive us, and the faithful who came to see us perform. They paid down their dollars and dimes to enter the theater. The manager stoked the furnace; the town orchestra tuned its rusty strings. The orchestra struggled, the building was warmed, the old and familiar interiors and garden scenes retouched with paint now and then were presented to view, and we actors acted in true "high-falutin" style with what enthusiasm we could muster for this one of many audiences we knew we should very unlikely ever see again. They

loved the stage, these faithful, surely. I know of no better illustration of the hunger in us all for the traditional form of entertainment. And they paid, because they had to pay, very greatly for what they enjoyed, crude though it was. For the business man of the theater made clear to them that he had a hundred expenses to meet, interest on a building expensive to build, to maintain, to heat, light and advertise; that he had to charge from twenty-five cents up to two-dollars or more for each seat because the theater was used only once a fortnight or so.

Doubtless this sorry spectacle would have continued thru many decades had not Science come to the rescue of these typical Americans in the small places.

Science looked askance on the poor actor man and told him his one-night stands were over. Science made an end of a chilly theater and a backward play. It made an end of inadequate scenery, magically, as it were, snatching the faithful from the old, old interiors off to beautiful hours in the glorious spots of the earth. Already the motion picture is the world's chief form of entertainment, the greatest spiritual force the world has ever known. Here in



America it has worked in the course of seven years or so a phenomenal change and it is expanding by leaps and bounds. Already it is the fifth industry in point of riches in America and by all odds the most powerful in point of influence.

Here in America actors, managers, playwrights and producers soon discovered the workings of a tremendous change in the traditional form of entertainment. They watched the end of traveling companies. There are practically none now; those that try the road, save to reach the largest centers, die miserably. Here before me are figures, in fact, that show that last year in twelve months one of many copies of a single film in Illinois and the South played to more people and to more money than all the traveling companies that put out from New York played to in fourteen months. Disregarding the few exceptions, from which I hope something unexpectedly good may come, the old stage is gone, and the new stage is here. It is here, I think, primarily because of the working of economic law, because the man in the small center, and in the large—the typical American, in a word—has discovered that Science offers him something vastly more satisfying, more interesting and more influential for ten cents, or even for five, than the old stage gave at two dollars, or could give at any price at all.

**A**FTER years of experience on the stage as playwright and actor, I am quite sure not only that the new stage will continue to improve, but that it has vastly greater potentialities than the old, not only in point of reaching vastly more millions of people but in actual and intrinsic artistic power. For it is clear to me that not only can a producer express any old-stage idea on the new stage at least as effectively as could be done on the old stage, but more effectively. And there are many ideas that I can express, and have expressed, with the pictures that could not be expressed on the old stage at all. Within the limitations of the old stage, to illustrate only one phase of the situation, it was impossible to employ more than two plots and difficult enough to have even two. In my "Intolerance," which I take because it comes first to mind, there are four plots, each in a different century, each in a different part of the world, all drawn together at the end. And I can conceive a play set in one spot, in one stretch of time, with six or seven plots all woven together.

Within the limitations of the old stage it was impossible to employ many technical means that are used with fine effect in the motion pictures. I can accelerate action in a great many ways—by letting two or three stories or plots race along side by side; I can open a play with so simple a thing as a glimpse of a rose, or a glimpse of a beautiful picture; and in a flash I can take the audience from the banks of the Euphrates in Biblical times down to Me-

dieval France, or down to the story of a little girl of today.

Acting itself has been improved with this development of the technical means of the play. Many actors have told me that they thought that acting on the old stage was difficult, but that it is nothing compared with acting in the new. Not often, in fact, do we find an actor or actress trained in the old school who is successful in the new. Those who succeed are those whose art is simplest and finest. Mrs. Fiske was very successful in her "Tess." Leo Dietrichstein would be successful, I am sure. Irving or Mansfield would be wonderful. Two years ago there was hardly any real actor depending upon the motion pictures. We paid very little attention to the old-stage actors. And when at last we took them and tried them we found they were far beneath in real acting power the ones we had trained. The problem of the old stage and of the new is the same—to permit a playwright to express himself to his audience. The technique is different. The results, I believe, in the new are vastly more effective than in the old, and surely the motion pictures are satisfying millions whom the old stage never satisfied at all.

I use the word "satisfying" deliberately as descriptive of the needs of our civilization. We have little time for art. We make no pilgrimages to its shrines. Art, in short, satisfies a passion that we Americans are prone, the great mass of us, to satisfy in the form that is nearest to hand because we have so little time between the swift stretches of our increasingly busy life. I have observed often that hunger for beauty in the forms of any particular art is usually appeased by gratification in another. I have observed this particularly in Americans. Few indeed of us go from a motion picture play to a theater, or from a theater to an opera, or from an opera to a circus. Surely most of us would not feel after seeing whole reels of beautiful color pictures the passion for paintings that we felt before seeing them.

I think that this observation has point. It makes clear, I believe, that from reasons of time no less than of money most of us are likely to select the art that satisfies us most and is most convenient and least costly. I should be little surprised, to illustrate, if many devotees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City have discovered that they can get at a neighboring theater for ten cents, with little expenditure of energy, of time and with as little loss of money as they would spend in carfare to reach the museum, something that satisfies their hunger for beauty and for entertainment.

And still the motion picture as it is, is not at all comparable to what I expect it soon will be. Let us imagine a Massenet writing great music to great films or producing great films to be shown with great music. Would not opera and orchestra as they now are suffer as a result? Let us imagine

miniature pictures designed for home entertainment, by the fireside, and for library reference. Let us suppose that color pictures are perfected. May I ask if, after seeing a play set in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, say, with all its marvelous scenery seen even more accurately than the eye without aid of camera lens can see, we should care to visit any art museum? And who, having heard while seeing this composite the music of a Massenet, would have spiritual energy left for opera?

These developments of the motion picture doubtless seem to many most far-fetched. And yet I need but point out that science is busied with its share of these improvements and has already, by dint of several years of intensive work by six or seven scientists, got the motion picture camera perfected so that, without tinting, without limitation or liability to error such as prevailed in the only color pictures ever employed, pictures may be taken without considerable additional cost and with all the colors of the universe.

**I** DO not know what will be the future of the motion picture because the achievements of science are nearly always impossibilities until they appear. But I do believe that the arts and the passion for them must always endure tho they may not endure quite in the forms that we have them. Surely there will be music as long as people live. And books and poems and short-stories. Surely we shall always love beautiful objects of art such as we find in the museums. These old arts will not be lost. Yet I think they will in their forms be altered. Perhaps, for us busy Americans, science with wonderful hands will shape them into a single medium that the most sanguine of us never have dreamed of.

Certainly those who love acting and the play meanwhile need suffer no apprehension. I am sure that acting and playwriting are not gone; rather they are to enjoy a lusty growth, with rewards in terms of money greatly increased, and rewards in terms of influence such as we writers long have dreamed of. See what promise there is offered by such a film as "The Birth of a Nation." With the old stage the playwright and the actor each evening could reach a thousand persons or so. One evening not long ago while twenty-four copies of "The Birth of a Nation" were being played to full houses in the United States at prices up to two dollars and in South America at opera prices, the same film was being shown in Canada and in Australia, and at the Drury Lane Theater, in London.

I know, finally, that because I am a producer of motion pictures, that because I left the old stage for the new, I am likely to be criticized to my own hurt for the conclusions that I have drawn. Yet I have merely tried to make clear that the arts in form are susceptible to a kind of economic and artistic determinism that works ruthlessly to the survival of the fittest.

New York City



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



A monument to Cervantes, given by Spanish residents to San Francisco. Bronze figures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza are kneeling before it. On the right a Serbian padre invoking divine blessing on the ammunition going to the Serbian army at the front. Below, a little Turkish boy, sole survivor of a captured town, is giving water to his enemies.



Underwood & Underwood

© International Film

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Central News

A little shop in the trench where the Canadian Y. M. C. A. gives the Tommies a chance to buy war luxuries



Underwood & Underwood

The smoke ring of a shell, photographed for the first time in the firing of a big 370 mm. gun at Fort Vaux





© Pack Photo News

78,000 people, the biggest football crowd on record, cheered Yale's first victory over Harvard in the Yale Bowl. The



The Western Gateway to the Panama Canal. This view from Ancon Hill shows the new city of Balboa, the Administration Building on the left, the shops on the right, the residences in the foreground and Pier No. 18 in the background





*The Yale won the big game was in 1909, when she defeated Harvard by 8 to 0. The score this year was 6 to 3*



*Albion is one of the three largest dry docks in the world. The shops alongside are equipt to make the most extensive repairs a ship could require, and there are also plants for the economical handling of fuel oil, Diesel oil, gasoline and coal*





# Safeg

The whole civilized world recognizes the importance of absolute purity in food as a safeguard to the health of the people.

If you have at heart the welfare of your own family—which of course you have—begin at the very foundation of good health by studying food values closely. See to it that only pure and wholesome materials are used in preparing the food for the home table.

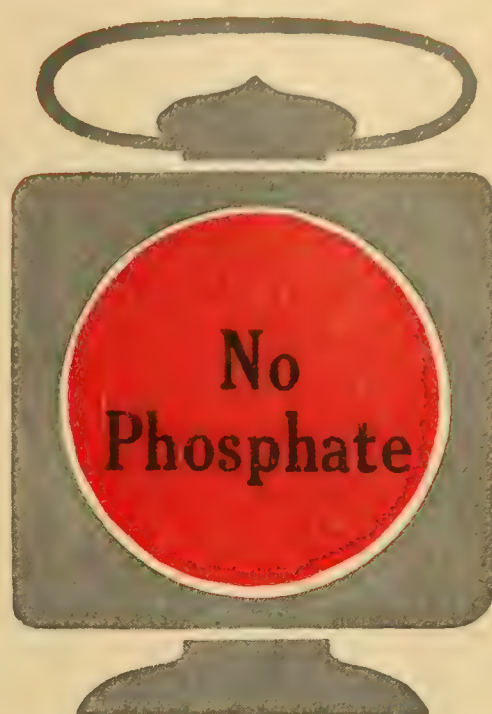
When you buy baking powder, read the label carefully. Be sure that it is



## ROYAL BAKING POWDER



ward!



made from cream of tartar and not from mineral acids.

Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes—a natural, wholesome food.

Some baking powders are made from alum or from phosphate—mineral acid salts used as substitutes for cream of tartar because of their cheapness.

Royal Baking Powder produces appetizing and digestible food, insures the quality of cake, biscuits and muffins, and safeguards the health of the family for whom you provide.

ER—ABSOLUTELY PURE



# THE ANGELS' ANTHEM

BY HARRY KEMP

There was music on the hillside and singing in the glen  
And anthems heard in meadows when Christ was born to men:  
The King slept on in blindness, tho troubled in his sleep;  
The High Priest's ancient wisdom held no such lore in keep;  
The Trader and the Merchant so bound by gain and rule  
And all the learned Scholars who founded school on school,  
The Consul and the Soldiers, their eyes were sealed, that night,  
And only on the Shepherds there burst the wondrous sight:  
The Shepherds heard the singing that charmed the listening air;  
The Shepherds saw the glory; the Shepherds were aware:  
There was music on the hillside and singing in the glen  
And anthems heard in meadows when Christ was born to men!

## THE TRUSTS AND THE PEOPLE GET TOGETHER

BY GRANT FOREMAN

THE people of Oklahoma who have to wait in the stations, ride on the trains and pay the freight, created a commission to establish their theory that public service corporations are licensed by the state primarily to serve the public. They bedded its authority deep in the constitution of the state and employed twenty-five or thirty sections of that document to define its powers.

The Corporation Commission, elected by the direct vote of the people, is composed of J. E. Love, chairman; George A. Henshaw and W. D. Humphrey, three very busy, tactful and earnest officials. They are given extensive authority over all corporate activities in the state, subject only to the caution of the constitution in the most general terms that their orders are to be "reasonable," and to limited power of review by the Supreme Court of the state. No other state court may modify their acts.

The broad jurisdiction of this commission may be observed in a few sample cases appearing on a monthly docket. A controversy between citizens of a town and a street railway is adjusted by the commission. Complaint of telephone service is heard. Citizens demand a viaduct over a railway. One telephone company seeks service from another. A village needs an express office. Another wants a depot. A shipper on a railroad requires facilities for handling freight. A town demands cheaper gas. A light and power company is charged with failure to furnish proper service. Complaint is made against a railroad company for collecting excess fare from a passenger without a ticket. A railroad company was required to stop a train at a certain station; another to maintain a telephone in its depot for the information of the public.

After the advent of statehood in 1907 and before June 30, 1915, at more than 300 towns or stations in Oklahoma, new or improved depots were ordered built after plans approved by the commission. For the comfort and convenience

*As a lawyer practising in Oklahoma since it became a state, Mr. Foreman has watched the Corporation Commission work out successfully its problem of making the public service corporations actually serve the public.—THE EDITOR.*

of the traveling public an order was made requiring railroad companies at every station to bulletin the time of arrival and departure of trains and if delayed to state how long. Depots must be kept clean and well lighted, and warmed in cold weather; provided with wholesome drinking water and clean, lighted and sanitary toilet rooms. Station agents are enjoined to be courteous to the public, and finally, the order itself is required to be posted in a conspicuous place in each waiting room.

Pleased with the work of the commission, the people have enlarged its authority from time to time and a recent legislature committed to it jurisdiction of the vast natural resources of oil and gas; and last year when overproduction had seriously reduced the price of oil, the producers appealed to the commission for protection against the powerful purchasing companies. After full hearing the commission established a minimum price and where the purchasers were not able to take all the oil produced, required a method of prorating the runs so that all producers might fare equally.

Under the anti-trust law of the state, the commission in a number of cases in various towns fixed the price of ice, compelled the dealers to deliver and weigh it when requested, and to keep it wholesome. A cotton gin was required to gin cotton for a complainant and the commission fixed the price. A cotton compress company was directed to operate its compress and another to change the method of weighing cotton. The commission regulated the price of kerosene and lumber in other towns and prevented a combination of laundries in Oklahoma City from advancing prices.

The commission is called on frequently to determine what constitutes reasonable train service. A multitude of unfair freight rates have been considered and corrected. Refunds varying from a few cents to many dollars have been and constantly are being secured for patrons of railroads, and untold savings have been made to the people of Oklahoma by regulation of the freight rates.

The commission deals in a direct manner with questions before it and the humblest citizen may apply for relief without cost. Many controversies that in other states would be heard by the courts, if at all, are considered promptly and the relief applied expeditiously and effectively; for in many cases if relief is to be afforded at all it must be immediate; such as arbitrary cutting off of telephone or light service; difficulties of shippers in securing delayed freight, or cars in which to ship; claims for lost baggage, etc.

Ninety per cent of such complaints submitted to the commission are adjusted in the most informal manner. So potent is the commission that frequently a letter to the offending corporation brings satisfactory adjustment, and often a telephone call will accomplish what otherwise, if the law afforded a remedy at all, could be secured only at the end of a tedious and expensive lawsuit. Where his method fails the matter is set for hearing according to the established procedure, either at the capitol or at some other town convenient to the parties interested.

Vested with judicial functions and large executive powers, with authority to institute proceedings, to enforce its mandates and to punish for violation of its orders by fine as for contempt, accountable in a limited sense to only one court in the state, the Corporation Commission is an extraordinary agency of the people of the state. It is responsive to every demand, and by its simple procedure and expeditious method of applying remedies avoids the criticism most often directed at the courts.

*Muskogee, Oklahoma*





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ABBEVILLE PUBLIC SQUARE WHERE THE MOB GATHERED AND THE LYNCHING BEGAN

# THE LYNCHING OF ANTHONY CRAWFORD

BY ROY NASH

**C**OTTON-SEED was selling at ninety cents a bushel on Saturday morning, October 21. A wealthy negro named Anthony Crawford drove into Abbeville, the county seat of Abbeville County, South Carolina, with two loads to be baled; and while waiting his turn at the gin, went into the store of W. D. Barksdale to sell a load of seed.

As to just how the dispute started, no one knows but Mr. Barksdale. The version current on the Abbeville curb is that Barksdale offered eighty-five cents for his cotton-seed. Crawford told him he had already received a better offer and Barksdale called him a liar. Whereupon, (and from this point the evidence all tallies) Crawford cursed the storekeeper and accused him of trying to beat him out of his money. Barksdale turned back into the store and left Crawford giving free play to his temper outside until a clerk came flying out with an ax handle in his hand. Crawford backed off toward the square and was promptly arrested. By the time the policeman and the negro reached the municipal building a hundred yards distant, the crowd was streaking across the plaza from every store around the market place, intent on giving the negro a whipping for daring to curse a white man. This crowd dispersed without having laid hands on Crawford, and when they had gone Chief of Police Johnson collected fifteen dollars bail and let the negro out a side door. Crawford started toward the gin a short hundred yards straight back of the municipal building, where his two bales of cotton were waiting.

There was a second rush across the square as some one

*How the author gathered the facts of this lynching may be guessed from an item in the Abbeville "Press and Banner" of November 22: "Roy Nash, of New York City, spent several days in Abbeville recently looking over Abbeville county farm lands with a view to making extensive investments. So far no sales have been reported, but Mr. Nash proves that he is interested in Abbeville by subscribing to The Press and Banner."—THE EDITOR.*



ANTHONY CRAWFORD

spied him going toward the gin. He probably would have gotten off with a good beating if he had been a humbler sort, but Anthony Crawford was a successful farmer worth over twenty thousand dollars, far richer than most of those who pursued him, and proud. He once said to a friend, "The day a white man hits me is the day I die." When he heard the hue and cry behind him, Crawford made for the boiler-room of the gin, down in a partially covered pit, where he took off his coat, picked up a four-pound hammer, and waited. McKinny Cann, a rough chap who sells buggies and feed for J. S. Stark, led the rabble. As they closed in on him, Crawford smashed in Cann's skull, and would have killed him had not some one grabbed his arm as he aimed the blow. Then a rock from above caught the negro in the head and he went down. To their credit be it said, the superintendent of the gin and two furniture dealers, W. A. Calvert and his son John, tried to prevent what followed. These citizens of Abbeville took Crawford into the road where everybody could get at him. Under their ministrations, the negro regained consciousness, got on his feet, and fought his way for fifty feet up the road before a knife plunged into his back again. While he was down and bleeding, two hundred white men kicked him into unconsciousness—we spare you the rest.

Enters the law.

The police, as soon as they turned Crawford out of the municipal building, had urgent business further up the street; but Sheriff Burts ran to the gin as soon as the fight started. He begged the boys not to kill the



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he pleaded, he cajoled, he entreated his constituents to consider him and his duty; he explained that they were putting him in a terrible hole; and at the end of forty-five minutes, by promising Leslie and Jack Cann and their followers that he would not remove the negro from the county jail nor make any other move until they were sure their brother had not been fatally hurt, the sheriff persuaded them to permit him to arrest the mass of pulp lying there in the road and cart it half a block to the county jail.

At the jail, after the sheriff had summoned a doctor to patch him up for the next round, Crawford told John Scoven to get his coat from the gin and give his bankbook to his son; and during the afternoon he talked rationally to a trusty.

"I thought I was a good citizen," he said.

What is the evidence on this point? Anthony Crawford's life and character embodied most of the things that Booker T. Washington held to be virtuous in a negro. His father, freed from slavery, acquired a cotton patch seven miles northwest of Abbeville. Anthony, born in January, 1865, used to walk that seven miles to school in the morning and back at night, so eager was he to educate himself. At his father's death, Anthony fell heir to the clearing and by dint of hard work and thrift increased his holding to four hundred and twenty-seven acres of the prettiest cotton land in the county; as his family increased to twelve sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now married and settled in homes of their own, near enough to their father's house so that all could hear his voice when he called from the front porch. For nineteen years their father was secretary of the Chapel A. M. E. Church, and as its chief financial prop he was undoubtedly something of a dictator; but aside from that, three days' diligent conversation did not unearth another tangible thing against Crawford's character.

While he lay on his couch of pain in the jail, the afternoon wore peacefully on in Abbeville. For all one who arrived on the noon train could see, no tragedy was impending more imminent than the boll weevil a hundred miles away over in Georgia—not up to three forty-five. Then some evil tongue turned loose the rumor, "The sheriff is fixing to take the nigger away on the four o'clock train."

No such concept of his duty was in the sheriff's mind; indeed, the mob was making for the jail as quickly as he, for Sheriff Burts is not built for speed. They swarmed in the front door to meet him coming in the rear. Neither he nor Jailer Foster McLain made effective protest when they took away their guns and keys. Up the three flights of stairs the leaders rushed as fast as they could unlock doors (for the Abbeville jail is



GOVERNOR MANNING OF SOUTH CAROLINA

He has served notice on the lynchers that the governor's powers stand behind the prosecution

unusually well built) and let themselves into the cell where the magnificent vitality of Crawford was battling with death. They dragged his broken body down and threw it to the cheering



SHERIFF BURTS

throng at the door. Thru the negro quarter they dragged Crawford by the neck as a hint to "good niggers" to continue so, but on coming into a white residential district they threw their victim on top of a passing load of slabs, and so passed in triumph thru the streets of this city of handsome homes, surrounded by lawns adorned with late-blooming marigolds and the lovely old fashioned princess feather.

Altho he was dead before they reached the fair grounds, they hanged Crawford to the solitary great pine that stands in the row of junipers at the gate, and expended a couple of hundred cartridges in firing at his body. Coroner F. W. R. Nance led a jury up the hill at sunset, good men and true who, without going thru the formality of taking evidence, announced their verdict that Anthony P. Crawford came to his death at the

hands of parties unknown to the jury.

That Saturday night the boys were drunk and propositions to go out and clean up Crawford's fifteen children and their kin met with such hearty response that, as one eminent citizen said, "I knew if they ever started they'd shoot every nigger along that seven miles of road." So three or four leading business men intervened and postponed the party by suggesting a meeting on Monday to settle the fate of the Crawford family.

The Monday meeting proved as big an attraction as the Democratic primary, even Anderson County, twenty miles to the north, being well represented. The boys were all for immediate action. Things were looking so ugly that Jack Perrin, for thirteen years clerk of the court and one of the most respected men in Abbeville, hurried over to the bank and persuaded its president, Mr. J. Allen Smith, to assert his influence. As a sop to Cerberus, these eminent citizens suggested to the riff-raff, the Canns, and the crackers that they would try to get an agreement with the Crawford boys to quit the State quietly by November 15. Captain Perrin, Mr. Smith, and J. S. Stark, a dealer in the town, thereupon jumped into a machine and drove out to the Crawford place.

A solemn deliberative assembly was called in the court-house upon their return, attended by several hundred people. The three committee men reported that the Crawford boys were very polite and took off their hats as good "niggers" should; and that they agreed to abandon twenty thousand dollars worth of property and quit the State any time the white citizens of Abbeville requested it, altho they would prefer to stay in the home of their father and of their father's father. A revolver shot interrupted the words of the first speaker just as an expression of respect for their committee, the court house in which they were meeting, the sheriff there present, and deliberative assemblies in general. Cries of "Run 'em out



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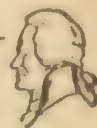
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today," and "Lynch the black bastards," was all the applause the leading citizens received, according to the report of one who was present. At the end of the deliberations it was voted unanimously to order the immediate family of Anthony Crawford to wind up their business affairs and leave the State by November 15, 1916. A portion of those attending were not satisfied, and after the meeting proceeded to close up all of the negro establishments in Abbeville.

"Today's Sunday, Sam. Close up!" were their orders. "And we reckon every day'll be Sunday from now on."

Only one negro place remained open. Jack Perrin beat the gang to the blacksmith shop of Gus Roman. "You stay open, Gus," the clerk of the court said, "and I'll be here when they come to close you up." A mob has tremendous respect for courage.

On the way to the County Fair less than a fortnight, after this, a young countryman with whom I walked pointed out the tree where Crawford was hanged and advanced a reason for this outburst of fury which lynched so substantial a colored man on such slight provocation. "I reckon the crowd wouldn't have been so bloodthirsty," he said, "only it's been three years since they had any fun with the niggers, and it seems as tho they jest have to have a lynching every so often." The editor of one of South Carolina's leading journals stated a second:

"Crawford was worth around \$20,000 and that is more than most white farmers are worth down here. Property ownership always makes the negro more assertive, more independent, and the poor whites can't stand it. There is an element of jealousy that enters in whenever they see a 'nigger' forge ahead of them, and they lay for a chance to jump him."

What is going to be done about it? Article VI of the Constitution makes it difficult for South Carolina to avoid the issue. The answer depends largely upon the moral courage of Sheriff R. M. Burts. He is a well-to-do farmer living near Honea Path, the son of Rev. R. W. Burts, and was superintendent of the Sunday school of Broadmouth Baptist Church when the appointment to fill an unexpired term came from the governor unsolicited and unexpected, because of the family's high standing.

There are those in Abbeville who are outspoken in condemnation of his conduct on the days the mob ruled. The Abbeville jail is unusually well built; a single staircase leads to the cells on the second and third floors. Four men with Winchesters or shot guns could have held that jail for two weeks against the whole county, and militia could have been on the ground within a few hours. A sheriff in South Carolina has "power to call out the posse comitatus to his assistance whenever he is resisted, or has reasonable grounds to suspect that such assistance will be necessary." No Abbeville mob would have taken a prisoner from such men as Capt. J. L. Perrin, or Senator J. M. Nickles, or Hon. W. P. Greene, the son-in-law of the late Gen. R. R. Hemphill.



The press express its unqualified condemnation even earlier. The *Columbia State* pointed out that in view of the present exodus of negro labor to northern industrial fields and the demoralization of labor threatened by the boll weevil, now less than a hundred miles from the Savannah River counties, the problem of the land-owning farmers is to keep the black foundation of their wealth instead of serving notice on him that no matter how industrious, the negro's case is hopeless. The *Greenville News* recalls how Sheriff "Jim" White, of Spartanburg, some years ago drove back from the jail a mob assembled to lynch an innocent negro.

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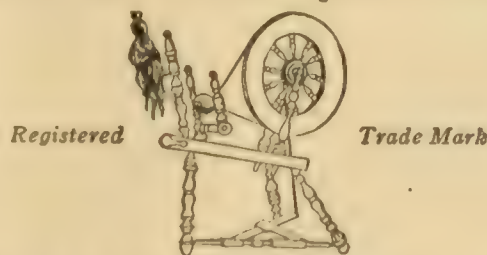
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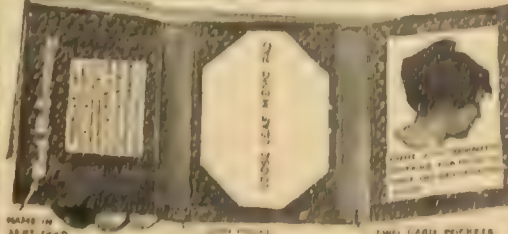
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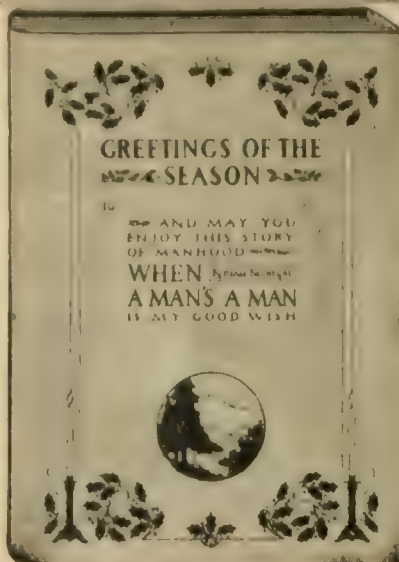


Illustration showing the biggest selling novel ever published, wrapped with special Christmas slip, cover in colors ready for Christmas giving—at all book stores.

"The whole country sounded his praise," says the editor, "reading in the incident an indication that South Carolina was beginning to restore and revere the majesty of the law. Abbeville has blotted that out with human blood. Where was Abbeville's 'Jim' White?" the *News* asks.

By a score of editorials of like tenor and by the conduct of the negroes, who came to the gin, received their \$100 a bale for cotton, and returned home without spending a cent, the white business men of Abbeville had it driven home to them that the time has come when the lynching of a negro may be expensive; that mobs in these days may lynch their own pocketbooks. And on November 6, at a meeting in the courthouse attended by practically every business man of the city, war was declared on those who had decided to run out the Crawford family on the 15th, in resolutions which decried lawlessness, pledged physical support to the officers of the law, suggested the formation of a local company of militia, assured the protection of the men at the meeting to all citizens regardless of condition or color, and called for a meeting of representatives of the law-abiding elements of the whole county for noon on Monday, November 13, two days before the Crawfords were to be expelled. The second peace conference differed on ways and means of maintaining law and order, but endorsed the resolutions of the first meeting and appointed a conciliation committee of twelve, two from Abbeville, two from the towns of the county other than Abbeville, and eight from the rural districts who shall "take up with the citizens the matters discussed in the meeting, and endeavor to bring about a proper understanding between the people of the county." The Crawfords were not expelled on the 15th.

One clause of the Abbeville resolutions is worthy of especial note: "Resolved further, That if it be necessary to carry out this determination, the aid of the State and Federal Government be called in order that every citizen may enjoy his rights under the Constitution." For citizens of South Carolina to suggest that Federal intervention be invited if necessary to insure his Constitutional rights to the negro is not usual. As the editor of the *Columbia State*, one of the most influential journals in the South, says:

"The action of the citizens of Abbeville makes plain that they are aroused. They do not intend to allow the law to be prostrated, with the result that industry will come to an end and property values be destroyed. If the choice be between mob law and Federal law, they will lay aside the traditional objections entertained by Southern men toward interference by Federal authority and welcome its assistance. Moreover, it is scarcely to be doubted that this is a condition of mind that is found among the people of other communities than Abbeville."

Perhaps Anthony Crawford has not died wholly in vain.

New York City

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here is an antiseptic germicide liniment—one that is healing, cooling and soothing. Absorbine, Jr., is more than a germicide, more than a liniment—it is both. It means prompt relief from aches and pains; keeps little cuts and bruises from becoming more serious.

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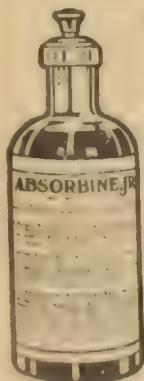
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The Independent the Christmas number of The Countryside, we are sure thousands would subscribe at once. Just a look at the one hundred and twenty-five or more splendid illustrations is worth the low price indicated on the YES BLANK below—the regular price is Three Dollars per year. But you will also enjoy dozens of articles written by such contributors as:

MISS MARGARET WOODROW WILSON, daughter of the President of the United States, who writes about "Using the Schoolhouse"; GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN, the creator of Emmy Lou; W. H. TRUESDALE, president of the Lackawanna Railroad; GRAND SHOWERMAN, who reviews "The Country Chronicle"; WILLIAMS HAYNES; MRS. LESLIE HALL, who abandoned newspaper work and poultry for dogs; REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, of Union Theological Seminary; MARY SARGENT POTTER, daughter of Professor Sargent; CHARLES DEXTER ALLEN, author of "American Bookplates, Ex Libris—Essays of a Collector," etc.; ARTHUR TOMALIN, former editor of The Countryside; HUDSON MAXIM; JOYCE KILMER, associated with the N. Y. Times Review of Books, author of "Summer Love, Trees and Other Poems"; HAROLD HOWLAND, associate editor of The Independent and formerly contributing editor of The Countryside; CHURCHILL RIPLEY, one of the best informed experts on rugs in the country; MARY H. NORTHEED; JACK LONDON, author of "The Call of the Wild"; EDNA DEAN PROCTOR; J. HORACE McFARLAND, president of the American Civic Association; GEORGE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days," and many other Southern books; JOHN CHAPMAN HILDER, motor editor of The Independent and until recently editor of Motor Life; KATHLEEN NORRIS, the author of "Mother"; STEWART EDWARD WHITE, author of "The Blazed Trail"; HARRIET SISON GILLESPIE, who describes A House on the Hudson with a Fine Pedigree; GUTZON BORGLUM, sculptor of "The Mares of Diomedes"; F. F. ROCKWELL, author of "Gardening Indoors and Under Glass"; WALTER PRICHARD EATON, one of the best known preachers of the outdoors; JOHN BURROUGHS, the Grand Old Man of the countryside; NORMAN HARSSELL, well known to Countryside readers; E. I. FARRINGTON, former editor of Suburban Life; MAX EASTMAN, editor of The Masses; JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON, author of "The Imp and the Angel"; HAROLD D. EBERLEIN and ABBOTT McCLURE, experts on old furniture and joint authors of "Architecture of Colonial America"; HERMAN HAGEDORN, writer of plays and pageants; MAY IRWIN, beloved of theater-goers, and EDWARD F. BIGELOW, naturalist, writer and lecturer.

## A Glimpse of the January Number of The Countryside

The January number of The Countryside is devoted, first of all, to Winter Sports, but it contains an abundance of interesting material about houses, gardens, automobiles, interior decoration, rugs, furniture, chickens, and other phases of countryside living.

**A Brand New Game** to be played both indoors and out is described by its inventor exclusively for this number of The Countryside. Many striking pictures illustrate how this game is to be played, and since it bids fair to win wide popularity, Countryside readers will be especially interested in finding out what it is all about. It is something like tennis, and something like lacrosse, but more adaptable than either for countryside use.

**Herbert Reed**, who stands today as the foremost American writer on sports, tells of midwinter sport at the country clubs. Striking pictures accompany his article.

**For The Motorist** who hates to let his car stand idle or to use it only on the city streets, there is a suggestive article by Henry MacNair on Midwinter Motoring. Mr. MacNair was for four years editor of the Automobile News Book, and outlines in this article a group of attractive tours which can be made in winter.

**P. A. Vaile**, author of "Modern Golf" and "Modern Lawn Ten-

nis," an international authority on Winter Sports, takes occasion, in the course of a review of the new book "Golf for Women," to give some pointed and valuable advice to all women golfers who want to improve their game.

**Harold A. Caparn**, a former President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, contributes the introductory article of a most important series on the fundamentals of landscape design for the countryside home. These articles, which will appear in successive months, will state clearly the essential principles of landscape gardening as applied to the relation of house and grounds. They will be of great value to the man and woman who wish to make their suburban or town places distinctive and beautiful.

**Churchill Ripley** writes on Chinese rugs, reviewing briefly the history of these fascinating importations, and describing a number of the elements of design which make these textiles not only intrinsically beautiful, but symbolically interesting.

**Harold B. Eberlein** and **Abbott McClure**, whose article on mahogany last month began a series of articles on American cabinet woods and furniture, write this month on walnut, telling of its decline and fall into the horrors of mid-Victorianism and its reappearance in worthier forms today.

**January is the month for garden planning.** Jessie P. Frothingham in the article "Fireside Gardening," tells how to plan for the flowers and shrubs around the house. F. F. Rockwell, in "The Vegetable Yardstick," approaches the problem of the garden-patch from a new angle, and tells how to lay out a garden that will supply as much vegetable food as is wanted—and no more.

**J. Horace McFarland**, whose garden at Breeze Hill, Harrisburg, is already well known to garden lovers the country over, begins a beautifully illustrated series of article on "Getting Acquainted with the Flowers."

**Arthur Tomalin** continues his helpful page on the "Work for the Month." "The Work for January" has for illustration a quaint drawing which begins The Countryside Calendar.

**Zona Gale**, author of "The Friendship Village," writes on "The Club-house of the People," showing how even the schoolhouse in the small town can be adapted to many community uses, and may be made the center of a helpful and vigorous community life.

**Liberty H. Bailey** is one of the outstanding figures of the American countryside. A fine portrait and sympathetic appreciation of his work appear in this issue. There will also be house plans and pictures, including photographs of the home of Vance McCormick—the man who put Woodrow Wilson in the White House again, and several pages of attractive things to be found in the shops.

**The Motor Editor** of The Countryside inaugurates a monthly department, with a pointed and helpful article on "Cutting Car Costs."

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# THE NEW BOOKS

## THE SYRIAN CHRIST

The striking contrasts in Oriental and Western types of thought and expression have often proved grave obstacles to our understanding of the Hebrew and Christian scriptures. It is to overcome some of these difficulties and to illumine from a new angle the life and teachings of Jesus that Mr. Rihbany has written *The Syrian Christ*. The author's birth and early training, in Oriental surroundings little changed since the days of Jesus, and his thoro schooling for the last twenty-five years in American life and progressive Western thought specially qualify him to interpret the biblical atmosphere and customs in terms that appeal to the American mind. We must not forget that Jesus Christ was a Syrian peasant and that his message comes to us in an Oriental garb. As Mr. Rihbany puts it, "The gold of the Gospel carries with it the sand and dust of its original home." Many have been unable to separate the precious metal from its worthless accompaniments. Sometimes the sand and dust have become the subject of strife and the shining gold has escaped notice.

The vivid, almost flashy and fantastic imagery of Eastern language, and the parabolic form of presenting truth have often been regarded as expressions of scientific accuracy, the naive narrations as historical statements. A conflict between religious authority and scientific knowledge has not infrequently arisen from such misunderstandings. Mr. Rihbany's delightful discourses on the customs of the common folk of Syria, drawn in part from his own early experience, and illumined by his wealth of historical and literary knowledge, will give the reader a sympathetic understanding of biblical incidents and teachings. The author does not write a story of Jesus' life, but rather makes clearer many of its episodes and much of the Master's teachings.

*The Syrian Christ*, by Abraham Mitrie Rihbany. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

## ENGLISH COUNTRY FOLK

The scope and devastation of the war in Europe are as nothing in comparison with its ruthless advance on the pages of fiction. Militarism in stories is becoming uniform and it is more often the case than not that the author resorts to unfeeling conscription to get the war incidents into his plot. So it is a "find," and a very pleasant one, to come upon two excellent novels, wholesome stories of English country folk concerned with problems of normal living in the good old days before August, 1914.

Aside from their appeal to the war-jaded, both stories are well worth reading. *Watermeads*, by Archibald Marshall, is a leisurely tale of a big, happy-go-lucky family too poor to keep up their comfortable estate and too easy going to decide to leave it. Mr.

Marshall's manner of narrative is as detailed as the actual happenings, but far more entertaining.

*These Lynnekers* deserves rather more serious consideration. Its circumstances and setting are similar to *Watermeads*, but the plot is more carefully worked out and the characters more convincing. J. D. Beresford has already won a reputation among the younger English realists by his Jacob Stahl trilogy. His study of Dick Lynneker, developed from adolescence thru manhood, is an equally notable achievement. But don't be mislead by these affirmations of its psychological value. *These Lynnekers* is likewise a delightfully entertaining story.

*Watermeads*, by Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50. *These Lynnekers*, by J. D. Beresford. George H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

## A LONG TRAIL

The life of Dr. Charles A. Eastman, an Indian of the Sioux tribe and a nephew of the noted Sitting Bull, reads like a romance in the realm of culture. Until he was fifteen years of age, Ohiyesa made his home in the Canadian wilderness among the scattered remnants of his tribesmen. An earlier book, "Indian Boyhood," describes these surroundings. He has now written the story of his struggles and triumphs, his hesitations and regrets in passing *From the Deep Woods to Civilization*. In response to his father's earnest plea he forsook the alluring life of a hunter and warrior and started his long and difficult journey on "the way of the white man." At almost every step he records his doubts and misgivings and his determined attempts to see in the new manner of life ideals worthy to replace the old. When he left his

father's home in Dakota, and journeyed on foot more than one hundred and fifty miles to the Indian school at the Santee agency, he was accompanied part way by a neighboring tribesman. When his companion turned back Ohiyesa said, "Tell my father that I shall not return until I finish my war path." Sixteen years later, after studies in Santee and the fitting schools at Beloit and Knox Colleges and at Kimball Academy, as a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Boston University School of Medicine, he returned to his own people. Ohiyesa's war path was ended, and Dr. Eastman had begun his distinguished career in helping the two antagonistic races to a better understanding of each other. On the lecture platform, with his pen, and by personal service, he is breaking down prejudices and destroying old enmities. This new book is not only a good story delightfully told, but as interpretation of Indian ideals and a revelation of the deep unity and fundamental likeness of the various branches of our common humanity.

*From the Deep Woods to Civilization*, by C. A. Eastman. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

## PICTURE BOOKS

*Seven Maids of Far Cathay, Being English Notes from a Chinese Class Book*, is the result of a quaint game in the study of English in the Woman's Anglo-Chinese College of Neuchang. Artist, Biographer, Correspondent, Diarist, Essayist, Folklorist, and Genius (in alphabetical order), each contributes her bit. Chinese attitudes towards life, the "Able Mother-in-Law," fidelity, love, American customs, the beautiful green and blue universe—all make a jumble, quaintly humorous, and poetic. The Folklorist is especially charming, the Genius especially jocular. Enlightening as well as entertaining, a book, maybe, to re-read, the little volume is artistically as pretty as a Christmas tree.

*The Mysterious Stranger*, the strange, ironic, bewildering, but beautifully written wonder tale found among Mark Twain's papers, should by right have Meryon's gargoyle of Notre Dame for its cover design. However, its holiday quarto form is an attractive bit of book making, and the pictures in color by N. C. Wyeth are all charming, while that of the astrologer is uncommonly rich and decorative color work.

Frank Dadd has made a set of most satisfactory pictures, mostly in black and white, for *Old Christmas*. Washington Irving's Christmas essays. The illustrations are drawn with sympathy and humor, and without exaggeration. There are decorations for the chapter headings, and three colored plates. A fine Christmas card.

Edmund Gosse writes an essay for *The Allies' Fairy Book*, introducing the



OHIYESA—DR. EASTMAN

As lecturer, author and educator he is showing the Indians the way "from the Deep Woods to Civilization."



folk tales of eight nations. The book went to press before Rumania joined the war. But there are more than eight tales, for Japan gives three, Scotland, Ireland and Wales one each. In the illustrations, a dozen color plates and head and tail pieces, Arthur Rackham is as whimsical, as full of charm, and as masterly in color as ever. It is a delightful book, whether one believes in fairies or not.

*Seven Maids of Far Cathay*, compiled by Bing Ding. San Francisco. Paul Elder, \$1.25. *The Mysterious Stranger*, by Mark Twain. Harper & Brothers. \$2. *Old Christmas*, by Washington Irving. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50. *The Allies' Fairy Book*. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.75.

#### A CHILDREN'S BOOKSHELF

*The David Stories*, by E. C. Cram, picture a boy on a New England farm early in the last century. They are vivid, faithful, interesting records of the rough, honest, rugged life. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 50 cents.)

For any small person whose holidays must be spent in bed, *The Clever Mouse*, with six stories for the six days, in six delightfully and drolly illustrated folders, is the best of Christmas cards. (San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.)

*Treasure Flower*, by Ruth Gaines, is a pretty tale of a little Japanese girl. It is illustrated by truly Japanese pictures, in colors and in black and white, and is a welcome addition to the Little Schoolmate Series. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.25.)

Edwin C. Burritt can write an adventure yarn that is not made from impossible accidents happening to more impossible people. *The Boy Scout Crusoes* is so interesting that it has not had to be garbed in a jargon of unrecognizable English to make it vivid. (F. H. Revell & Co., \$1.25.)

There is a Korean tale of a cat and a dog and a kettle of rice in *Wonder Tales Retold*, written and illustrated by Katherine Pyle. Also there are Norse trolls and pixies, there is the Good Genius from the Indians of our West. These are unfamiliar and very varied stories charmingly told. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$1.35.)

An anthology for dog lovers, *The Dog's Book of Verse* is compiled by J. Earl Clauson. It has the old and famous tributes to dogs, Cowper's, Byron's, Watson's, and despite the elegiac tendency of verse to pets, there is much cheerful reading in the volume. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.)

Elizabeth V. Quinn and Rose O'Neill have, between their text and drawings and music, made a very funny and very attractive *Keupie Primer*. The "note to the teacher" is the only suggestion of school book, and no teacher except the Keupies is needed, anyway. (F. A. Stokes Company, 50 cents.)

All about an invention—except the idea itself, and the possible failure—is treated in *Inventing for Boys*, by A. F. Collins. Chapters on the design, "state of the art," models, patenting, with descriptions of the great inventions, make a fascinating book for a boy mechanically apt. (F. A. Stokes Company, \$1.35.)

In the wording of the King James version, the with wise omissions, Francis Jenkins Olcott has arranged a hundred and fifty Old Testament stories. The color plates by Willy Pogany happily give due attention to setting of time and place, while not emphasizing features that to the child's eye are merely outlandish and comic. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$2.)

A happy thought it was that led Edith Laurion Forbes to the gathering of *Forerunners of a Nursery Seventy Years Ago*. With its reproductions of delightful old woodcuts there will be a book for any nursery today, while the grown folk will turn the pleasant pages lingering over half forgotten lines and greeting pictures long



By the author of "The Salamander"

## THE WOMAN GIVES

By OWEN JOHNSON

New York's Bohemian life—a story of the regeneration of a man.

"The Woman Gives" answers all the requirements of an original story of life in the American metropolis. . . . There is power, veracity and a certain grim fatality in the novelist's method. — *Philadelphia North American*.

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More breezy stories of life at Siwash, the college George Fitch created and which made him famous.

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More "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" stories. The first "Aunt Jane" book is in its 22d edition.

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### The Whale and the Grasshopper and Other Fables

By Seumas O'Brien

E. J. O'Brien, in the Boston *Transcript*, says his stories "have a richness of feeling and imagination rare in our sophisticated literature."

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### The Heritage of the Sioux

By B. M. Bower

A new story of the Happy Family of Flying U fame, in which there is plenty of action and adventure in the Indian lands of the Southwest.

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### The Worn Doorstep

By Margaret Sherwood

The diary of an American girl whose lover died in the war. The *N. Y. Times* says: "Occasionally, very, very occasionally, it happens that a book appears whose merits one would like, if possible, to shout from the housetops, and such a book is this."

\$1.25 net.

### The Quest of the Quaint

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An attractive, well-illustrated book for those interested in old furniture, mirrors, glassware, etc.

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A happy collection of old and new games for the special entertainment of children.

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since familiar. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$2.)

The art series for young people, by Charles L. Barstow, "Famous Pictures," "Famous Buildings," has a third volume, just out, *Famous Sculpture*. This is an attractively printed, clear and most readable little book. It does not pretend to thoroughness. What it does undertake is to give accounts of the best known statues and carvings of ancient and modern times, thus serving as introduction, and as basis for appreciation. (The Century Company, \$1.)

A thoughtful and attractive selection, the *Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children* has been made by Kenneth Grahame, who does certainly know children. Not a large book, it has good variety. There are the old favorites from Wyndham, Blyden and Nod to Byron's *Senacharib*, and many less known, as *Thorbury's Riding to the Tournament*. Its English genesis is oddly shown in the inclusion of *Sheridan's Ride* and the omission of *Paul Revere's*, altho *Longfellow* is the most quoted American in the collection. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50.)

### GIVE ME A STORY

One day E. V. Lucas turned out his trinket box and found some precious war souvenirs, a rare Australian nugget, prest flowers, bits of fur and feathers, an old trout fly, etc. Nothing of value, perhaps, until, transmuted by his magic into striking sketches, whimsical fables and delightful dissertations, they become something you cannot afford to miss, a book called *Cloud and Silver*. (G. H. Doran Company, \$1.25.)

A *Country Chronicle*, by Grant Showerman, is a small boy's sober account of the wholesome farm life that surrounds him. With a boy's candor and matter-of-fact literalness and keen and accurate observation, the author reveals country life as he has known it, with its durable homespun virtues, its awkward simplicities. The story is chiefly remarkable for a perfection of minute detail which results in verisimilitude of presentation. (The Century Company, \$1.50.)

Our *Natupski Neighbors*, by Edith Minster, is not ordinary fiction manufactured on a typewriter. It is more like biography—the true life story of the Natupskis, a family of Polish immigrants who live on terms of intimacy with their chickens and pigs. This account of their progress in decency and Americanism is a human document that readers will not soon forget. (Henry Holt & Co., \$1.35.)

*The Incredible Honeymoon*, by E. Nesbit, is an account of an elopement. The young people are incredibly charming, fall in love with incredible rapidity, escape their elders with incredible ease. Everything which would be likely to go wrong in real life goes right, which makes this a somewhat incredible story. (Harper & Brothers, \$1.)

J. J. Bell's new book, *Cupid in Oilskins*, is an engaging account of the romance of a gunner in the English navy who has been told that he must sink a U-boat to win a certain Lydia with a "lovely pigtail." The author of "Wee Macgregor" touches the war theme very lightly, and the real interest of this little volume is to be found in the personalities of the hero and his friends. (F. H. Revell & Co., \$1.)

*Fibble, D. D.*, by Irvin S. Cobb, is a caricature of the curate of the stage, of comedies that make humor of types—not of individuals. The drawing of Fibble exaggerates his type and he is involved, arbitrarily, in situations in which no living Fibble would ever have involved himself. But the book is funny, with the dry humor best calculated to tickle the fancy of the average American. (G. H. Doran Company, \$1.20.)

Sir Hugh Clifford's life among the people of the Malay Peninsula has made it possible for him to write with great sympathy of a civilization which, he says,

## Will you give one family

### A MERRY XMAS DINNER?

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There will be a competitive scholarship awarded at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., by the Heads of the school. This scholarship will be open February, 1917, examinations for which will be taken the last week in December. Candidates will send their names as soon as possible to the Secretary of the school to apply for the qualifying examinations.

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is "an almost exact counterpart of the feudal kingdoms of medieval Europe." The zest with which we read the tales of *The Further Side of Silence* is due in part to the new flavor that the Malay Peninsula gives fiction, and in part to their unusual narrative power. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.35.)

*The Range Boss*, by Charles Alden Seltzer, smacks reminiscently of "The Virginian," tho its Wild West is even wilder, its "bad men" more rampant, and its killings more casual than those of its prototype. A fairly entertaining love story, with a heavy and unconvincingly repentant villain. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.30.)

*Somewhere in Red Gap*, by Harry Leon Wilson. Variegated experiences of the woman owner of a Western cattle ranch, told to an obliging guest in an inferior Mr. Dooley style, with occasional flashes of genuine humor and shrewd insight into human nature. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.35.)

The theme of *The Six-Pointed Cross in the Dust*, by John Roland—the old and wonderful story of the adventures of a vagabond knight errant—is rich in possibilities. But the adventures are manufactured—never really happened; and the whole tale lacks the breath of true romance. (F. A. Stokes Company, \$1.30.)

Just for the baseball wise are the amusing letters of *You Know Me, Al*, written with unbelievable frequency and detail by a "busher," R. W. Lardner, to his long suffering pal. (G. H. Doran Company, \$1.25.)

### JUST FOR CHRISTMAS

The story written for Christmas that escapes being either commonplace or sentimental is rare, and Ruth Sawyer's *This Way to Christmas* does escape. It manages to weave folk tales from half a dozen lands in with a simple, merry story of a snow-bound hill country, and both grown folk and children will enjoy it. (Harper & Brothers, \$1.)

Christmas in Russia and in the Scandinavian countries, and Yule as it was celebrated before it became the Christian festival, are some of the chapters in *Yuletide in Many Lands*, by M. P. Pringle and C. A. Urann. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, \$1.)

Christmas Eve in Mentone with a Belgian refugee family and a millionaire American has fairy-tale possibilities not disappointed, by C. N. & A. M. Williamson in *Angels Unaware*. (Harper & Brothers, 50 cents.)

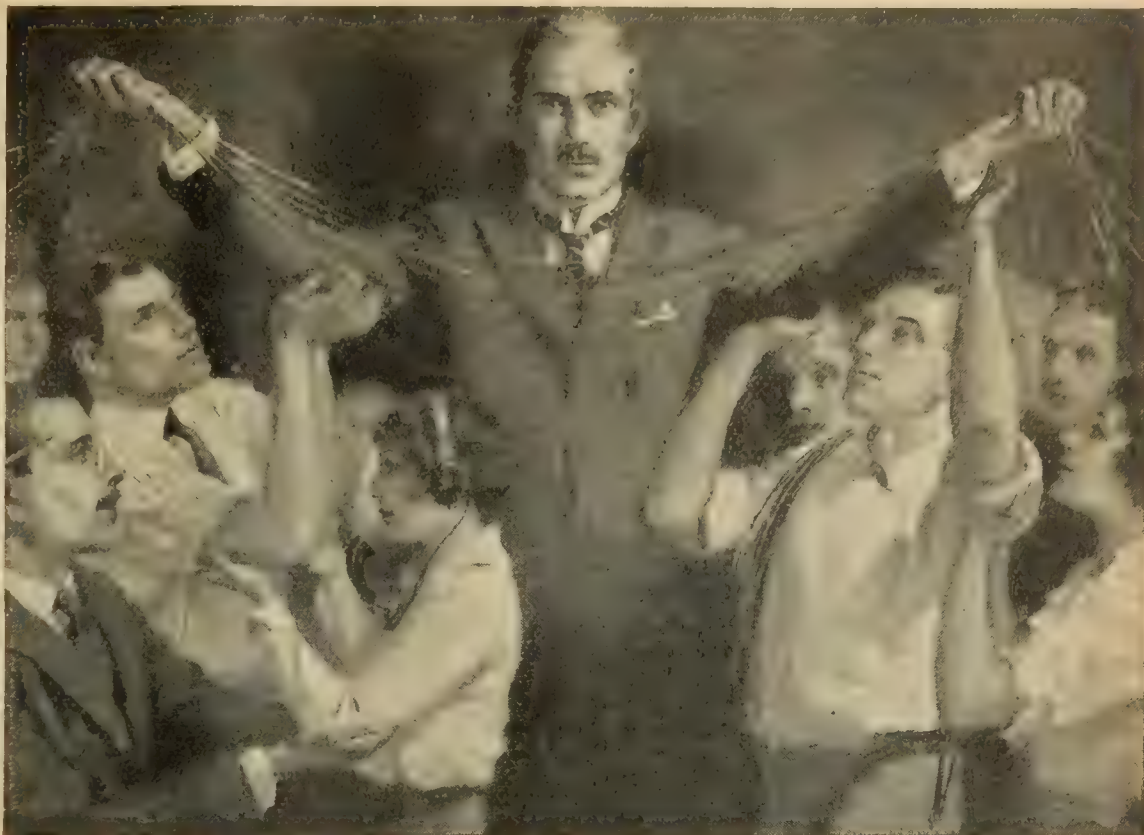
Kate Douglas Wiggin—or her publishers—decided that she should write a Christmas story. So she wrote *The Romance of a Christmas Card*, with not a bad idea for a starter, and now and then a reminder of her light charm, but by no means on every page. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.)

And *Thus He Came*, the Lord, to rich and poor, to gay and sorrowing, to saint and sinner. In many forms He came, but only to those who could see. Such is Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Christmas fantasy," rather his Christmas vision. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.)

*When the Blind Saw* is Dr. Burrell's story of a little blind beggar of Palestine, who one winter night saw the glory of a star, and thirty years afterward found his sight when told to go "wash in the Pool of Siloam." (New York: Am. Tract Society, 75 cents.)

An interpretation of the three *Gifts from the Desert*, gold, frankincense, and myrrh, by F. B. Fisher, is this year's Christmas booklet illustrated by Harold Speakman. (Abingdon Press, 50 cents.)

Caspar, one of the Magi, who here becomes the Wandering Jew, tells *The Wise Man's Story*. This is an uncommonly satisfactory retelling of the story of Christ's nativity by A. E. Bailey with many half-tone illustrations. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 75 cents.)



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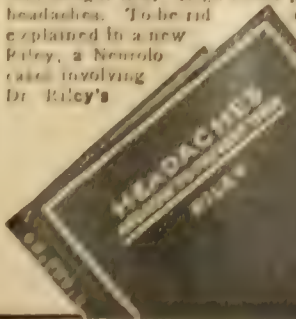
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# The Market Place

## STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS

During the week that ended on November 25 the upward movement which had been shown by transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in the second half of the preceding week was checked, and at the close of business on the 25th there was a net average loss for the six days. Some of the war order shares had advanced; others had declined. Railroad stocks had been heavy, owing to doubt concerning the result of legal proceedings related to the eight-hour law. Railroad price changes were slight, however, as support had been given by very favorable reports of earnings.

On the following Monday, the 27th, the market moved downward again. Published warnings that German submarines were preparing to attack ships near our coast caused uneasiness, and the decline of wheat prices at Chicago (due to reports that proposals for an embargo had strong support at Washington) exerted a depressing influence. But railroad shares were firmly held. Confusion and uncertainty characterized the course of the market on Tuesday. Some thought the warning of the Federal Reserve Board concerning the investment of bank funds in British Exchequer bills might unfavorably affect the trade in munitions. The rate for call loans rose to 6 per cent. At the close of the day the quotations showed an average net loss of more than one point. On Wednesday there was a slight recovery. Railroad stocks were notably strong on Friday, the day after Thanksgiving, partly on expectation that the forthcoming message of the President would make recommendations satisfactory to the companies. Additional reports of earnings, while they showed considerable increases of gross receipts over those of one year ago, pointed to declines of net earnings which indicated the greater cost of transportation. During each of the week's full days more than 1,000,000 shares were sold.

In the month of November, transactions on the Exchange amounted to 34,506,981 shares, a number equaled in no preceding November. The business in the corresponding month one year ago was only 17,560,000 shares. In no one of the month's twenty full days were the sales less than 1,000,000, and there were two days when they exceeded 2,000,000.

Prices were affected to some extent by a remarkable list of dividend announcements, showing extra allow-

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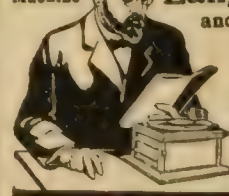
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ances. The Du Pont Powder Company gave 24½ per cent extra, in addition to its regular quarterly payment, making 100 per cent for the full year. Another powder company, the Atlas, added 8 per cent to its quarterly of 2 per cent. The New York Air Brake Company's extra of 12½ per cent was explained by the statement that net earnings for ten months had exceeded \$8,000,000. Additions made by copper mining companies were as follows: Quincy, quarterly increased from \$4 to \$5; Allouez, from \$2.50 to \$3; Calumet and Arizona, 1 per cent extra. Lackawanna Steel gave an extra of 3 per cent; Central Leather one of \$2, and Parke, Davis & Co. one of 4 per cent. Initial dividends were announced by the Steel Company of Canada and the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company. The Atlantic Coast Line restored its old 7 per cent rate, and dividend payments were resumed by two or three companies whose stockholders had received nothing for some time past.

#### LOANS AND CREDITS

New loans to foreign borrowers include \$2,400,000 to Bolivia; \$5,500,000 to the city of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, and \$20,000,000 to each of the three French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles. These cities, with an aggregate population of about 1,400,000, have debts amounting to only \$50,000,000. There are also recent bank credits of \$30,000,000, one of which, for \$5,000,000, is for the benefit of one of the French railway companies, which has been paying 11 per cent dividends on a capital of \$80,000,000.

When it was proposed a few days ago that banks and investors here should buy British or French Treasury notes or Exchequer bills, the Federal Reserve Board published its objections, with what was regarded as a warning to member banks of the Federal Reserve System. These, the Board said, ought not to tie up their liquid funds in obligations of this kind which might have to be renewed several times, thus becoming long-term securities. This caused some surprise in London, where the opinion was expressed that so good a customer as the British Government might reasonably expect all possible accommodation here. The objections proved to be effective, for on December 1 J. P. Morgan & Co. gave notice that the plan for selling such notes had been withdrawn at the request of the British and French governments, which desired to "show every regard" for the Reserve Board.

#### WAGES INCREASED

In the closing weeks of the year there have been many increases of wages, suggested by the high cost of living and the large profits of manufacturers. Those which especially attracted attention at the beginning of the movement were the addition of 10 per cent, or \$28,000,000 a year, to the wages of the Steel Corporation's 260,000 employees (making an increase of 22 per cent since January), and the



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similar addition to the pay of 35,000 cotton mill workers in New Bedford. Other steel companies and cotton manufacturers have since followed these examples. The list includes those named below:

Steel Corporation; other steel companies; cotton manufacturers in New Bedford, Fall River, Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, Adams and Augusta, Georgia; six worsted mills in New Jersey; The American Woolen Company; seven woolen mills in the vicinity of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and one in Worcester; the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; the Toledo Plate Glass Company; several shoe factories in Massachusetts; The United States Envelope Company, twelve factories; the National and United States Rubber Companies; the American Thread Company.

As a rule the addition is 10 per cent. It is estimated that the increases for textile workers in New England since January amount to \$10,000,000 a year. In New York the Consolidated Gas Company has undertaken to give to its 17,000 employees a quarterly dividend on wages which is equal in percentage to the dividend received by stockholders. The company's dividend rate is 7 per cent, and the workmen's annual pay will be increased by about \$1,000,000.

### RISING METAL PRICES

In the steel market prices are advancing every week, and almost every day, because of the great demand both at home and abroad. Our railroad companies in the first three weeks of November gave orders for \$75,000,000 worth of steel products, 35,000 cars included. The price of cars is nearly 100 per cent higher than it was before the war. Orders are for about 50 per cent more this year than were sold in 1915, and for locomotives there has been a greater increase, but the companies must wait a long time for delivery. Relief for the car shortage, as to which there is so much complaint, must be delayed. One car order recently placed calls for delivery in November, 1917. Russia ordered 1000 cars last week, England wants 135,000 tons of rails and Russia 33,000. The demand for ship plates cannot be satisfied. Foreign shipbuilders are now trying to buy 100,000 tons, and a large quantity is needed in American shipyards. Altho the output of pig iron was never before so large, the increase during ten months of the present year having been about 40 per cent, price additions are reported every few days. Bessemer pig, \$22 a few months ago, is now selling at \$35. France and Italy recently bought 100,000 tons.

The greatest transactions, however, relate to steel bars which are used in making shells. In the last few weeks the Allies have bought 1,500,000 tons, for delivery in the second half of 1917, paying about \$80. A short time ago the price was \$60. Official reports show the remarkable growth of our exports of steel products. In the nine months that ended with September they amounted to \$619,853,000, against \$215,000,000 and \$152,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1915 and 1914. September, with \$90,895,000, made a new high monthly record.

### DIVIDENDS

#### THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 50.

Amount, \$305,000.00. Total amount to date, \$4,221,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that the monthly dividend of ten (10) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company.

Also an extra dividend of fifteen (15) cents per share has been declared upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company.

Both dividends payable December 10, 1916, to stockholders of record November 29, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

#### UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York November 28, 1916.

At a Board of Directors meeting held this day, a regular dividend of one per cent, was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 16, 1916.

N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

#### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

New York, November 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable on January 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 9, 1916.


J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

#### LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo., November 29, 1916.

A dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable January 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.



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## PENSION MUTUAL LIFE

As a number of inquiries have been received by this department during the recent past about the management and financial condition of the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, it is important to note that the Insurance Department of that state has ordered the company to cease business. An examination of the company by the Department discloses a deficit of \$1,198,422.60. The assets are found to be \$404,269.17; the liabilities, \$1,502,691.77.

An examination made two years ago showed the company sound financially, it is said; but we are informed now that the capital of \$849,195 is largely in stockholders' notes, as yet unpaid. The Department accountants, who have just completed their examination, report that bonds of approximately \$971,000 have disappeared, the only explanation vouchsafed being the statement of the company's secretary to the effect that they had been returned to H. L. Doherty & Co., bankers, New York. No receipt for them was shown. The management objected to the examination and at first refused to permit it.

A number of letter carriers and mail clerks, members of the Post Office Protective Association, hold policies in the company, the total sum being stated at \$1,034,000.

The Attorney-General has applied for a receiver, answer to which must be made within ten days. If the facts revealed by the Insurance Department are confirmed, the company will be placed in the custody of a special deputy and the business wound up.

The people connected with this company are promoters of the Consolidated Investment Company, the object of which is to acquire and consolidate a number of young and small life companies. The thing resembles an excursion into the realms of high finance.

B. A. T. Kenton, O. (1) The New York law limits the amount of new insurance a life company may write annually for the purpose of covering the initial expense within prescribed boundaries. (2) According to "Fitch's Compend" the net cost of \$1000, twenty-payment life, age twenty-five, during the five years ending December 31, 1915, for the companies named was: Fidelity, \$132.78; Mutual Life, \$129.81; New York Life, \$135.75; Metropolitan, \$115.99; Prudential, \$121.39; Northwestern Mutual, \$126; Mutual Benefit, \$121.94. (3) The mutualization of the Prudential places the control and all the profits of the company in the hands of the policyholders and removes the menace, inherent in the action, arising out of the exploitation of the funds by stockholders. (4) It would seem wise in a young man with a dependent wife to select that one of the three options offered under a maturing policy which provides paid-up insurance.

## REORGANIZATION

OF

## The Missouri Pacific Railway Company

AND

## St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company

NOTICE THAT PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR FURTHER DEPOSITS OF SECURITIES

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment or modified Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of said Railway Companies, and Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Depositaries for Committees which have approved said modified Plan and Agreement, and

To Holders of Undeposited Bonds, Stock and Claims for which Provision is made by said Plan:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as Reorganization Managers under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (being the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of said Companies dated July 1, 1915, as modified July 25, 1916) have declared said Plan and Agreement, as so modified, operative as to all classes of securities for which provision is made therein.

Further deposits of bonds, shares of stock and claims, of all classes for which provision is made in the Plan, may be made on or before January 5, 1917, after which date no deposits will be accepted except on such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe. Such deposits may be made either with Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries for the Reorganization Managers and Committees constituted by the Agreement of Reorganization, or with Depositaries for the Committees which have approved the modified Plan and the respective offers made thereunder.

Elections permitted by the modified Plan or by the offers made thereunder may be made, by Depositors with any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries above mentioned, by presenting their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping on or before January 5, 1917, after which date no such Depositor shall be entitled to make any such election.

Dated New York, November 28, 1916.

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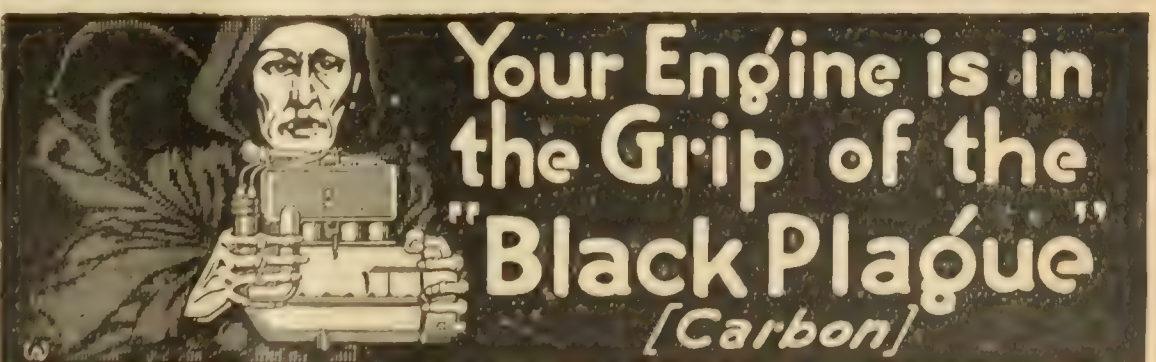
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# A NUMBER OF THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE late Dr. William Hayes Ward often expressed regret that his editorial duties on *The Independent* and his outside activities did not leave him time for his great delight, the writing of poetry. Once in his busy life he did have leisure and he improved it. This was in 1888 when he was laid up in the hospital. Hurrying one morning, as he always did hurry, to catch a Barclay street ferry on his way from his home in Newark to the office of *The Independent* he slipped and fell in front of a truck and was crushed under the wheels. At the hospital it was found that four ribs were broken and that it was necessary to remove one of his eyes.

But his spirit never failed him, and while he lay in the Chambers street hospital bandaged and blinded, he composed and dictated his longest poem, "An Invocation to the Muse of Verse," published in *The Independent* of May 10, 1888. As we should expect under the circumstances it is in style reminiscent of his favorite poet, the blind Milton, but in theme it is very modern, in fact it is in some respects more applicable to the present than to the time when it was written.

Considered merely as a feat of memory, the poem is remarkable, for it runs over five hundred lines and reviews the history of poetry from the days of the ancient monarchies of Egypt and Babylon down thru Greece and Rome, Italy and France, to England and America. Like Bishop Berkeley, he then calls upon the Muse to leave old Europe for a new world. The passage on the state of Europe I must quote because of its curious resemblances and still more curious differences to the present. Then, as now, Macedonia was the center of disturbance. The Greeks and the Montenegrins were then fighting the Serbs and Turks. France, Germany and Russia combined were trying to drive Ferdinand from the throne of Bulgaria, and England, Italy and Austria were supporting him, strange triple alliances they seem to us now! France was being urged to war against Germany by General Boulanger and England was threatening to fight Russia in defense of Bulgaria and Turkey:

Hear'st thou the thunder rumbling in the East?  
Seest thou a million Cossacks hid behind Silesian ramparts, and a million more Waiting to leap the Balkans? Roses red, Mile upon mile, scent thy free, virgin air Bulgaria; but rarer and more sweet The freedom pulsing in thy young, red blood  
Than the distillment of the rose leaves plucked  
Ere sunrise, in thy gardens, by the maids! But maids and roses and thy gallant sons Wait the dread Russian. Austria's million men  
Guard the frontier, and Humbert arms his fleet.  
And while the Pfarrer reads the Ninetieth Psalm  
Over the corpse of the gray Emperor,

Bismarck leans, listening for the word of war,  
And Germany and France shall leap to arms.

O Europe, camp of soldiers, camp of slaves!  
Thy men are reared for slaughter, and thy maids  
For tears. Thy wheat-fields are no longer blue  
With peaceful corn-flower, but with poppy red—  
The blood-red poppy with its death-black heart.  
Come hither, men, to our free Western land!  
Come hither, Muse, to our fair realm of peace!

..

Victor Hugo proved to be a prophet in some things. Let us hope that this vision of his will come true also:

I represent a party which does not as yet exist, the party of revolution, of civilization. This party will hold the twentieth century. There will come forth from it, first, the United States of Europe, and then the United States of the World.

The republic, which is not yet ripe, but which in a century will embrace the whole of Europe, signifies that society is its own sovereign. It protects itself by means of its citizen-soldiers; judges itself, by trial by jury; administers its own affairs, by local government; rules itself, by popular representatives. The four limbs of monarchy—the standing army, the courts, the bureaucracy, the peerage—are for the republic only four troublesome excrescences which are withering up and will soon die.

..

Every time the question of prohibition is agitated somebody comes out with the claim that bad cooking has done more harm in the world than liquor. Nobody, so far as I know, has ever attempted to prove this by reference to the statistics of the prisons, the insane asylums or the hospitals or has suggested what it has to do with the question if true. This culinary argument has reached the antipodes and the *Sydney Bulletin* puts it into verse:

What's meat to one is to another booze;  
Who feels a craving base for pork or ham  
Corn beef and carrots, say, or even lamb,  
May find these things his intellect confuse.  
Aye, steak and onions, taken to excess,  
Ofttimes have wrecked domestic happiness.

Seed-cake may land an oldster on his ear,  
Or rouse him to unseemly levity,  
And currant-bun with some may disagree,  
Affecting them as others are by beer.  
'Tis plain the eat and burden of the day  
Can havoc with the public's morals play.

..

I wonder what has become of that French teacher who shortly before the war taught his pupils to sing a pacifistic version of the "Marseillaise":

Plus d'armes, citoyens!  
Rompez vos bataillons!  
Chantons! Chantons!  
Et que la paix féconde nos sillons!

Perhaps he is in the trenches shooting at the director of Hauptmann's

*Festspiel* of 1913 which ended with Germania leading the nations into the Temple of Love and Peace. This scene was too much for the Crown Prince. He left the theater in disgust at such nauseant sentimentality. Verdun is more to his taste.

If Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" is still played in London I presume the military censor eliminates the lines:

For my military knowledge tho I'm plucky  
and adventury,  
Has only been brought down to the beginning of the century,  
But still in learning vegetable, animal and mineral,  
I am the very model of a modern major-general.

..

The Socialist organ *Vorwärts* is one of the few German papers which reveal the seamy side of war. The story of what a lady observed on a train between Bremen and Oldenburg is well worth reprinting for the benefit of giggling girls elsewhere:

In the compartment which she entered there were two young girls, and afterward a man came in, accompanied by his wife. No sooner was the latter seated than she began counting slowly on her fingers: "One, two, three"—and continued to repeat the words at short intervals.

The young girls giggled, and whispered to one another about the singular conduct of the woman. At last the man could contain himself no longer, and he addressed the girls: "Perhaps you will stop your silly laughing when you learn that my wife has lost three sons at the front. I am now taking her to an asylum." A sinister stillness at once made itself felt in the compartment.

..

A great author is one who successfully challenges the taste of the world. "I know what I want," says the World. "Give me this and this."

"No, you don't know what you want," says the Author. "Take that and that."

Then the great round World takes it and rejoices. And when he is dead a monument is erected in his honor by the defeated party.

..

St. Francis of Assisi must still live in Russia, for surely from him comes that prayer for the horses in the war liturgy:

And for those also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day, and offer their guiltless lives for the well-being of their countries we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart. For Thou hast promised to save both man and beast and great is Thy loving-kindness. Lord have mercy!

..

A freshman in a New York university who was asked to write a theme on his first impressions of the city began with this: "The most amazing sight I ever saw was the skyscrapers of New York crossing the Hudson River on a ferryboat." Such optical illusions of relative motion are not uncommon.



# The Independent

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Founded 1857

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Incorporated with The Independent June 1, 1914

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## A MEMORIAL TO DR. WARD

BY W. S. SCARBOROUGH

*The Independent is glad to publish the following appeal to its readers from the president of Wilberforce University. I may add that I have visited Wilberforce, know its president well and can vouch for the good work being done there for the elevation of the negro. While the university maintains a very good industrial department, it has always stressed the higher education of the negro, believing its greatest service lay in training its students for professional life and for the leadership of the race. I have often heard Dr. Ward speak with enthusiasm of the work Wilberforce was doing, and I am sure that any of his friends who feel like responding to President Scarborough's appeal will be aiding a genuinely worthy project.*

HAMILTON HOLT.

IT is the purpose of Wilberforce University to erect a science building as a memorial to the late distinguished editor of The Independent, naming it the "William Hayes Ward Science Hall." We feel that no better tribute could be paid to his memory by the negro. He virtually devoted his life to the interests of the race. By voice and pen he aided our emancipation, upheld our rights and denounced our wrongs, advocated our education and encouraged our ambitions and inspired us with hope for a future free from prejudice and proscription. Dr. Ward was also a personal friend of Wilberforce University and of Bishop Daniel A. Payne, the chief of its founders. Whatever pertained to its welfare deeply interested him. Therefore he noted with deep regret, on a visit some four years ago when he address us during Commencement Week, that our quarters for science teaching were totally inadequate.

Every one who knew Dr. Ward knows what a keen interest he took in all lines of scientific endeavor and research. It seems to us, therefore, very fitting that we strive to build for our great need a monument to him that will not only show our grateful appreciation as a people of his labors in our behalf, but that will also have a close connection with the things in which he took so great delight. It is equally fitting that the oldest negro school in America should be the one to put forth this effort and that its campus should be the spot where such a memorial shall stand.

Dr. Ward was always quick to recognize a real need, and there is no question that a science building is one of the greatest needs of Wilberforce University today. All its class work along scientific lines is greatly hampered by lack of room for work and for even the proper placing of the laboratory equipment for which friends are making arrangements to provide. Our work planned for advance study demands the new building, as does the constantly increasing work in certain industries and in agriculture. We cannot even make the most profitable use of our small but well selected museum because it cannot be properly arranged in our present crowded quarters. Thus we find very important work suffering at every point because of needed enlargement. Wilberforce University, because of its strategic situation, its environment

and many admirable facilities, is one of the strongest centers of negro higher education in the country. Its work is constantly growing. It provides all-round training in literary courses, teachers' training courses, and vocational courses, of which there are seven. With forty-one instructors and five hundred students it is serving most acceptably in a wide field of negro education.

It is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, as I have just said, dating as far back as 1847,—when was founded the Union Seminary, a manual labor institution for the education of colored people, and which was subsequently merged into Wilberforce University.

It was named in honor of the great English statesman and benefactor of the colored race—William Wilberforce.

It was incorporated in 1856, and its first board of trustees included Governor Salmon P. Chase, who at his death left it \$10,000.

Major General O. O. Howard, Major General Saxton, Dr. Bellows, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Frederick Douglas and other men of prominence have served as trustees of this institution.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie recently gave \$17,500 toward the erection of a \$50,000 building for girls, which with the \$20,000 already donated by him for a library building, made his total contribution to Wilberforce University, \$37,500.

It has today an enrollment of five hundred young men and women, from nearly all the states of the Union, from the isles of the sea, and from Africa, and needs still larger quarters for them.

We are therefore sending this appeal to The Independent, to the readers of this staunch and fearless paper, to the friends of negro education generally and to the friends of Dr. William Hayes Ward in particular, asking their aid in accomplishing our purpose. The cost of this proposed building will be \$40,000. We beg earnestly that out of their philanthropic love of humanity, out of their interest in education as the saving and uplifting power of a nation as well as a race, and out of their friendship for and pride in the master mind that has gone to its reward, our friends and Dr. Ward's friends will assist us in accomplishing our purpose. The memory of one who delighted in service will thus be perpetuated in an institution whose aim is service.

Wilberforce, Ohio



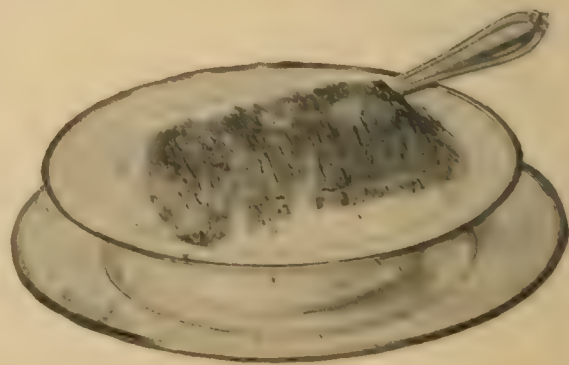
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# The Independent

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A Journal of Civilization

## WHAT CAN WE DO MORE?

**T**HE United States has protested against the deportation of Belgian non-combatants to enforced labor in the workshops of Germany. The protest is brief and unequivocal:

The Government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German Government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit, but most solemnly, against this action, which is in contravention of all precedents and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of non-combatants.

Furthermore, the Government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy, if pursued, will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German Government.

Will our protest do any good? Why should we think so? The German will know no law but force. It submits itself to no motive but imperial self-advantage. If we could make it better worth Germany's while to treat Belgium with humanity than to oppress its people, Germany might hesitate. But "the opinions of mankind" have no influence with the rulers of Germany's destiny. Neither the Kaiser nor those below him care a pfennig for what we think about their deeds.

It is well that we should protest. We cannot too often go on record before the court of the world's opinion in protest against inhumanity and barbarousness. But unless and until we are ready to exact a higher penalty from offenders against humanity than the weight of our passive disapproval, we need expect from Germany no deviation from its ruthless course.

## THE MAN OF THE HOUR

**S**UPERFICIALLY the shake-up in the British Government resembles the political maneuvers that used to be customary before the war where a demand for a change of administration was met by a rearrangement of seats in the Cabinet. When things go wrong the people in power are—quite properly, tho not always justly—held responsible for it, but generally the dissatisfaction of the public in England as well as the continent could be appeased by a replacement of the ministers considered at fault by some of their colleagues or by other politicians of the same sort from a party nominally different. The failure of the Allies to make any net gains on the map of Europe during the year, and particularly their distressing blunder in the Balkans, brought about cabinet crises in Russia, France and England. The *Manchester Guardian* puts the situation most frankly and succinctly:

The crisis in the Ministry is but a reflection of the crisis in the war. The crisis in the war amounts to this: That the progress of events and succession of bitter experiences have at last brought home to the minds of most men the fact that we are not winning the war and the further continuation that, with the present methods of waging the war, we shall never win it.

But the overthrow of the Ministry in England at least means more than the discarding of discredited statesmen. It means that the select and aristocratic circle which has, under whatever party name, always ruled England, is being displaced by a new and more democratic element. Lloyd George, the little Welsh lawyer and lay preacher, who as head of the British Govern-

ment is now in control of the largest empire, of the largest navy, and indirectly of the largest army that the world has ever known, had neither hereditary title, family influence, ecclesiastical connections, business support, nor personal wealth to help him in his rise. But he had a peculiar genius for discovering what most needed to be done at any moment and a remarkable ability for doing it.

Lloyd George has been execrated in turn by every party, yet he now has the support of them all. He ruined his career at the start—one would have supposed—by espousing a lost cause, that of the Boer republics against the empire. To take part in a peace meeting was then as dangerous as it is now, and Lloyd George once had to disguise himself as a policeman to escape the mob. His fiery denunciations of the lords in his Limehouse speeches gave him the reputation of an unprincipled agitator, and when he attacked the entrenchments of aristocracy, the unearned increment of the land, there were no words too foul to be applied to him. The curse of the Church was launched at his devoted head because he disestablished the Church in Wales. His advocacy of temperance and woman suffrage brought upon him the hatred of the liquor interests and of the conservative classes. His scheme of social reforms involving old age pensions and insurance against sickness and unemployment might have secured for him the gratitude of the workingmen, but when they found that these benefits were not a free gift, but that they would have to contribute something toward the fund, they,





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### LLOYD GEORGE COMES TO THE FRONT

THOSE WHO ARE FOND OF DEDUCING CHARACTERISTICS FROM FACIAL EXPRESSION AND BODILY ATTITUDE MAY FIND IN THIS SNAP-  
SHOT OF ENGLAND'S NEW PREMIER THE REASONS WHY HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN CONCILIATING  
ALL PARTIES AND CARRYING THRU PROJECTS THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE



too, turned against him, and when he proved that by their dilatory tactics and their drinking habits they were failing to supply the army with ammunition, their resentment rose to furious wrath.

Yet now as Prime Minister Lloyd George commands the support of Unionists, Liberals, Laborites, Ulsterites and Nationals, Churchmen and Nonconformists, and he is the only man in England who could. His courage and outspokenness have won the respect of his opponents; his executive ability and tact have enabled him to carry out reforms that were thought impossible. It was he who, as the first Minister of Munitions, brought order out of confusion and supplied Kitchener's army with the shells it lacked. When Kitchener was drowned Lloyd George succeeded him as Minister of War, tho here he has been hampered by an unwieldy Cabinet of twenty-three. When the Irish rose in revolt Lloyd George was called in to arrange a compromise, and he actually succeeded in getting Carson and Redmond to agree upon a plan for Home Rule, only to have it disavowed by his colleagues of the Cabinet. He has settled strikes and brought corporations to terms. He has speeded up and to a considerable extent sobered up the British workingman. He has had the spending of a larger amount of money and has been the employer of a larger number of men and women than any one else since the world began. In all these various activities he has been able to inspire those who worked with him or under him with something of his own energy and progressive spirit.

Now he is called upon to speed up the war. Rightly so, because he was one of the first to point out the fault of the Allies. On December 20, 1915, he stirred the House of Commons by a courageous and eloquent speech, one passage of which made an indelible impression:

Too late in moving here, too late in arriving there, too late in coming to this decision, too late in starting with enterprizes, too late in preparing. In this war the footsteps of the Allied forces have been dogged by the mocking specter of "Too late!" and unless we quicken our movements damnation will fall on the sacred cause for which so much gallant blood has flowed.

The year that has passed since this warning was uttered has unfortunately confirmed its truth and added new instances. It remains to be seen whether the call of Lloyd George to the leadership has also come "too late."

#### WHAT WILL GERMANY DO NEXT?

**R**UMANIA has been overrun so rapidly that we have hardly had time to consider what new possibilities it opens up. British commentators admit that this unexpected display of German energy means the prolongation of the war, but they are disposed to regard the Rumanian campaign as a side issue of no great strategic importance, for the war will be decided in France, not in the Balkans. But the Cabinet crisis in England suggests that there is some opposition to this official view and that this opposition has come to the front in the person of Lloyd George. If this is so, we may expect to see General Sarrail's army set in motion.

This army, which was sent to Salonica for the purpose of carrying the war into Bulgaria, has remained inactive for more than a year. But recently it has done two things: it has brought pressure upon the King of the Greeks to disband his troops and surrender his navy and artillery, and it has cleared the Bulgars and Germans from the Serbian border and made connections

with the Italians in Albania. The new territory thus brought under the control of the Allies is not extensive, but it is important because it places a barrier between the forces of the Greek King and the forces of the Central Powers in Serbia, at the only point where they could come in contact. That is to say, before the Germans and Bulgars can respond to the appeal of King Constantine to rescue him from the Allies, they must retake Monastir, which they lost last month. General Sarrail evidently suspects that the King would join forces with his brother-in-law, the Kaiser, if he could only get in touch with him. King Constantine is alternately yielding and resisting, friendly and hostile to the Allies, apparently in the hope that he can hold them off until the Kaiser's troops can break thru the barrier at Monastir. Already we hear that German troops have been sent from Rumania to begin an attack upon Monastir, altho Rumania is only half conquered. If they succeed in breaking thru the Germans will be reinforced by some 300,000 Greeks, and with their aid the Italians could easily be dislodged from Avlona, their only hold on the Albanian coast, and the Allies might possibly be dislodged from Salonica.

But there is another prospect opened to the Teutons by their Rumanian victory, that is the invasion of Russia and the capture of Odessa. It would seem absurd to think of such a thing if Germany were as weak and Russia as strong as the journals of the Allies would have us believe. But the inertness of the Russians in Galicia for the last three months and their failure to come to the rescue of Rumania give reason for suspecting that they are seriously crippled for lack of munitions, trained officers or other essentials. Lord Northcliffe, the editor of the London *Times*, is said to have made the indiscreet disclosure, just after his return from the seat of war, that the Russian forces at the front are only half the British and inefficient at that. The statement was called by Lloyd George "a gross inaccuracy." This it might be and still indicate that there has been a gross exaggeration in the number of millions which Russia is supposed to have at her disposal.

Assuming, then, that Russia's inertness is due to a real lack of efficiency and not to a temporary paralysis imposed by a pro-German premier, it is not impossible to conceive of a drive thru Bessarabia from the Pruth to Odessa. The distance is only 150 miles, less than half the distance to which the Germans have penetrated Russian territory further north. There is a railroad leading from Galatz to Odessa, and the Dniester River might serve as an avenue from Galicia. Odessa is to the Black Sea what Petrograd is to the Baltic and the capture of this port of the great grain belt would afford further relief to German hunger.

But it is idle to speculate as to the prospects of such an adventure when we do not know the real strength of either party. A problem with two unknown quantities cannot be solved by a single equation. Germany may decide to undertake neither of these new adventures, but to be content with her present position in Rumania. She has reduced her frontier by six hundred miles in the last month, and could now entrench on a line less than a hundred miles long between the Danube and the Carpathians. But the German policy is to keep on the offensive, so it seems quite likely that they will attempt a drive southward into Greece or eastward into Russia either now or next spring.



## BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON

IT was a characteristic German touch that when the order was issued for the young Belgians to assemble at the railroad station for deportation to Germany they were notified to bring with them any portable musical instruments on which they played. Just so the slave-drivers when they sent their negroes down the river saw to it that they went with a banjo on the knee. We may assume that the Belgians at forced labor by the Elbe or the Rhine will find the 137th Psalm their favorite chapter.

For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song, and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, "Sing us one of the songs of Zion." How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?

Many an article has been written in the last two years comparing Prussia with Assyria and new analogies continue to appear.

## COFFEE HOUSE VERSUS SALOON

THE advancing wave of prohibition in this country has brought to the fore a difficult and pressing problem in temperance reform. The saloon as a social and economic institution seems to be doomed. Its condemnation rests not only upon moral grounds, but upon increasing evidence of its tendency to destroy the most beneficial social institutions and to check industrial and economic progress. If it is to disappear, however, some adequate adjustments and arrangement must be made to supply its place. For there is no doubt that the saloon has ministered to certain characteristic human wants.

The need of some stimulus has so far been a persistent force in the development of society, and the instinct for association in a common place of meeting under exhilarating conditions is a part of man's nature. Alcoholic drinks and the public house have proved to be easily accessible means to meet these ends. Where these social requirements have been overlooked or neglected the enforcement of prohibitory laws against the saloon has been extremely difficult. Where they have been met or substantially ministered to by other agencies alcoholic excesses have been materially reduced.

It has long since been noticed that countries using liberally such infusions as tea, coffee or cocoa have been able to combat more successfully the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. It is, therefore, significant that at the recent meeting of the National Coffee Roasters' Association announcement was made that the consumption of coffee had largely increased in those states which have in recent years gone into the prohibition column. The association considered the advisability of establishing coffee houses in the more thickly populated cities of the country in competition with the saloons. The Convention is reported to have adopted as a slogan "Coffee as a Substitute for Liquor as a Stimulant." The suggestion not only deserves consideration, but if put into effect will go a long way toward alleviating the difficulties that must arise through the abolition of the saloon.

The development of tea, coffee and cocoa houses, in connection with which might be found other accessories of social intercourse, would satisfy reasonably well some of these human cravings which operate powerfully in society and are not met by the moving picture shows, the recreational centers, the open forum and other

similar modern creations which have gone far to turn aside the patronage of the saloon.

The coffee house may yet prove a valuable help in driving out the liquor saloon and keeping the doors barred against its reëntrance into our social system.

## MR. ROOT AND SUFFRAGE

ELIHU ROOT is an ardent anti-suffragist. The great statesman, who above all his contemporaries is supposed to seek in everything its intellectual justification, no doubt has his reasons for his opposition to votes for women. But surely he cannot expect his countrymen to accept without further elucidation the argument he gave in his letter read December 5 at Washington before the first National Anti-Suffrage Convention.

Said Mr. Root:

It [the Federal suffrage amendment] is a destruction of the right of self-government and a subjection of the people of New York to the government of others. Having failed to secure the assent to woman suffrage of such states as South Dakota and West Virginia and Ohio and New York and Pennsylvania, the advocates of woman suffrage now seek to compel such states to accept it against their will and to compel them to carry on their local government and select their representatives in the national government in conformity to the opinions of the people of other states who are in favor of woman suffrage. I think such an attempt is contrary to the principles of liberty upon which the American Union was established and without which it cannot endure.

Without the right of local self-government we should lose the better part of our liberty. To subject any section of the country in its local affairs to the dictation of the vast multitude of voters living in other parts of the country would create a condition of intolerable tyranny, and to use the power of the nation to bring about that condition would be to make the nation an instrument of tyranny. It is needless to argue that this would ultimately destroy the nation.

The one exercise of national power over suffrage—to prevent discrimination against the black race—was made and justified only upon the same grounds which justified the war and the Emancipation Proclamation, and for the time being destroyed all local government in the seceding states. It established no precedent and justifies no attempt at control upon a less terrible and compelling cause.

This is a curious position for a leader of the Republican party to take. It is good old Democratic doctrine. But the doctrine of states' rights received its coup de grace half a century ago—when it was invoked in defense, to use Mr. Root's phrase, of "discrimination against the black race." Does Mr. Root seriously intend to appeal to that doctrine now in defense of discrimination against one-half of the white race?

And does he question the constitutional right of the majority of the states to regulate the qualifications of the national electorate? On his theory could not the adoption of every constitutional amendment to which any state objects be called subversive of local self-government?

Surely we are entitled to hear further from the great constitutional lawyer on his interesting theory.

## WE GIVE TWO CENTS FOR THE ARMENIANS

THE total amount contributed by the American people for Armenian and Syrian relief from the beginning of the campaign on October 1 to November 23 is \$2,018,902.98. The sum seems large, but is pitifully small compared with the ability of the givers or the need of the recipients. It is less than two cents apiece for each of us.

Here we are confronted with the spectacle of the most terrible religious persecution of all history, far



surpassing in extent and brutality the persecution by Nero and the harrying of the Huguenots. As nearly as can be ascertained a million Christians have been murdered or starved to death. There is nothing to be done about that now. Killing a million Turks, most of them innocent of the crime, would not bring back to life the littlest of the slaughtered babes. What does concern us—or should—is that there are two million more Christians in Armenia and Syria who are still alive, but not likely to live long unless we get help to them soon. Some of them have been swept from their homes by the wave of war. Some of them have been transported hundreds of miles away and left to starve in the desert. Men have been conscripted for the army; women taken to the harem; children kidnaped into slavery. Thousands have been slain because they refused to deny Christ and those who survive are threatened with the same fate. In former times it was possible for some to escape massacre by flight to the United States, but this city of refuge is now closed to them by the war. This is a field in which Americans have always taken a special interest because of those who have come to us and because of the schools and missions we have supported there. But what avail is all our missionary work if the people themselves are destroyed?

Yet when told of this dire distress the American people have on the average not been willing to sacrifice two cigarets or sticks of chewing gum. We ought to do more than the belligerents for the relief of the suffering in Europe, but we are doing less. The *profit* we have made on the food sold to the British and French for the relief of the Belgians is greater than the amount we have *given* to that fund. The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, whose headquarters is at 70 Fifth avenue, New York, is preparing to send a Christmas ship filled with food and clothing for the destitute near the Mediterranean coast. For those in the interior money is sent to be spent locally by American consuls and missionaries, aided in some places by German officials and teachers. The two million dollars so far sent is mostly spent already, leaving the long winter still to provide for.

### GOETHALS, MASTER OF EFFICIENCY

IT is related of Kitchener that once during the South African campaign a subordinate officer reported to him a failure to obey orders and proceeded to give the reasons for his failure. K. of K. heard him thru and said: "Your reasons for not doing it are the best I ever heard. Now go and do it."

There is the spirit of efficiency for you. To "go and do it"—with all that that implies—is to be efficient. To be able not only to go and do it yourself but to make others go and do it too, cheerfully, zealously, effectively, is to be a master of efficiency.

It is precisely this quality, possessed in superlative degree, that distinguishes George W. Goethals, the modest, unassuming army engineer, who needs no more impressive title to commend him to history and posterity than that of builder of the Panama Canal. "The Colonel," as thousands of Canal workers have known him affectionately during the years when they dug the Big Ditch under his inspiring leadership, is done with his biggest job. But he still serves his country, just at

present as chairman of the commission which is to find out how the railroad eight-hour law works. His appointment is the best possible assurance that this big task of investigation of a dangerously contentious subject will be thoroly and adequately done. That is the only way "the Colonel" does things.

It is a significant fact that whenever we come to look at the career of a man who is worthy to be called master of efficiency we find one fact standing out above all the rest. The efficient ones are hard workers. They do not spare themselves. They give the best that is in them and give with both hands. So it is with Goethals. On the Canal every one worked hard; but no one worked harder than "the Colonel." No eight-hour day for him; no luxurious holidays; no "loafing on the job." He stopped work at night only to sleep; sometimes, in his own phrase, he "took the Canal to bed with him."

He is a glutton for work and a bulldog for persistence. One of those who were most closely associated with him on the Isthmus said once: "If he has a weakness it is that when he has made up his mind that a certain way is right, you might as well talk to a stone. Goethals won't hear you. He'll set his teeth in it like a snapping turtle and never let go till it thunders." That is a vital part of his secret: "terrible tenacity—terrible, but open-eyed and intelligent. He is a finisher." "The Colonel's" motto might well be exprest in a slight modification of the vernacular saying of the day, "Don't start anything you can't—or don't—finish."

But his efficiency lies not only in the quantity and the quality of the work he gets out of himself, but in the amount and the excellence of the work he gets from others. As he himself once exprest it: "To successfully accomplish any task it is necessary not only that you should give it the best that is in you, but that you should obtain for it the best there is in those who are under your guidance."

If there was anything more wonderful on the Isthmus than the efficiency of the force that was building the Canal, it was its esprit de corps. Everybody from "the Colonel" all the way down and back again believed in the Canal, loved the Canal, and fought the good fight that the Canal might be made a great reality. They were ready to give every ounce they had for the Canal because "the Colonel" believed in them and they believed in him. It was their job, their responsibility, their trust. The marvelous spirit of the Canal builders was a reflection in a myriad-faceted mirror of the spirit of their chief.

His heart matched his head, and worked in perfect harmony with it. He said: "Be considerate, just and fair with them in all dealings, treating them as fellow members of the great brotherhood of humanity."

In this spirit he approached the human problems that constantly confronted him, and with this spirit he conquered. His broad humanity met the instant, generous response of the thoroly human units of the great machine he guided. "Tell the Colonel" was the characteristic refrain of a popular song on the Isthmus; and every one with a grievance or a problem or a suggestion told "the Colonel" and received ungrudging justice, generous helpfulness and cordial recognition.

Out of it all came efficiency in richest measure; and the building of the Canal will always stand as a monument to the man who "went and did it."



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Greece on the Verge of War

It is reported from London that King Constantine is to be deposed by the Allies and a provisional government set up under ex-premier Venizelos leading eventually perhaps to the establishment of a Greek republic. The French are said to have long favored the overthrow of the monarchy, but the British and Russian governments have favored milder measures of dealing with the King because of his family relations with their own sovereigns, and because it would tend to weaken the respect for kings in general. But the German conquest of half Rumania has encouraged King Constantine in his resistance to the demands of the Allies, and from intercepted communications it is learned that the Kaiser has assured him that if he will attack General Sarrail's army in the rear while the Germans and Bulgars attack the front from Monastir they can jointly drive the Allies from Greek territory. The prospects of such a campaign are discussed in the editorial "What Will

Germany Do Next?" That a conjunction with the Greeks is to be attempted is indicated by the appearance before Monastir of Hindenburg's pet troops, the Mazurian infantry, with which he drove the Russians from East Prussia in August, 1914. These have, during the week, driven the Serbs from newly acquired positions both east and west of Monastir.

Monastir is about a hundred miles north of Larissa, where King Constantine is said to be assembling his troops and where he will make his stand if the Allies drive him out of Athens. The attempt made last week by Admiral du Fournet to disarm the King's troops was frustrated by a rising of reservists which, whether authorized by the King or not, resulted in the abandonment of the attempt. The two thousand French and British blue-jackets who were sent up from the port of Piraeus to seize the Greek artillery at Athens were fired upon and obliged to retreat to the coast.

The Allies accuse the King of trying to trap their troops, but the Greek

## THE GREAT WAR

- December 4—Premier Trepoff announces to the Duma that the Allies have promised Constantinople to Russia. Rumanians routed on Arjish River.
- December 5—Asquith resigns premiership. Defeat of Portuguese by Germans in East Africa reported.
- December 6—Germans take Bucharest and Ploeshti. Germans attack Hill 304, northwest of Verdun.
- December 7—French Chamber supports Government. Lloyd George accepts post of Prime Minister.
- December 8—Germans defeat Serbs near Monastir. Allies blockade Greek coast.
- December 9—Bulgars cross Danube from Dobrudja. Heavy cannonading of British lines in France.
- December 10—Greek King agrees to let French control Corinth Canal. Commercial submarine "Deutschland" returns to Germany in nineteen days.

Foreign Minister claims that he had warned the Allies that the guns would not be surrendered, and that after an armistice had been arranged at the request of the Admiral, the fleet bombarded Athens, firing thirty-eight shells, of which seven were directed at the royal palace. He protests to the neutral Powers against this bombardment of an unfortified city in a neutral country.

After driving the Allied marines out of Athens the royalist troops searched the city for Venizelists and imprisoned 1600 of them. According to the statements of eye-witnesses the prisoners were treated with shocking brutality by the soldiers and the mob. The Venizelists, under the protection of the Allies, had established a recruiting office right in Athens, altho their army was intended to oppose the King.

In order to force Greece into submission the Allies have declared an embargo of the Greek coasts. Since the country is largely dependent upon its commerce it is expected that this measure will soon bring it to terms. There is said to be food enough in Greece to last three weeks, but before this some of the towns that have only sea communications will suffer.

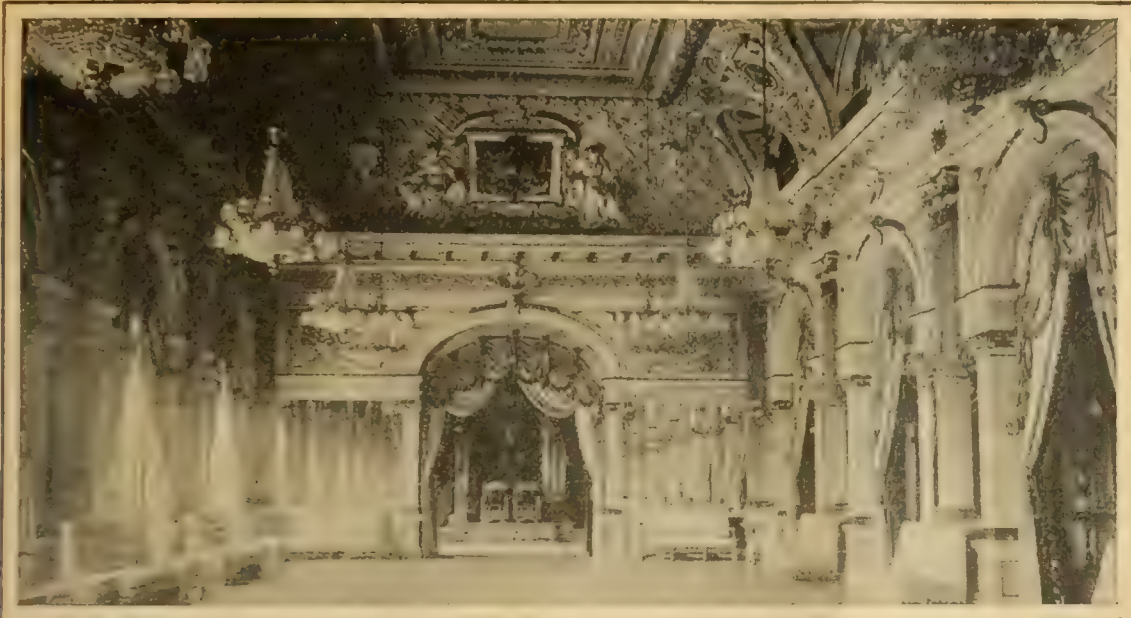
**The Capture of Bucharest** Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, Brailmont's model fortress, the most thoroly fortified city in the world except Paris, surrendered at sight when the Germans got to it. On December 3 the official statement of the Russian War Office announced that Mackensen's troops had been defeated before Bucharest and thrown back with the loss of many prisoners and much booty, including twenty-six guns. But at the time when Petrograd was thus claiming his defeat Mackensen had Bucharest virtually within his grasp, and three days later he was driving



THE CONQUEST OF RUMANIA

The advance of the armies under the German generals Falkenhayn and Mackensen is shown by the spread of the shaded area on the map. By the capture of Ploeshti they have cut the railroad between Bucharest and the oil wells of that region. They are now aiming at the next railroad junction, Buzeu, and have made a new crossing of the Danube over the Chernavoda Bridge in order to cut the railroad leading east from Bucharest. The Russian attacks on the eastern passes of the Carpathians have made little progress.





Paul Thompson

## THE EMPTY SPLENDOR OF BUCHAREST

The Rumanian Government has removed to Jassy and the German troops are now in possession of the capital

thru the streets of the city in an automobile showered with bouquets from the townsfolk, presumably the Austrians and Germans who form a large part of its population. The thirty-six forts that encircled the capital proved no protection. A few of them were bombarded and carried by assault of infantry, but the rest surrendered without resistance. The garrison had, in fact, been mostly withdrawn in advance.

The Rumanians made their last stand on the Arjish (Argechu) River, which runs a dozen miles southwest of Bucharest. Here the Germans expected considerable difficulty, for the river, now at flood, is several hundred yards wide. But the Rumanians, beaten at several points with heavy losses, withdrew so rapidly that they did not even blow up the bridges.

At the same time the Ninth Army under Field Marshal von Mackensen accomplished another feat of more importance than the occupation of Bucharest. By a rapid march northward the troops of Mackensen took Ploeshti, the railroad where the line from Kronstadt to Bucharest joins that leading north toward Jassy, the new capital. This left the Rumanians at Bucharest with only one outlet, the railroad running east to the Chernavoda Bridge. The rich oil fields of Rumania lie mostly between Ploeshti and the mountains, and this region was guarded by a large force of Rumanians and Russians. But the advance brought these troops under attack from the north, south and west, and most of them were captured before they could be extricated from this predicament. The Germans claim to have taken more than 70,000 prisoners within a week. The demoralization of the Rumanians was so complete that in some cases large bodies of them surrendered to cavalry patrols.

Asquith  
Ministry Out

The Coalition Cabinet which has been in power for the past year and a half has dissolved on account of disagreement over the conduct of the war. On what particular points the

split finally occurred is not disclosed, but in the editorial of last week on "British Embarrassments" we discussed the chief causes of public dissatisfaction. Premier Asquith at first hoped that by concentrating the supreme command into a war council of four or five it might be possible for him to retain his office, but this was not sufficient to satisfy the demand for a radical reorganization, so he resigned. The King, according to custom, called first upon Bonar Law as leader of the Unionists, the largest party in Parliament, but he declined to undertake to form a cabinet, so David Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, was entrusted with the undertaking, and after consulting with the leaders of the various parties was able to announce his success to the King, whereupon he received the appointment of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury and kissed the King's hands.

At the outbreak of the war a Liberal Ministry was in power, which was supported by the Liberal, Labor and Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons. When it was realized that the war was

to be long and would require the co-operation of all factions, the Cabinet was enlarged to include all parties except the Nationalists, who refused to take office unless Home Rule, which had been enacted, should be put into effect. The Coalition Cabinet so constituted was so large and composed of such incompatible elements that its action was often slow and inconsistent, and in spite of the intention of maintaining a truce between parties, it was impossible to prevent personal ambitions and political antagonisms from cropping up.

Mr. Asquith is a man of consummate tact and political skill, as is shown by the fact that he has held office continuously for eight years and a half, which is longer than any other premier of recent times. Since taking office he has weathered two general elections and carried thru such contentious measures as the restriction of the House of Lords, Home Rule and labor legislation. He has commanded the support and respect of all parties during the stress and strain of the war, but it has come to be commonly felt that the times demanded a man of vigor and initiative rather than a parliamentarian however experienced and able. That he bears no grudge against the man who has supplanted him is shown by his promise of loyal support to the new administration.

With him there passes out of power Earl Grey, who as Foreign Minister consolidated the Entente of France, England and Russia into the present alliance of ten powers. Two years ago he was regarded by both Liberals and Unionists as an incomparable diplomatist, but the manifest mistakes of the Allies in the management of Balkan affairs has cast discredit upon him.

French Cabinet  
Crisis

Disappointment over the results of the summer's campaign and the collapse of Rumania has had the same effect in France as in England, tho it appears the French Cabinet will not be overthrown, but will be re-



Central News

## THE SLOW-MOVING MARCH IN MACEDONIA

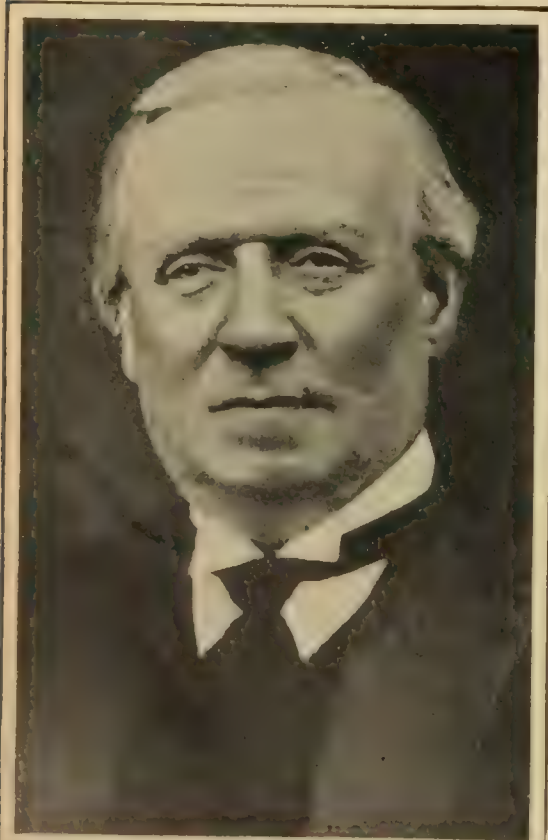
Bullock carts taken from the Bulgarian peasants are the means upon which the French depend to convey the captured Austrian guns to their base



organized. The discussion in the French Parliament was carried on in secret session and the French censorship excludes from the press political as well as military matters, so we have even less information as to the charges brought against the Government than we have in the case of England. We are informed, however, that at the conclusion of the debate the Chamber of Deputies express its confidence in the Government for its conduct of the war by a vote of 344 to 160. Last June, when a similar discussion was held in secret session, there were ninety-seven votes cast against the Government, so it is evident that the opposition is growing. It is supposed that the Briand Ministry secured the support of the Chamber by conceding some of the demands of its critics.

What points are conceded is not disclosed, but it is known that one of the chief reforms demanded was, as in England, the reduction of the present unwieldy coalition ministry of twenty-four to five, in charge respectively of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, War and Marine, or the concentration of full authority for the conduct of the war in the hands of one man, a virtual dictatorship. Other proposals involve the mobilization of the whole civil population and the confiscation of all incomes over \$10,000 a year.

There is also a widespread desire for a change in the army command. It is felt that Joffre has done his best work and should give way to some younger and more energetic man. This might be Foch or Castelnau, who distinguished themselves in the campaign of 1914, but it is quite as likely to be Petain or Nivelle, who have made their reputations since the war began in the defense of Verdun.



#### PREMIER ASQUITH RESIGNS

The Coalition Cabinet, headed by Mr. Asquith, which was appointed a year and a half ago, has been forced out by public demand for a more efficient handling of England's part in the conduct of the Great War. Mr. Asquith has held office for eight and a half years.

### THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT

#### THE WAR COUNCIL

Premier—David Lloyd George, (L.).  
Lord President of the Council—Earl Curzon, (U.).

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Andrew Bonar Law, (U.).

Without Portfolio—Arthur Henderson, (Lab.).

Without Portfolio—Lord Milner, (U.).

#### NOT IN THE COUNCIL

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, (U.).

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Cave, (U.).

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Arthur J. Balfour, (U.).

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Walter Hume Long, (U.).

Secretary of State for War—The Earl of Derby, (U.).

Secretary of State for India—Austin Chamberlain, (U.).

President of the Local Government Board—Baron Rhondda, (L.).

President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister of Labor—John Hodge, (Lab.).

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Edward Carson, (U.).

Minister of Munitions—Dr. Christopher Addison, (L.).

Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert Cecil, (U.).

Food Controller—Baron Devonport, (L.).

Shipping Controller—Sir Joseph Paton Maclay, (L.).

President of the Board of Agriculture—Rowland E. Prothero, (U.).

President of the Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher, (U.).

First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond, (L.).

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Cawley, (L.).

Postmaster General—Albert Illingworth, (L.).

Minister of Pensions—George N. Barnes, (Lab.).

Attorney General—Sir Frederick E. Smith, (U.).

Solicitor General—Gordon Hewart, K. C., (L.).

Secretary for Scotland—Robert Munro, (L.).

Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde, K. C., (L. U.).

Solicitor General for Scotland—Thomas B. Morison, K. C. (L.).

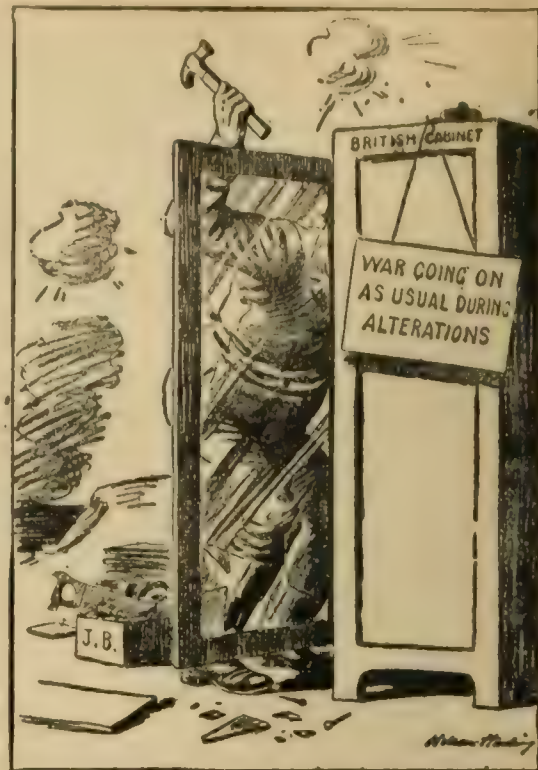
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Baron Wimborne, (U.).

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke, (U.).

Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C., (L.).

#### Congress Opens

President Wilson's address to Congress, discussed editorially in last week's Independent, dealt principally with the uncompleted program of railroad legislation which he had urged upon Congress last summer, and measures embodying his recommendations will be the chief subjects of debate during the present session. The President will try to complete his railroad program during this session of Congress, which will end not later than March 4th, because the new Congress will be less strongly Democratic, and consequently less amenable to the wishes of the administration. Speaker Clark has urged the elimination of the usual fortnight holiday recess in order that Congress might devote the time to clearing rou-



Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

#### RENOVATING

tine business from the calendar. On the other hand, the labor union lobby is using every effort to secure a postponement of action on railroad legislation. The railroad brotherhoods are at work upon an alternative program which will lessen the danger of strikes without involving compulsory arbitration in any form. The American Federation of Labor will support the railroad brotherhoods in opposing to the last all legislation tending to curtail the right to strike.

To hasten action on the administration program of railroad legislation, it is believed that the various parts of this program will be tacked on as amendments to a House bill now before the Senate to increase the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This would make it possible for the desired legislation to be discussed and, if possible, passed as a unit with the least expenditure of time, whereas if each part of the program had to pass separately thru all the stages of enactment a little skilful obstruction might delay and so defeat the President's plans. Many independent bills dealing with the railroad question have already been introduced into Congress. One of the most radical of these, by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, would give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix the wages and hours of labor of employees of railroads engaged in interstate traffic.

#### The Nation and the Market Basket

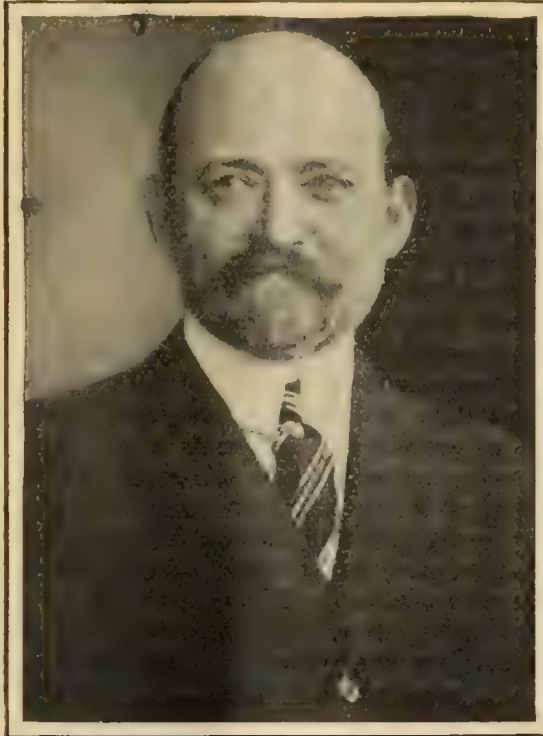
Much of the time of Congress will be taken up by discussions of the high cost of foodstuffs and of measures introduced to remedy the situation. Interest at present centers on Representative Fitzgerald's two embargo bills. One suspends the exportation of any farm products or manufactured foodstuffs for a year, the other empowers the President to prohibit exportation whenever he considers it to be in the public



interest. In both bills provision is made for the exportation of enough food to meet the needs of American citizens resident abroad or peoples made destitute as a result of the war. Another bill fathered by Mr. Fitzgerald makes unlawful the interstate transportation of articles of food held in cold storage unless marked with the date when first placed in cold storage, and limiting the maximum period of storage to ten months or, in the case of butter products, one year. A fourth bill abolishes the zone system in the parcels post so far as foodstuffs are concerned and admits such articles to the parcels post up to 150 pounds. Many other congressmen have introduced bills more or less similar to those proposed by Mr. Fitzgerald. Some of these provide for various kinds of food embargo, others for regulation of cold storage plants, still others for special commissions to investigate the whole question of high food prices.

While Congress is inventing legislative devices to reduce prices and housewives are seeking to attain the same end by reducing their purchases of expensive foods, the federal and state authorities are investigating the situation. Reports are being gathered by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and laid before the President for his consideration, and the Department of Justice announces that federal grand juries in many of the larger cities will be established to summon and examine as witnesses railroad men, meat packers, coal dealers and middlemen handling all kinds of foods. Grand juries for this purpose were constituted first in New York City and Detroit. Many of the states have attempted similar investigations.

**The High Cost of Being Governed** The estimates of the expenses of the federal government for the fiscal year 1918, for which the present Congress will provide funds, reach the enormous total of \$1,268,715,834. To this must be added an appropriation of more than three hundred and twenty-five million



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#### A WIDELY VERSED AMBASSADOR

The new United States Ambassador to The Hague, John Work Garrett, has been in the diplomatic service for fifteen years, and has represented the United States at Berlin, Rome, and Paris, and in Venezuela and Argentina. An additional qualification for his present appointment is Mr. Garrett's service eleven times as *chargé d'affaires ad interim* at The Hague. He succeeds Henry van Dyke

dollars for the postal service, which is covered by estimated postal revenue, and a sinking fund appropriation of over sixty million dollars toward the public debt. The largest element of increased expense is the ambitious military and naval program of the administration. The combined cost of maintaining and increasing the army and navy will probably amount in the end to over eight hundred million dollars. Most items of national expenditure show a heavy increase over last year's appropriations, but there is a decrease of ten millions in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements. The pension estimate also shows a slight decrease.

Such heavy appropriations might naturally awaken misgivings among representatives of economical constitu-

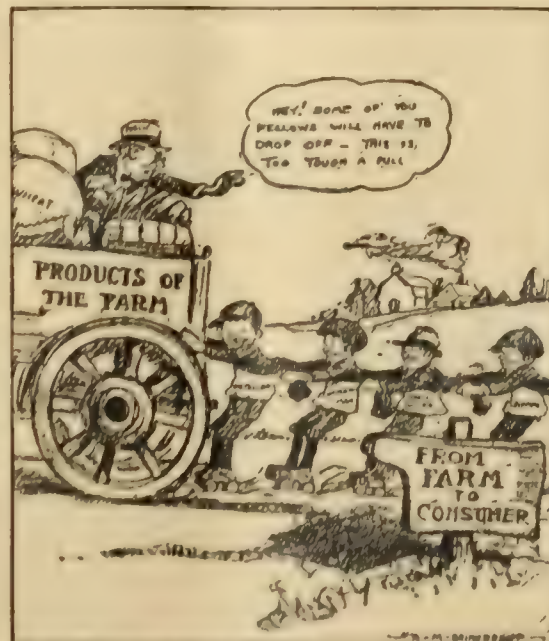
encies, and therefore champions of preparedness are now working to convince the public of the necessity of generous expenditure on the national defense. Even Secretary Daniels, at one time in his official career an opponent of naval expansion, took occasion in his annual report to warn the nation "against the danger that lies in a possible feeling on the part of our people that the navy has now been attended to, has been placed where it belongs, among the great navies of the world, and there is nothing further to be done." Rear Admirals Fiske and Edwards gave public endorsement to an address by Professor W. L. Cathcart before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers urging great increases in the expenditure upon naval bases in the Caribbean and the Pacific; and Rear Admirals Badger and Fletcher of the Navy's General Board spoke before the naval committee of the House of Representatives in favor of larger battleships. The annual report of Major General Scott on army affairs denounced the attempt to make a federalized national guard the main reliance of the nation and urged compulsory training as the only solution of American military problems. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate committee on military affairs has promised to try to secure the appointment of a sub-committee to hold public hearings on the question of universal military training.

**Chicago's New Traction Plans** The Chicago traction and subway commission has just issued a report advocating a nine year program of public transportation development which it is estimated will cost a hundred million dollars. The report favors the organization of a corporation whose franchise will supplant all existing franchises, the new corporation to have centralized control over all Chicago's surface, elevated and subway lines now or hereafter to be built. Control over the doings of this corporation will be exercised by the city thru a board of supervision and control, and



Kerry in New York World

THE RAT IN THE MEAL BAG



© Brinkerhoff in Boston Journal

A FREE RIDE FOR THE RETAILER, THE COMMISSION MAN, THE WHOLESALE, AND THE SHIPPER

FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Carter in New York Evening Sun

GOING UP!



the profits accruing from the operation of the city's transit facilities will be divided between the city and the corporation. New construction will be carried on gradually, but one of the first steps will be the building of subway routes not only for rapid transit but also to carry underground much of the ordinary trolley car traffic which now congests certain streets.

**Railroad** President Ripley, of the **Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad**, has issued salary bonuses amounting to two and three-quarter million dollars. Not a cent of this money will go to members of the four big railroad brotherhoods who are the beneficiaries of the Adamson eight-hour law. President Ripley was one of the bitterest opponents of the Adamson law when it was before Congress. In his opinion the law had placed the union men in a privileged position, and the object of the bonus was to enable unorganized labor to meet the increased cost of living as well as the organized brotherhoods. A new organization, the National Association of Railroad Employees, has been established to represent the interests of railroad men who are not affected by the Adamson law and to secure shorter hours and higher wages. Over five thousand railroad switchmen employed by thirteen railroads have laid before the board of arbitration selected under the Newlands act a demand for an eight-hour day which shall be guaranteed by the payment of time and a half wages to men compelled to work overtime. The switchmen and the railroads have completed their testimony before the arbitrators, and a decision is shortly expected.

Associate Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court announced on December 4 the unanimous decision of the court dissolving an injunction against the enforcement of an order granting reduced rates to cities on the Pacific Coast. This injunction was secured in the lower courts on behalf of 182 inland towns and cities which contended



Press Illustrating

#### THE NEW WARDEN OF SING SING

The prison reform of Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of the New York state prison and founder of the Mutual Welfare League there, will probably continue in modified form under his successor, William H. Moyer, recently warden of the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia

that they were entitled to the privileges of coast terminals in the matter of transcontinental freight rates. The Supreme Court thus confirmed the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the contentions of the Federal Government.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is at present wrestling with the problem of the freight car shortage. Railroads in every part of the country have been instructed to turn over to their southern and western connections a percentage of box cars, loaded or empty, in excess of the number received. This will force a large number of cars to the West and the South, where the need is most urgent. Owing to heavy export shipments to Atlantic ports, the major lines of the East have on their tracks more than sixty thousand box cars from other parts of the country. In its annual report to Congress the Interstate Commerce Commission requested legislation empowering it to prescribe rules governing interchange of cars, return to owning roads, loading conditions on foreign roads and compensation for the use of cars.

**Villa Leaves Chihuahua** On December 3 the Carranzista forces under Generals Ozuna and Murguia entered Chihuahua City. Villa had previously evacuated the city and moved his army to the west to avoid a battle with government troops, who had been strengthened by reinforcements under General Murguia. Before leaving the city Villa's army burned and plundered much of it and massacred many of the foreign residents, especially the Chinese. General Trevino, on behalf of the Carranza Government, denied that any Americans or Europeans were killed during Villa's occupation, but this reassuring report lacks confirmation from other quarters. According to one report, two Americans and a German Vice-Consul lost their lives. Reports continue to reach the border of the killing of Americans in other parts of northern Mexico, such as Parral and Torreon. A number of the American residents of Chihuahua City escaped death by the aid of friendly Mexicans, who hid them when the insurgents captured the city.

The nature of Villa's future plans are a cause of much perplexity to the American army of occupation as well as to the Mexican Government. By the capture of Chihuahua City the insurgents not only gained much miscellaneous loot, but also replenished their diminishing supply of munitions of war. Military advices are that Villa now commands a force of about ten thousand men and that he captured from the Carranzistas several thousand rifles, a large number of machine guns and small cannon, and a plentiful supply of ammunition. Villa is supposed to be retreating before the forces of General Trevino, but he may swing back for a new and unexpected attack on Chihuahua City or strike at the American border. It will be remembered that his capture of Chihuahua City was the fruit of a feigned retreat which misled the defenders as to his intentions. Villa's troops have also abandoned the city of Parral, which had been held by them for more than a month.



THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER HOLD A GRAND REVIEW

On the field where Gen. Taylor won a victory in the Mexican War some 23,000 troopers of the National Guard are enlivening their watchful waiting by a formal parade



# BEATING GERMANY TO IT

BY SCOTT NEARING

PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AT TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

**N**ATIONALISM is an idea—an ideal. In its origin the idea is social. Like the family, the clan and the tribe, the nation is built (theoretically) of a group of people with like interests—territorial, racial, linguistic, religious.

Should nationalism become the dominant ideal of the Twentieth Century the nation which most completely fulfils the ideals of nationalism would be the dominant nation of the century. If nationalism and the love of fatherland is to be the form which moral enthusiasm is to take, the nation that can succeed best in creating this standard and in maintaining it will be the culture center of the twentieth century.

What are the implications from this conclusion?

Germany is undoubtedly the most successful nation in the world at the present time. There is no group of people to whom "My country first" (Deutschland Uber Alles) means so much in terms of life.

Germany has been made a livable country. For half a century German statesmanship has been directed to the end of giving every German an interest in the Fatherland worth living for and therefore worth fighting for. Universal, effective education, living wages, social insurance, replanned and rebuilt cities, lessening disease and death rates, increasing opportunities for leisure and recreation, increasing opportunities for participation in public affairs, emphasis and reemphasis upon the social group—the family, the city, the nation—these and a hundred other influences have made Germany a good living place, and welded into a remarkable unity the conflicting economic, social, and political interests which exist in so many forms among the people of Germany.

Germany has outdistanced all of the countries of the old world in her provision for the German people. A series of reports by the British Board of Trade on the working and living conditions of workmen in France, Belgium, Germany and England, have made it quite evident that the advantage enjoyed by the German workingman was considerable. During the past twenty years Germany has been the acknowledged leader of Europe and, in many respects, of the world in her social legislation. Her only possible rivals have been Australasia and Belgium, and it might be said, with a considerable show of justice, that they followed, in the main, rather than led.

Even America, the land of opportunity, has been far outdistanced by Germany in the direction of social legislation. The provisions for state insurance; the regulation of dangerous trades; the prevention of industrial accidents; the control of disease; the improvement of city living places; the organization of education; the regulation of agriculture and industry; the control of public utilities; the conserva-

tion of resources—all have received more adequate and scientific treatment in Germany than in the vast majority of American cities and states. If the last forty years alone are considered, it must be apparent that the achievements of Germany in making the land a good living place for the common man have far outdistanced those of the United States.

There is an impression, erroneous to the last degree, that the Hohenzollern dynasty has done all of these things. Nothing could be farther from the truth. These things have been done by the German people. There has been a ruling family in Germany during the past half century. There has also been a powerful and aggressive group of Socialist parties that, at the outbreak of the war, commanded four million votes. The German people have been responsible for the transformation of Germany. No family, no class, can assume even a major share of the credit for these achievements.

**G**ERMAN unity and coherence are built upon the socializing of German life. The German nation was able to make its phenomenal showing in the great war because it stood together, as one man, for Germany—for the land that had been made into a home of the German people.

The point must not be overemphasized. There is the German bureaucracy, the German aristocracy—the Feudal upper classes that dominate in many directions—yet the fact remains that, on the whole, the ruling classes of Germany are little if any more autocratic than the ruling classes of England and the United States, while the German people feel that they have more of a stake in the country than do the people of either the United States or England.

German energy is phenomenal. She has a high birth rate which gave her the basis for a great degree of fecundity. Then, too, she is immensely productive in other lines—education, science, architecture, business, art, literature, music, poetry. It is absurd to speak and write as tho German energy had been directed to the production of engines of war. She has done that, to be sure, but she had accomplished many other things with equal intelligence and equal perseverance and zeal.

Measured in any direction, the fecundity of Germany is the marvel of the age. From her high birth rate, to her immense productivity in the field of industry, of science, of finance, of social organization, of education, of art, of architecture, of literature, of drama, of music, of philosophy, of military tactics, Germany has showed herself the most fecund of modern nations. She fairly bubbles over with ideas in every field of endeavor. It is not in one direction, but in all directions that her boundless energy and enthusiasm display them-

selves. This is not at all a matter of belief, but a statement of fact that is verified by an appeal to any of the many fields of modern activity.

**T**HUS there appears in Germany a reservoir, apparently inexhaustible, of moral enthusiasm, unifying power, and group energy that weld the nation into a coherent whole. Germany is German, thru and thru.

Germany has these characteristics of hub power—moral enthusiasm, unity, and group energy. But above all else, she is efficient. Her standards of industrial, social and educational activity have been beacon lights shining thru the later years of the nineteenth and the opening decade of the twentieth century.

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, Great Britain contributed the factory system to the world. It is impossible to overstate the significance and the importance of this step in human progress. The new method of production made possible the feeding of all the hungry, the clothing of all the naked, the housing of all the shelterless, and abundant leisure for every man, woman and child on earth.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Germany contributed the idea of efficiency to the world. Before another hundred years have elapsed, it will be possible to estimate, with some nicety, the full extent of that contribution. Even today, however, it is apparent that its value was surpassingly beyond any other single contribution of the nineteenth century.

German efficiency begins with the conservation of the human resources of the empire. The men and women of Germany are the German nation. Those who would preserve the integrity of the nation must begin with the nation-stuff—the people. Once that idea had secured a firm root in the minds of Germany's philosophers and statesmen, the work began.

Germany must conserve the German people. Sickness, accidents, trade diseases, congestion, bad housing, child labor, poverty—all shorten and weaken life. They therefore are a front attack on the German nation and they are dealt with accordingly. Germany has not solved all of the industrial and social problems—far from it—but she has gone to work as if she meant business, and with a success to which the whole world is willing to bear witness.

Then, Germany conserves her economic resources. Her agricultural land, minerals, forests, water power, rivers and harbors are the basis of her economic prosperity. Hence the infinite pains that have been taken to utilize them to the utmost. The German Government has stood behind industrial development. When individual initiative has sufficed, it has been let alone. When it wavered it has been encouraged and subsidized. When it failed, or where



it threatened the welfare of the German people it has been brushed aside and replaced by social action.

The public utilities are the arteries of national life. The railroads, telegraphs, electric light plants and street railways have all been made a part of the machinery of government. How else could public affairs be administered in the interest of the German people?

Education is an essential factor in modern life. Every effort has been made to place the German schools in a position of unchallenged supremacy. At the outbreak of the war, the classics, industrial training, the arts, and the sciences had all been made an integral part of a well rounded course of study.

Commerce is necessary to the disposal of the surplus wealth created in the modern system of industrial exploitation. A great merchant marine has been built up in the face of seemingly insuperable difficulties. It was the success of this German commercial policy, as much as anything else, that stung Great Britain into fierce rivalry.

Germany is not perfect—far from it. Viewed from the standpoint of pure democracy she has a long, weary way before her. So have all the nations of the earth. But note, that if nationalism is to be made the ideal of the twentieth century, as we are now striving earnestly to make it, Germany has all of the ear-marks of first grade, culture center quality.

One thing can stop the sweep of German supremacy thru the opening decades of the twentieth century—the power of a new idea. National solidarity in other nations will but increase the solidarity of the German people. Armies, navies, and preparedness will stimulate them to larger and larger endeavors, and inspire them to greater sacrifices. A new idea may undermine and destroy the whole superstructure of their nationalistic philosophy.

What is that idea?

Nothing more nor less than industrial democracy.

Privilege today has intrenched itself behind the lines of nationalism. Strengthen nationalism and you

strengthen the bulwarks of privilege. Cry patriotism, and you cry the slogan of loyalty to the exploiting class in every great country of the world, because it is this class that is at present in control of the government in every great nation, including Germany.

Privilege today is based on the control of the resources, tools and franchises of which modern industry is built. Democratize these special privileges—make them the possessions of the entire people and not of any special class—and you have strangled privilege in its lair.

Century after century has witnessed the steady gains of the democracy against privilege. Now the progress has been rapid, again it has proceeded at a snail's pace. The political revolutions of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries seemed for the moment to have put the democracy in full control of public affairs, but privilege found a new vantage ground in the industrial special privilege that grew up with capitalism.

**I**NDUSTRIAL democracy is the logical ideal of the twentieth century—the next concession to be won from privilege. The whole century may pass without any great gain being made. In that case the people of the age will be blind to their opportunities and false to their responsibilities.

Establish industrial democracy—take the control of all industry out of the hands of a special class and vest it in the people, and the last excuse for nationalism has been destroyed.

Here lies America's opportunity—to eliminate economic special privilege and industrial exploitation; to establish industrial democracy side by side with political democracy; to be the center of a new idea.

During the closing years of the eighteenth century the American colonies assumed a position of world leadership in overthrowing the divine right of kings and proclaiming political democracy. This record makes America the hope of the world. Her eighteenth and nineteenth century achievements in the upbuilding of political democracy give

her, of right, the first claim to the leadership of the twentieth century movement for the establishment of industrial democracy. America set the pace then; can she hold it now?

Can America take the lead? Can she win out against Germany? Nationally, no. She has neither the unity, nor the efficiency to make her successful as a nationalistic nation. Democratically, yes, if her people bend to the task with a will.

Let America continue on her present course—neither a nation nor a democracy; let her pile up her wealth and flaunt her riches; let her grub for profits and tear down her barns that she may build greater ones; let her steep her life in luxury, ease and dissipation; let her perpetuate the hideous exploitation of her wage earners and her less fortunate classes; let her build the palace beside the hovel; let her poverty grow with her riches; let her develop a class that owns and lives, without working, on the labor of others; let her follow along the path of ignorant, sensuous folly into this fools' paradise, and it will not require a Germany to shatter her greatness. America will consume herself like the fool who said in his heart—"There is no God." She may line her coasts with batteries, sow her waters with mines, cover her seas with men of war, and fill her camps with soldiers. Her treasuries may overflow with gold and her mills and factories with every precious and useful thing. If the soul of America is dead, America is no more. She has set the cup of hemlock to her own lips. Her fate is sealed.

America will not do this. She is too young; too enthusiastic; too optimistic; too vital. She will end her economic debauch of the past fifty years; cleanse the borders of her political garments; revitalize her institutions with new purpose, and go forward—toward what goal?

Nationalism? The odds are against her.

Industrial democracy? The future beckons to her; the world follows in her train.

Toledo, Ohio

## OLD CHAIRS FOR NEW

According to tradition, the "May-flower" had at least one chair on its manifest. It was the property of Governor Carver, and belonged with the turned chairs. . . .

Flemish chairs came next. Some of these were elaborately carved by hand. They introduced cane details. Some of the Flemish chairs were composite, and under the influence of Spanish, Portuguese and even Dutch chair makers a single chair would have a Spanish foot, an English underbrace and a back and bandy legs of Dutch conception. . . .

The Banister back chairs were popular from 1710 to 1720. They followed the cane chair in general style, with minor modifications. The slat-back used horizontal pieces in the place of the leather covered back, while the banister-back used upright posts or

pillars that were sometimes turned and again half turned. The most common chair during the first half of the eighteenth century was the slat-back with a rush seat. Three, four and five slats were used. Some of the slats were carved. . . .

Roundabout chairs find places in the inventories of 1738 and later, under various names. They are now known to collectors as "Corner Chairs." They range from chairs with the Dutch bandy-leg to those with the carved Chippendale leg, with claw-and-ball foot, as derived from Chinese decoration. . . .

Windsor chairs made their first appearance in this country about 1730, in Philadelphia. Advertisements of them abound in the newspapers up to 1800. These chairs were originally painted green, but individual owners

repainted them in various colors. There were also many varieties of the Windsor chair, including "Fan-back," "Comb-back," "High-back" and "Writing Chairs." Thomas Jefferson owned one of these last named chairs, and upon it he might easily have written the Declaration of Independence. Some Windsor chairs have straight spindles across the back, with a projection to act as a head rest. In others the curve of the back merges into the arms. . . .

Dutch chairs, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Phyfe, Empire, "Fancy Chairs" and late mahogany chairs obtained popularity in the chronological order indicated. . . .

Old needlework was sometimes used in the upholstery of seventeenth century arm chairs.



# A MOTHER IN ENGLAND

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

When I nurse my baby at night and my eyes are heavy with sleep  
All the woes of the war wake and come in to my bed:  
All the woes of the war wake in the dawn and weep.

And when surrounded by day I blow up the embers spread  
White on the hearth, with the bellows to comfort her feet at the blaze—  
Only the ache of my arms is appeased by the weight of her head.

As she lies on my lap, the fed mouth pacific, the eyes at gaze—  
Sapphires of wondering grey in the old washed-bone-colored shawl—  
Slowly the ashes return floating back on the slant sun's rays:

From the rafters they light on her soft-breathing robe like the ghost of a pall,  
On her head's new coif of innocent hair, on her lips apart,  
Everything sullied and dimmed by their ineluctable fall—

So the woes of the war settle again on my heart.

# THE SHORTENING DAY

BY MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

**W**E need not fear the eight-hour day. It is already here. A hundred years ago it started on its way. Soon after the beginning of the war it arrived. It has not harmed us. Instead it has benefited us.

Viewing the gradual shortening of the working day during the period of a century, we can see both the theory and the practical working more clearly than when our eyes are focused on the ups and downs of a decade or a year. When the tailor sat cross-legged on a bench and stitched his seams by hand, his day was lengthened at either end by candlelight. In contrast, consider the notice posted voluntarily by the Wholesale Clothiers' Association of Chicago, in their shops, affecting about eight thousand employees:

"Beginning December 1, 1916, 48 hours shall constitute a week's work in this shop. Time and a half will be paid for overtime."

Other trades show the same alteration. When the wagon maker cut axles with the axe and hammered out bolts at a forge he began work at dawn and finished by torchlight. Decidedly shorter is the eight-hour day of the Studebaker Corporation, granted in 1915 to between six and seven thousand men.

The miner in the English collieries used to eat and sleep in the mine. He seldom saw the light of day. I once read a Sunday-school story of a baby born and brought up in the coal mine. I suspect that was an exaggeration, but the idea couldn't even have been thought of under the present system. The United Mine Workers of America, thru conferences and agreements with mine owners, recently reduced the nine-hour day to eight hours for 170,000 miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. The bituminous coal miners of Utah secured the eight-hour day thru legislation way back in 1896. The bituminous coal miners of Illinois, Indiana,

Ohio, and Pennsylvania, gained it by strikes the following year.

Nearly all the trades which have not yet secured the eight-hour day approach their goal by continuous lopping off of the end of the day. A study of eighty-nine principal trades in forty-seven cities, conducted by the United States Bureau of Labor, showed a gradual shortening of hours between 1907 and 1914.

Our machinists woke up when European war orders gave the impetus to the munition plants. Automobile manufacturing, tool factories and like industries felt the stimulus. The suddenly increased demand for labor affected neighboring factories of all kinds. The machinists took advantage of the large amount of work on hand to demand the eight-hour day. About one hundred and fifty firms, chiefly in the eastern part of the country, conceded it during the last six months of 1915.

**W**HAT has happened to the output as the hours have decreased during the past hundred years? Has that decreased also? On the contrary. The output per man has increased. The tailor, the wagon maker, the miner, and the factory hand turn out more in the present short day than they did in the former long day.

Two reasons underlie this. First the improved machinery and time-saving schedules have speeded up work. The electrically driven sewing machine is faster than the hand needle. Machine mining has been introduced into coal mines. The steam engine and the spinning jenny have come to set men free.

The second reason is less clearly understood. It lies in the increased efficiency of the short hour man. A rested man works better than a tired man. A man who stops at the end of eight hours has more zip in him the next day than the ten-hour man. He works faster and

better. He makes fewer mistakes. He has fewer accidents. He is all-in-all a better workman. At least that is what the eight-hour employers tell us. Do you notice that the clamor against the eight-hour day is never from the employers who have tried it, but all from the employers who don't want to change to it?

The testimony of employers who have led the shorter working day movement during the past century bears witness to the relation between short hours and efficiency. The change began in Europe. When the textile mills of England were running from twelve to sixteen hours a day, Robert Owen ran his ten hours a day, with the same machinery, and made as much money as did his long-hour rivals. The sixteen-hour men said that he wasn't "practical" and called him a "reformer." But the very names of those men are forgotten today. The long-hour, low-wage employers of the United States are applying the same terms to Henry Ford. But Henry Ford with his eight-hour day, his five dollar minimum wage, and his low-priced car counts his income by millions. Old ways are not always best.

A cotton mill manager who took over a thirteen-hour cotton mill, told his experience to the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics back in 1881. He said:

"Soon after I took charge I persuaded the rest of the directors to allow me to reduce the hours to eleven. Before this the weekly product of the mills had been 90,000 yards of print cloths. After it, with the same machinery, the weekly product rose to 120,000 yards.

"Now granting, as should doubtless be done, that a part of that increase was due to improved management, yet it is clear that this improvement could not have been made nearly so effective without the improved physical conditions which so great a reduction of hours afforded."



lightly leaping thirty-five years, we find Mr. Frederick Hazard, president of the Solvay Process Company, at Syracuse, New York, telling a similar experience to the National Consumers' League. The great difference is that the president of this huge chemical company does not stand for the eleven hours of the past, but comes straight out for the eight hour shift. The work of his concern is somewhat similar to blast furnace work. It is a continuous industry where the plant must be kept up to its maximum efficiency twenty-four hours a day; it involves handling material by the tons and hundreds of tons, and dealing with fatigue on a large scale. The product can be measured accurately and the cost computed to a penny.

"In my first experience in studying the business with which I afterwards became identified," said Mr. Hazard, "I went abroad to the foreign works, and the system there was eleven hours' work for day time, thirteen hours at night. It is a twenty-four hour job, a three hundred and sixty-five day job; it doesn't stop any more than a blast furnace. The method of changing shift, in order that one man might not be compelled indefinitely to work the thirteen hours at night, was for him to continue and work eleven hours in the day time, making twenty-four hours of continuous work. Meantime his partner had had a rest, and he came on comparatively fresh, much more so, certainly, than the man who had just finished twenty-four hours.

"I personally made that change a great many times, in the course of my apprenticeship, and I can assure you that for the last few hours my work was not worth what I got paid, or what I would have got paid. It was not worth anything, and my observation has led me to the belief that most of the men who worked on the basis were equally worthless with myself before the end of their long turn. It is also noticeable that accidents, to the work and to the workmen, were more frequent on the twenty-four hour shift than at any other time.

"After my experience abroad, coming home, we established the industry, which has since grown, and we followed the practice of the foreigners, because we didn't know any better, for a few years. We found also, on inquiry, that it was a very common practice in this country to work on the same basis, eleven hours in the day and thirteen hours at night, and that practically continues to this day in some industries and in some localities.

"We came to the conclusion, however, twenty-three years ago, that it would be possible to establish three shifts of eight hours each and thereby much improve the results both for the corporation and for the workman. . . .

"Comparing the results attained in the first two years after making the change, we find that there was some increase in cost, total cost, per unit of product handled. It was not increase of cost in material. There was of course an increase in wages, since we decided

that we could not ask the men to materially reduce their income. Since that time, wages per unit of time, per hour, have increased very greatly. *In spite of that increase, the total time consumed has decreased so that the result in cost is less than it was before the eight-hour change was made.*"

**A**LL kinds of work that exist, as nearly as I can estimate, have fitted eight-hour experimenting—excepting two. The annals of farming and of domestic service offer no testimony for or against.

"It can't be done on the farm," I am told. The inflection intimates that the question is absurd. Some day the experiment will be tried. Some day an "unpractical reformer" with, say, two of those conscienceless hired men who leave harness straps unbuckled and snooze among the corn stalks—this reformer farmer will divide the sixteen-hour day into two eight-hour shifts. One shiftless hired soul will work from four to twelve and the other from twelve to eight. Will he accomplish less—or more? An extra hurry call to the hayfield at shower time will receive overtime pay. How do you think the account sheets will balance at the end of the season? Is the farm so different from everything else in the work line?

Domestic service, the other long-day occupation, is going out of existence. Domestic servants are no longer to be had at any price. Altho some people optimistically prophesy that the war will restock our kitchens with widows and orphans, I believe that the maid-by-the-month is almost extinct. Maybe we have killed her with long hours. Her place is being filled by the woman-by-the-hour. We are paying her at a higher rate, employing her shorter periods, and paying her car-fare also. And that's what we get by our obstinate refusal to standardize domestic service!

**T**HE railroads say that they are different, too. They say, as nearly as I can gather from newspaper reading and listening to agitated conversations in restaurants and street cars, that when God made the first day, he made it ten hours long, and on that basis the railroads arranged their schedules. They say, as nearly as I can comprehend, that an engine that stands still can be speeded up to do ten hours' work in eight hours, but that an engine that hauls a freight train can't possibly go any faster. It seems to me, soaked as I am in the eight-hour day excitements of the past, recorded in the British Sessional Papers and our own State Labor Bureaus' reports, that railroad directors talk just the way the factory owners and the mine owners used to talk. The work may be different, but the arguments are the same.

General benefit to society from the short work day is one of the points made in "The Case for the Shorter Work Day." This brief was compiled by Louis D. Brandeis, before his appointment to the Supreme Court, assisted by Josephine Goldmark, publication secretary of the National Consumers'

League. The brief was presented in the Oregon case to uphold before our Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Oregon limitation of hours of labor. The many recent changes in the court prevented their handing down a decision and the case will be reargued later. This thousand-page book contains practically all the information which all the countries have accumulated thru medical and laboratory research, thru economic and social studies, and thru practical business experiments. It supports the argument that short hours have a good effect upon general morals and will promote temperance. It points out the benefit to citizenship in giving the foreign workman leisure to acclimate himself to American institutions and to study political problems. It draws attention to the relation between short hours and regularity of employment and emphasizes the need of uniform restriction for justice to competing employers. As I read how much better we behave ourselves when we live under comfortable conditions, with time to play and time to sleep, I wonder if there was not a flaw in the old theory that starvation makes geniuses and overwork, saints. And wasn't that theory always more favorably received by those who hadn't tried it?

Much of the testimony which I have quoted is taken from past experience. Let me bring it up to date, turn the calendar pages to the very present, by reprinting, in part, what each of the employees of the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, New Jersey, found in his pay envelope on October 1, 1915: "Why the Victor Talking Machine Company Changed to the Eight-Hour Day!

"The Victor Talking Machine Company has changed from the standard working hours to the eight-hour basis, without reduction in wages, for the reason that, after a thoro investigation into the conditions in our manufacturing departments, the directors have concluded it was the right thing to do and the right time to do it. . . . There had been no demand for such a change on the part of the employees of the company, who number 7500.

"The change will reduce the company's profits on the present volume of business about \$1,000,000 for the first year. The company expects that it can, by certain adjustments and improvements, gradually restore its profits to normal, but the changes necessary to accomplish this result are expected to consume about three years. . . .

"The company believes that the new schedule of shorter hours will result in the production of goods of a higher grade than was possible under the old schedule. The company believes that the shortening of the hours will greatly reduce the nervous strain which is so evident in modern industrial organization. . . ."

Somehow, after reading that proclamation, with its extremely modern note, I feel that the Victor Talking Machine management knows the road it's traveling—the road to success.

New York City



# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



Paul Thompson

*The siege scene in "A Daughter of the Gods." A large part of the population of Jamaica was drafted into these armies*



(c) American Press



(c) Underwood & Underwood



Underwood & Underwood

*The stay-at-homes, on whom perhaps the burden of war falls heaviest: a priest in Central Russia is sowing the seed that must supply food for his village; Mère Vincent, whose husband is at the front, is town-crier of Lunéville in his stead; the men who do not believe in fighting, even for England, were first imprisoned as "slackers" and later freed to make shoes*





© International Film

The Chicago diet squad under Health Commissioner Robertson is growing fat on forty cents' worth of food a day. After the menus are tested they are to be published for national consumption



© International Film

Did you know that the toy-making center of the world, now, is Winchendon, a Massachusetts town, where an old man's skill at whittling has grown into factories, making such toys as this horse



(c) Underwood & Underwood

A workshop in New York where old men can make Christmas merrier for themselves and the children who get their toys





© International Film

Another "first" photograph of a British tank, this time undoubtedly taken near the battlefront in France, where the tank may have helped capture the squad of German prisoners in the foreground

© Underwood & Underwood

Putting it up to Holland is Germany's way of solving, in part, her increasing problem of food shortage. German children are sent to Holland to be fed, tho Holland fears a food famine, too



Underwood & Underwood

England's next crop. There are no slackers in "The Devil's Own," the school-boys' name for their training corps



# A NEW SPORT

BY CHARLES S. WARD

SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

THREE hundred citizens gathered at luncheon in the banquet hall of a great hotel. There was evidence of intense interest, even supprest excitement. These men were mature business men, the "leading men" of their town, and such do not readily yield to their emotions. The time was one of anxious interest, for these men had been concentrating for a week, with great abandon, on a common civic object and the result was at stake. They had set out to raise in ten days a million dollars for the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. For eight days they had been lunching in groups, reporting progress daily, each group in competition with the other groups, as eager at this civic "game" as the college boy at his athletics. The seventh day's report showed a total of \$947,000 subscribed and they had decided to close at noon on the ninth day, ahead of schedule time.

Could they do this record-breaking thing? How big a triumph could they record? These were the absorbing questions.

When finally it was known that Minneapolis had made a world's record in popular subscriptions with \$1,152,500 in eight and one-half days, the enthusiasm burst its orderly bounds and wild pandemonium reigned for a time.

Then there was speechmaking, the crowd's usual method of tiring itself out, and the president of the Civic and Commerce Association said: "I never saw the city so united over any one project in my entire thirty years here."

One team captain, whose name is known wherever flour is sold, went on record as follows: "What might have appeared to some a hard and possibly disagreeable task proved, to me at least, one of the most enjoyable periods it has been my privilege to experience. I did not begin to realize what a pleasure it was going to be to every one of the three hundred workers connected with it."

This is modern money-raising by the intensive campaign. A few years ago such an experience was unknown. In the same city in which the above occurred, the Y. M. C. A. building was once under foreclosure, and it took months of desperate effort to raise a few thousand dollars to save it. The Civil War veteran who led that movement said it tired him more than the forced marches of the Vicksburg campaign.

The "sordid grind" of money raising for philanthropic work has long been the chief drawback of that work. It has not been wholly removed, but, with education and organization, is being gradually reduced. The intensive campaign (sometimes called "whirlwind" or "short term") has taken the grind out of many large enterprizes. Introduced less than a dozen years ago in the Young Men's Christian Association, it has been steadily developed and im-



CHAMPION IN THE MONEY-RAISING GAME  
More than \$60,000,000 has been raised for Y. M. C. A. buildings since 1905 by means of Mr. Ward's campaign plan

proved, and for ten years its almost exclusive use in the large enterprizes of these virile organizations has given great stimulus to their growth. In a single decade the building and endowment property of the Association has increased from \$35,000,000 to \$100,000,000 net.

Recently the intensive campaign has come into general use by hospitals, colleges and universities and other institutions that have a general appeal for public support, and many millions have been thus added to their property, endowments and facilities for service.

What are the chief fundamentals of success in raising money by the intensive campaign?

Four words stand out conspicuously: First, "Concentration." Business men are willing to work for the public good, but it is hard for them to find the time. They like nothing better than a proposal to do a big job quickly. By concentration on a week or ten days, the loyal work of strong men is secured and the attention of a large community centered on a single community enterprize. Thus more money can be raised in six days than in six years. A big Cincinnati merchant said at first that he could not possibly neglect his business for the Young Men's Christian Association campaign. Afterward he said that he did not "neglect" it, he "abandoned" it for ten days, and found it a good thing for the business. His subordinates had shown their ability, and now he is

able to absent himself for needed vacations. Business men sometimes stick so close to their desks that they fail to give their associates a chance to develop their capacities.

Second, "Organization." The purpose of organization is to distribute responsibility, stimulate activity and prevent duplication of effort. Teams of ten have proven most efficacious in this work—usually grouped into committees of one hundred. A general chairman is chosen, who selects and secures ten leading, active business men as team leaders or "captains," each of whom secures and manages a team of ten men including himself. This system is capable of indefinite extension. In the recent \$4,000,000 campaign in New York one thousand workers were used, ten committees of 100 each, subdivided into 100 teams of ten. Philadelphia similarly used 500 workers in a million dollar campaign. The one requirement of all team workers is that they attend the daily meetings at luncheon, and do such work as they are able, selecting the names of those whom they are to solicit for pledges from the campaign lists, so as not to duplicate the work of others. This is a most important detail of the organization.

The third word, most fundamental of all, is "Sacrifice." Men are encouraged to see the necessity of giving up some of their own pleasure and convenience for the public good, with the inevitable result of such sacrifice: namely, their final testimony that they themselves have benefited far more than the public by their sacrifices.

Fourth, "Publicity." It would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry thru these philanthropic campaigns without publicity, and in many cases the winning of public confidence thru the agency of the press and other means of publicity is the greatest of all the benefits of a money-raising campaign. The liberality of the newspapers has been a constant wonder. Millions of dollars would not pay for the space freely given.

Men need stimulus to philanthropic endeavor and philanthropic giving. Few men give as much as would be good for them. There is no work of higher patriotism than this work of stimulating the gifts of the people to the common good.

This work can best be done by leaders and representatives of the people themselves, rather than by professional solicitors. The expert is useful only as counselor and organizer.

So in recent years we have seen many thousands of the nation's strongest men volunteering for patriotic community service, securing the gifts of millions for the public good, and making a real sport of it, by the modern scientific methods of the intensive campaign.

New York City



# THE AMERICAN BOY

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

"**W**HO would you like to be, if you were not yourself?"

I put this question lately to a group of healthy, bright boys, their ages from nine to twenty years. One said "Rockefeller." Another said "Wilson." Another said "Roosevelt." Another said "Ford." Another said "Edison." Another said "Ty Cobb." Another said "Buffalo Bill."

Every boy named a leader—a man grown famous by doing great work of the kind the boy most admired. Every boy who is live and sound has leadership in his mind as the hope, admiration, ambition of his career.

Then I put another question. "What sort of fellow would you rather *not* be—of all the kinds of fellows you know?" Among the answers were these: "A quitter; a loser; a coward; a cheat; a sick man; a bonehead; a bum." Now all these fellows are the opposites of leaders. They are the laggards of life, the lazy ones who don't know the rules, or won't play by the rules—and are thrown out of the game!

If you are a good ball player, look back for a moment and think how you learned the game. You picked out the best player you could find, and you "got next" to him. You watched his plays, you studied his moves, you asked his advice, you did as he said, you tried to do as he did. Then you mastered the rules of the game from an official book, you read everything you could locate in print about baseball, you compared the records of the Big League players, you resolved to make a few records yourself! And then you practised, in season and out of season, rain or shine, every day, as long as you could see the ball. Isn't the game of life worth your study?

I know what a fellow needs, to be a winner in athletics. For at eighteen I had the tennis championship of our college, and held the trophy till graduation. But I began training for tennis leadership at twelve years of age. Every boy of twelve and over should be training for some kind of leadership. The youth who never wins waited too long.

We are often told that life is a game. It is—the greatest, finest, hardest game ever learned. But we are not told how to play the game. We have to get this knowledge for ourselves, with many a bruise, defeat and headache the price of the knowledge. Almost any man of fifty would tell you, if he is honest, that he has lost thousands of dollars, some of the best years of his life, many opportunities for self advancement and public service, just because no one trained him for the real struggles in the game of destiny.

The Great War has turned the whole

world into a field of industrial competition. The American boy today has a chance for supremacy that his father never dreamed of. Million-dollar corporations are outbidding each other for the trained man—the man who spent his youth getting ready for a big job, a big salary, and the big satisfaction of doing big things. There are now more \$5000 positions than there were \$2000 places when your father began his career. Which of these worth-while jobs are you aiming for, studying for, working for?

**S**OME of the new lines of increased opportunity are these: Commercial law, traffic management, scientific agriculture, modern salesmanship, secretarial work, industrial chemistry, factory growth, city government, efficiency engineering, banking and finance, business literature. These occupations, and many others, hold out rewards from 20 to 100 per cent greater than when your father was a boy. How are you preparing to get and keep a commanding place, high among the leaders of men?

The training your father had won't do for you. Competition is now so keen that only the boy who has done things, learned things, dared things, beyond reach of most boys finds the way open to the really big achievements. Ordinary fellows can't even get a job with a company that leads—you must have merit standing out all over you, to claim the notice of a modern employer. And if you plan to be a doctor, lawyer, teacher or preacher, you may expect to starve the first year, unless you have already built a personality of unique strength and wisdom. Wonderful chances are waiting for the boy who is ready—and hopeless failures are ahead of the boy who is not.

In life, as in baseball, the first thing is to learn from the leaders; the second is to master the rules; the third is to study the records, and surpass them! I have looked into the lives of the immortal men of history; I have talked with professional and business leaders of today; I have watched young men rise from nothing to eminence and power; and from all these sources I have gathered a set of rules for boys to follow who expect to become the winners of the world. The object of these rules is to train your physical, mental and moral muscle for the game of real life. Each rule has a direct bearing on your success—whether you see just how, or not. If you apply yourself to these rules with half the earnestness you put on a baseball match, the power you develop will start you on a career as much ahead of most young men as a Big League champion

is ahead of a backwoods ball player who never saw a professional game.

A level-headed, lion-hearted boy is the only kind who can follow out these rules. They will take all the grit you have, but will yield such rewards in money, helpfulness and happiness that your effort will seem trivial by comparison. We suggest that you cut the rules out, paste on a large sheet of cardboard, hang in your room, and read often.

A BOY'S RULES FOR LEADERSHIP IN LIFE.

1. *Be a leader now.* Don't wait for mature manhood. You can never reach the top of anything by waiting. You must think, plan, work. Start now. There is at least one game, one sport, one class, one occupation or industry, where you can be a winner if you want to. Find the study, and the recreation, in which you were born to excel. Take the lead, and hold it. Every boy was made to be a champion somewhere. Be the best in something. You can, if you will. Don't be satisfied till you are.

2. *Select a hero, and study him.* What great man of history do you admire most? Who has achieved the highest success of the men you know personally? Which leader in the trade or profession of your choice stands out preëminent? Locate these first three men of might. Obtain their photographs if possible. Read all available literature about them. Learn just what they have done, and how and why they did it. Compare the hardships and privations of their boyhood with your own; remember that a handicap in youth is the best help a man ever had if he learns how to use it right; and if poverty or ignorance or weakness or misfortune or unhappiness or heredity is your handicap—overcome it and make it speed you on to your goal as big men have done before you!

3. *Learn what you are good for.* Don't begin a life work by chance—that means failure. Get three or four of the new books on vocational guidance—you can club together with a half dozen boys and render the cost for each very little. Apply all the tests, make all the experiments you can, to discover which trade, profession or industry means development of your chief talents and powers. Avoid the perils of the "blind alley" occupation; ask an expert in vocational or industrial education what these perils are, and discuss the matter fully with your parents and your favorite teacher.

4. *Master a trade before you are twenty.* Thousands of boys have done this, and guaranteed success in advance. You are going to be a professional man? All the more reason why you should know a trade, for the average professional man is a failure on



the practical side, where human nature, system and finance are concerned; if you learn a trade as a boy, you will be twice the man in your profession. By home study of correspondence courses, by systematic work after school and in the long summer vacation, or by school attendance on the shop-study plan, you can get a grip on a trade or business, earn real money, and feel like a real man, while other fellows your age are still childishly playing with toys and begging pennies from their Dad. If you can't get industrial training either at home or at school, raise a rumpus until you can. The Editor of the National Association of Manufacturers says that half the boys of the United States are thrown out in the world, without being taught how to earn a living; and he maintains that a boy should start learning a trade when but eight years old, so as to be able, if necessary, to support himself by the time he is fourteen. Judge your education by this expert opinion, and see how much practical knowledge you are getting.

5. *Plan to be at college two years or more.* Of the prominent men listed by "Who's Who in America," 69 per cent had college training. So your chance to succeed is apparently twice as good if you are college-bred. Many colleges, however, do not educate a boy—they only putty him out with a gob of book-learning, and gloss him over with a daub of social polish. Hunt a college

that will make a man of you; and apply thoro, scientific tests in advance of enrolment, that your college work may be grounded on efficiency.

6. *Know just how strong and healthy you are.* Get a boy's physical measurements from a gymnasium director, an athlete or a physician. Compare each with your own, bring up your weak points to the normal. Be examined by a new-school physician at least once a year, and follow the habits of life he recommends for the maximum of health and vigor. Do you sit straight? Do you sleep in a perfectly ventilated room? Do you drink enough pure water? Has your blood enough iron? Are your eyes and teeth sound? Is your heart action faultless? Can your lungs hold as many cubic inches of air as they ought to? Are you ready and steady of nerve? Put a lot of questions like these to yourself, and answer them right by the aid of an expert.

7. *Take a sensible view of athletes and athletics.* Most boys regard prize athletes as foolishly as girls do matinee idols. Thoughts mold actions, hence you cannot afford to think wrong. Why worship a man for his mere physique? The reason for admiring a boxer, a runner, a weight-lifter or a ball-player is that he destroyed a collection of bad habits or chronic mistakes and weaknesses, in getting fit to be a champion. A victory of mind always precedes a victory of muscle.

8. *Join a well equipped boys' club.* There is no finer help to your enjoyment of life, and your physical, mental, social and moral evolution. A modern boys' club has a gymnasium, a shower bath, a library, a game room, a music entertainment and lecture system, a trade school, a debating forum, a summer camp, and other good features, all for about ten cents a month dues from each member. If no such club exists in your locality, resolve to organize one; ask us how to proceed. About 5,000,000 boys in the United States—or 66 per cent of the total, are "underprivileged"; they lack certain aids to a healthy life and productive career; the modern boys' club offers these advantages; two-thirds of your friends, needing the club, would thank you for literature on its method, scope and management.

9. *Eat for strength of nerve, brain, muscle.* Do you know that the majority of men are undersized, weak or ailing somewhere, dull-minded and short-lived because of wrong eating habits in early youth? Get a book on food chemistry, another on mastication, another on physical culture diet; learn to feed yourself as rationally as you would a pet dog. Among the best foods to build a strong body and brain are these: Eggs, milk, wheat, corn, oats, barley, fish and fowl, peas, beans, nuts, apples, raisins, prunes, most dried fruits, nearly all fresh vegetables, thick soups,

## A BOY'S EFFICIENCY TEST

BY WHICH ANY BOY FROM EIGHT TO EIGHTEEN YEARS  
OF AGE CAN MEASURE HIS FITNESS FOR LEADERSHIP

**DIRECTIONS.** First read Mr. Purinton's article "The American Boy." Then grade yourself on the following questions. Where answer is Yes, write 4 in space opposite. Where answer is No, leave space blank. Where answer is partial affirmative, write numeral under 4 that you consider honest percentage. Find your grade by adding numerals. It should be 80 or over. If it is not, locate your chief problem and send letter of inquiry, stating difficulty and desire, to Mr. Purinton, care Independent Efficiency Service, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York. Watch mails of Efficiency Question Box in The Independent for your answer; kindly be patient, as letters must be answered in turn.

1. Are you the best in at least one game, and at least one study? .....
2. Do you know your great life work, from vocational guidance books or consultations? .....
3. Are all your physical measurements up to standard for your age and height? .....
4. Have you read two or more books on food science? .....
5. Can you swim, skate, box, and do hard gymnasium stunts? .....
6. Did you ever hunt a job for yourself,—and secure it? .....
7. Will you master a trade before you are twenty, on your present plan of education? .....
8. Are you going to a college that you know can train you for real life? .....
9. Do you earn money regularly, and keep a bank account of your own? .....
10. Do you know how to save money? .....
11. Are you expert with garden tools, a carpenter kit, a camera, an engineering outfit? .....
12. Have you examined at least three boys' magazines, and do you take one? .....
13. Is the list of books you read endorsed by officials of a national boys' club? .....
14. Do you consider yourself old enough to study personal efficiency? .....
15. Are you a member of a local boys' club with national affiliations? .....
16. Can you play a musical instrument so well that both you and the neighbors enjoy it? .....
17. Have you daily home work to do, helping your mother or father? .....
18. Are you acquainted with the early lives of the four men you admire most? .....
19. Have you studied literature of four correspondence schools on your chosen work? .....
20. Is your best "pal" one of your parents, whom you are willing to tell everything? .....
21. Have you a moral backbone? .....
22. Is your language always clean enough to use in a church? .....
23. When a boy says coarse things about sex, do you make him shut up? .....
24. Are you kind, courteous, thoughtful, truthful? .....
25. Have you rendered a public service that won praise from high officials? .....

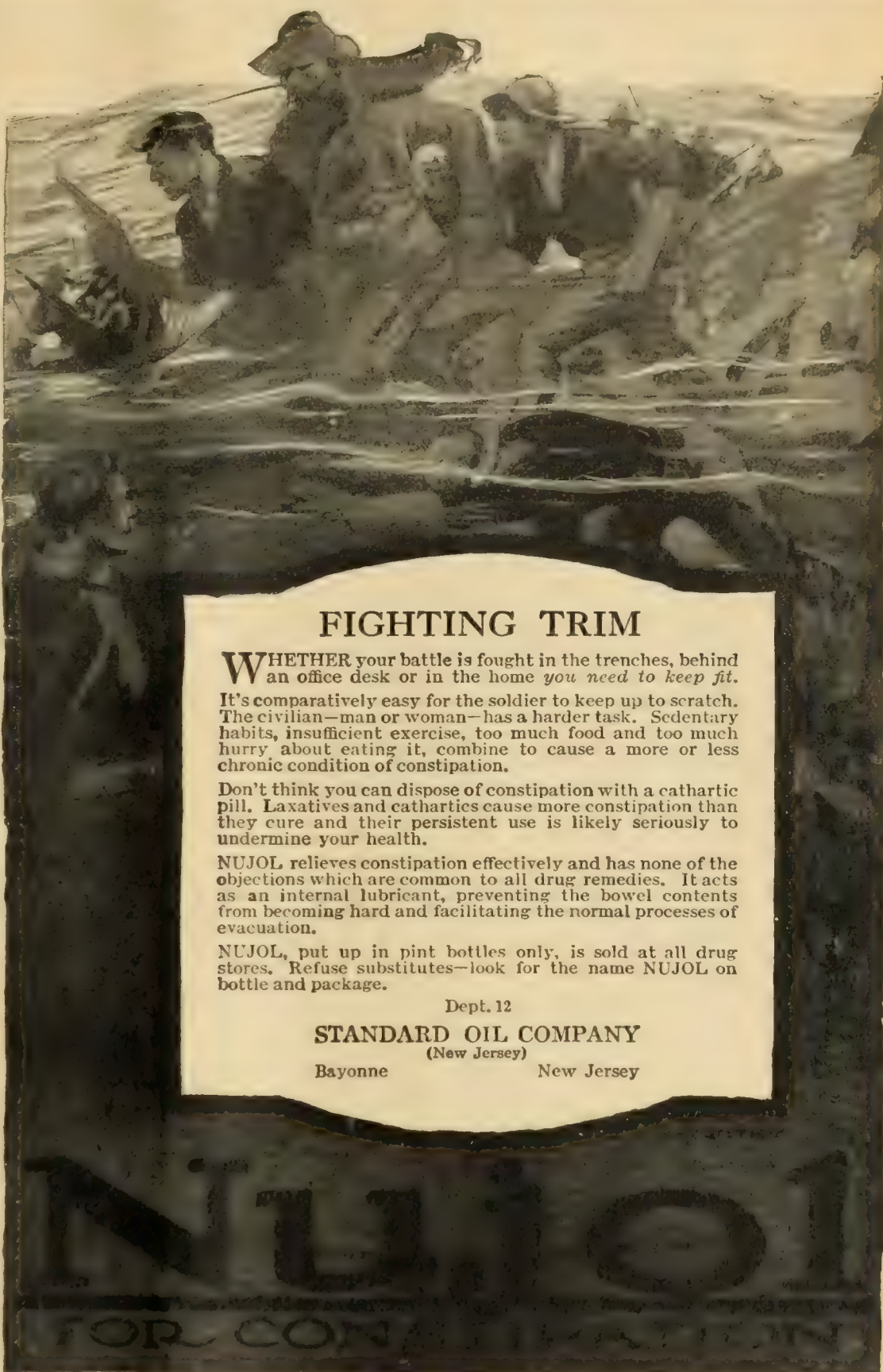


cocoa and chocolate, simple desserts like custards and puddings, most fresh fruits and salads in season.

10. *Earn your own spending money.* If you are over ten years of age, it is weak, thoughtless, babyish for you to beg or take money from your parents excepting for the bare necessities—food, clothing, shelter, schooling. A very small boy, or a sick boy, or a little girl, might do this. But a manly, healthy boy won't! You can earn from fifty cents a week up to several dollars, by working after school and on Saturday. Thousands of boys are doing this—and many of them not so bright as you are. How? By selling papers, running errands, weeding lawns, cutting grass, collecting garbage, copying addresses, operating office machines, raising vegetables, doing odd jobs at home, helping the neighbors in various ways, building a subscription list, acting as clerk, selling things from house to house. If you never earned real money, and want to know how, ask a Boy Scout, or an official of a Boys' Federated Club.

11. *Use your head and hands together.* Don't imagine education is mere book-learning. Education is knowing, respecting, utilizing and developing yourself. Put your body and brain to work on the sort of fun that brings efficiency. Plant a garden. Make and sell box furniture. Fix up a home gymnasium. Do experiments in mechanical, electrical or chemical engineering (details on request). Build an aeroplane. Study photography, enter the picture contests of boys' magazines. Become a wireless operator, and talk thru the air to your chums all around. Buy a tent, go camping in the woods or your back yard, learn how Indians live, and what they know about nature. Get a scientific tool-kit, plan carpenter jobs around the house.

12. *Start now to become a good citizen, a leader in the community.* Chiefs of police, mayors, and other city officials declare that organized groups of boys are now doing things for the public that grown men could not do. Among these patriotic and civic deeds are preventing fires, planting trees, painting hydrants, cleaning sidewalks, protecting parks, destroying insects, conserving pure water supply, helping in playgrounds, reporting unsanitary conditions, removing ugly signs, taking flowers to hospitals, gathering old clothes for the poor, acting as ushers at public meetings, cooperating in good roads campaigns, testing street lights, giving out health literature, fighting forest fires, maintaining squads of boy police, arranging for local celebrations, backing up the juvenile court, serving on relief committees of the S. P. C. A. How many of these things did you ever do? How many could you do for the commonwealth, and learn citizenship, earn the good opinion of your elders, train yourself in efficiency, and supply yourself with enjoyment, all at the same time? Skill, service and responsibility are the first three things to make a man successful. The boy who learns them before he enters active life will be twice the man for his early effort.



## FIGHTING TRIM

**W**HETHER your battle is fought in the trenches, behind an office desk or in the home you need to keep fit.

It's comparatively easy for the soldier to keep up to scratch. The civilian—man or woman—has a harder task. Sedentary habits, insufficient exercise, too much food and too much hurry about eating it, combine to cause a more or less chronic condition of constipation.

Don't think you can dispose of constipation with a cathartic pill. Laxatives and cathartics cause more constipation than they cure and their persistent use is likely seriously to undermine your health.

NUJOL relieves constipation effectively and has none of the objections which are common to all drug remedies. It acts as an internal lubricant, preventing the bowel contents from becoming hard and facilitating the normal processes of evacuation.

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# Business Efficiency for America

## A Twelve Months' Campaign to Be Conducted During 1917 by The Independent-Harper's Weekly

Efficiency is the watchword of the hour. Never before has the necessity for individual, business and national efficiency for the United States been so apparent or so real. The Independent-Harper's Weekly announces a twelve months' campaign for Business Efficiency in America to be conducted during 1917. This program will embrace twelve articles on Personal Efficiency by Edward Earle Purinton, twelve editorials on Masters of Efficiency and twelve articles on broad aspects of Efficiency by members of the National Institute of Efficiency.

## The Independent-Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service

Just two years ago The Independent inaugurated its Efficiency Service and appointed Mr. Edward Earle Purinton its Director of Efficiency. To the important work which The Independent set out to accomplish Mr. Purinton contributed the rich results of fourteen years' study and preparation in learning how to increase human health, energy, productiveness and happiness.

In the two years just past, with his articles and personal counsel to our readers, Mr. Purinton has given the results of his experience to the advantage and satisfaction of many thousands of readers in every state in the Union. Mr. Purinton came to The Independent a world famous authority on Efficiency. He had been teacher, editor, lecturer, hygienist, psychologist, social service leader, efficiency engineer and intimate counsellor for men and women in every walk of life. His articles for The Independent were the first for any periodical. He writes for The Independent-Harper's Weekly *exclusively*. His best known previous work,

"The Triumph of the Man Who Acts," has been read throughout the world. His works have gained more than a million readers. His help has been sought in every state in the Union and in twenty foreign countries.

Mr. Purinton's great audience includes bankers, business and professional men, educators, manufacturers, railroad executives and heads of million-dollar corporations. Thousands of business organizations have already ordered Mr. Purinton's books, and his articles in The Independent, for their friends, patrons, clients, and employes.

Mr. Purinton will now enter upon the most important work of his career. As a part of The Independent's program during 1917 for Business Efficiency in America, Mr. Purinton's twelve articles on the Efficiency of the Individual will carry a message of physical, mental, financial, social and moral efficiency to every reader of The Independent. These articles should make every red-blooded man, from sixteen to sixty, of more value to himself, his firm, his family and his community.

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# Mr. Purinton's Twelve Articles for 1917

## Some Things I Have Learned From You. (January 15)

Mr. Purinton's message to Independent readers after two years of intimate relationship with them as Director of The Independent Efficiency Service, and as counsellor in questions of personal efficiency, business, health, home life and happiness.

## Three Days in a Big Shop. (February 19)

What Mr. Purinton learned in a three days' visit to the greatest factory of its kind in the world. Also some of the things he taught the factory owners and the workers. A new chart for the factory owner.

## A Day at the Office. (March 19)

An article for the business executive or general manager. His daily program. A formula for getting the most out of the business day with the minimum of fatigue or waste of time and energy. A new chart for establishing the executive's business day on an efficient basis.

## The Job Higher Up. (April 16)

An inspiring article for the man who works for someone else. Mr. Purinton will present a plan which shows the way to swift promotion for the man who masters business fundamentals and intelligently studies the work of the job higher up while he is doing his own work. For the man in any business who is creating a bigger job for himself. For the man who is reaching for the higher position while filling his present position well. With Mr. Purinton's new promotion chart.

## Something to Sell. (May 21)

An article for every one whose success depends on the marketing of goods or services. Mr. Purinton will present some striking suggestions which give a new meaning and scope to what we call salesmanship. A chart of efficient marketing.

## Training for Efficiency. (June 18)

An article pointing out how to study one's self, and analyze one's abilities, and map out one's opportunities. How to study efficiency in its fundamental relation to the individual. A new study chart for The Independent's "school of efficiency."

## Three-Dimension Efficiency. (July 16)

The business man's triple existence—home life, street and social life, business life. How to keep these three in balance and proportion. How the man's habit of home and social life are reflected in his business success. A new chart for arriving at one's percentage of efficiency in three dimensions.

## Efficient Buying. (August 20)

The underlying principles of making purchases advantageously. The buyer in business and in private life. Mr. Purinton has a plan to present which should be worth many dollars to the man or woman who puts his principles into actual practice. A new chart for efficient purchasing.

## Professional Efficiency. (September 17)

What business efficiency means to every man in professional life. An article for the doctor, lawyer, clergyman, engineer, architect or any other professional man whose services are his stock in trade. With a new chart for self examination by the professional man.

## The Manufacturers' Problem. (October 15)

The big and broader aspects of manufacturing from the view-point of the owner or executive. Efficient marketing, something greater than the mere making of the product. Competition, publicity, good will, trade conditions and institutional efficiency. A new chart for the efficient manufacturer.

## The Best Office I Ever Saw. (November 19)

Mr. Purinton will tell just why it was the best office, according to his standards. How the work was handled. The equipment. The human element. Departmental relations. Authority. Military accountability. Short cuts. Elimination of waste energy and time. The right worker in the right place. A new chart for determining the efficiency and productiveness of any office.

## Organization in Business. (December 17)

The greatest requisite of all. The part of the individual in the big business machine. Mr. Purinton will here present the result of his personal study of over 500 efficiency methods and systems in Europe and America and his acquaintance with psychological and hygienic authorities, corporation heads, social service experts and efficiency engineers. A chart for determining the efficiency of any organization.

## Twelve Articles by Leading Members of the National Institute of Efficiency

The National Institute of Efficiency, which chose The Independent-Harper's Weekly as its official organ, has joined with The Independent-Harper's Weekly to make its program of Efficiency for America in 1917, broad and far-reaching. Twelve prominent members of the Institute will present in The Independent-Harper's Weekly their views on important phases of the most vital subject which concerns this country and its citizens during the coming year. Some of the articles are already arranged for. The complete program for 1917 will be announced at an early date.

### Masters of Efficiency

Twelve editorials to be published by The Independent-Harper's Weekly in the twelve Efficiency Numbers of 1917.

### The Question Box

Personal consultation by mail with the Director of The Independent Harper's Weekly Efficiency Service. Mr. Purinton will answer any questions regarding the intimate problems of the individual—as to personal efficiency, health, home life, business, or happiness. There is no charge for this service.

### Plan and Purchase Department

A free Service conducted by The Independent-Harper's Weekly for business concerns or individuals who seek advice regarding efficient equipment for offices, factories, or business buildings. Conducted in association with the National Institute of Efficiency.

### News of Efficiency

The monthly department of the National Institute of Efficiency published in the twelve Efficiency Numbers of The Independent-Harper's Weekly.

## The Independent-Harper's Weekly



## TRAVEL AND RESORTS

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers pertaining to Travel for pleasure, business, or otherwise, the best routes, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost, time by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

## The GLEN SPRINGS

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ON SENECA LAKE  
Wm E. Löffingwell, Prop.  
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A Mineral Springs HEALTH RESORT and HOTEL, known as THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM  
In Private Park with miles of graded walks for Oertel hill climbing.

THE ONLY PLACE IN AMERICA WHERE THE NAUHEIM BATHS ARE GIVEN WITH A NATURAL BRINE  
**THE BATHS** are directly connected with the Hotel and complete in all appointments for  
*Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy and Mechanotherapy.*

The Bathing Springs are similar to the waters of Bad Nauheim, in the proportions of Calcium Chloride and Sodium Chloride, but are about five times as strong. The Radium Emanation from Brine Spring No. 1 averages 68 Mache Units per liter of water and is due to Radium Salts in solution.

Unsurpassed advantages for the treatment of Heart, Circulatory, Kidney, Nutritional and Nervous Disorders; Rheumatism, Gout and Obesity.

WINTER CONDITIONS FOR TAKING THE "CURE" OR FOR REST AND RECUPERATION ARE ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE  
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that no disturbing incident will mar the pleasure of your trip makes travel on a

**Raymond-Whitcomb Tour**  
an ideal vacation.

**South America:** Land of the remarkable Inca civilization, of stupendous mountains and limitless undeveloped resources. The one ideal way to visit this wonderful continent and be free from the worries of custom houses, foreign languages and the perpetual difficulties of getting accommodations in a strange land is with one of our small parties. Departures Dec. 30; Jan. 13, 31; Feb. 10, 24, and Mar. 14.

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Refined, homelike, well equipped. New bath house, swimming pool. Electric and Nauheim baths. Booklets.

**Ross Health Resort and Arborlea Inn, Annex**  
Seventeenth year. Tennis; golf. Write for booklet and monograph on climate.  
Address, Ross Health Resort, Brentwood, N. Y.

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LAKEHURST, N. J.

"In the Heart of the Pines"

An unusually comfortable hotel for autumn and winter. ALBERT A. LeROY, Prop.

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Climate Mild but  
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Now Open. Best location and equipment on the islands. Modern service throughout. Grill room, tiled swimming pool, our own fleet of yachts; superb drives, saddle riding, golf, tennis, sea bathing. 48 hours from New York. S. S. Passage of Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.  
HOWE & TWOROGER, Mgrs., Hamilton, Bermuda.

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One Way	FROM	Round Trip
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Including meals and stateroom berth. Fine steamers. Low fares. Best service. Automobiles carried. Wireless.

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Merchants and Miners Trans. Co.  
W. P. Turner, G. P. A. Baltimore, Md.  
Consult any ticket or tourist agent.

## MOTOR PROGRESS

By

John Chapman Hilder

WHENEVER a man asks me whether I think he could profitably use motor vehicles in his business, I am reminded of a venerable story about a certain English squire. It is so old that it seems pardonable to quote it here, since it must date back beyond the memory of even the oldest inhabitant. The squire affirmed that he liked brandy with his dinner on only two occasions—when duck was served, and when it wasn't. And so I tell the man who wants to know whether he ought to use trucks, that he ought to use them only under two conditions: if he has too much business for his present equipment, or if he hasn't enough.

That may seem paradoxical. But it is 98 per cent sound.

For the truck—used generically so as to include delivery cars and trailers—not only speeds up delivery and haulage systems, but it also widens their scope.

TAKE the case of a certain retail merchant in a city not far from New York. The city in question had a widely extended suburban district. It was surrounded by a sort of chain of small towns, each too far from the other to make separate deliveries profitable. The merchant realized one day that in these small outlying towns lay a splendid market. The problem was merely to find a way of taking goods out to them. He knew that if he could solve that, he would have little difficulty in building up a good trade with the townspeople. He realized also that he could get the cream of this trade if he acted quickly, because none of his competitors made deliveries to these towns.

So he divided the territory into zones. Then he bought a truck for each zone. He figured that one of the trucks could complete the circuit of one zone and touch every town therein twice a week. And he planned to have the other truck visit the towns of the more concentrated zone every other day, or three times a week.

The program for the twice-a-week truck was, starting, say, on a Monday, somewhat as follows:

Monday, make four towns and spend the night at the fourth.

Tuesday, make four more towns and spend the night at the eighth.

Wednesday, make three more towns, arriving home Wednesday afternoon.

He made definite arrangements with garages at the towns where the truck was to stop over night, and required the driver to report each night by long-distance.

## CUBA, A WINTER PARADISE

Title of a beautifully illustrated 64 page booklet telling you all about the enchanting island of Cuba sent on receipt of 3 cents postage.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

Frank Roberts, G. P. A.

Suite 1119

42 Broadway, New York



The other truck started out Monday morning and returned to the store Tuesday night, going out again Wednesday morning.

By vigorous circularizing of residents in the towns served by this motor delivery system, the merchant built up an almost unbelievably profitable trade. A large part of this was mail order business. People like the idea of regular deliveries from a metropolitan store, and as this particular merchant had a first-class reputation for honest values coupled with fair prices, they were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying from him.

Here is an instance of where trucks actually created profitable business that would never have come without their help.

It was quite some time before this merchant's competitors rubbed the dust out of their eyes and followed his example. The result was that he got such a lead on them with respect to this out-of-town business that, altho they have since instituted similar systems of their own, he has more of the patronage than all the rest combined.

I HAVE not yet mentioned two important features of this wide-awake business man's delivery system. First, he used great care in choosing drivers for his trucks. He knew that, besides being an efficient driver-mechanic, each man would have to be something of a salesman, which means that he would have to be intelligent, courteous, neat in speech and appearance and, above all, strictly sober at all times. It was within the power of the driver to hold customers or lose them—in fact, not alone to hold customers, but to make new ones by giving such a good impression that customers would recommend the service to their friends. The merchant paid his drivers well. He gave them bonuses based on the records they made, thereby affording them an additional incentive to take more interest in their work.

The second feature lay in the advertising value of the trucks themselves, which were painted a distinctive color and bore the name of the store together with a sentence descriptive of the system.

Needless to say, the aforesaid merchant made each driver submit an exact report of every cent spent for gasoline, oil and other supplies while on the road. In this way he was able to tell how much the service was costing him, and by striking an average cost per trip was provided with a reasonably dependable check on the condition of the trucks as indicated by their performances. The trucks were carefully inspected after each trip and all adjustments and repairs made at once. And, mark ye well, lubricants were used without stint.

All this goes to show that you should never be sure you don't need a motor vehicle in your business. It shows likewise the inestimable value of emulating the noble redskin by keeping an ear to the ground so as to be always a jump or two ahead of the enemy.

# Virginia Hot Springs

Spend the Winter Months at Virginia Hot Springs, the one spot in all America where "a cure" can be taken just as comfortably as in the Spring, Summer or Fall.

The inestimable benefits of the healing waters (naturally heated 106°) have won international recognition for Virginia Hot Springs as one of the world's most famous resorts where the climate, scenic beauty and general surroundings are unsurpassed.

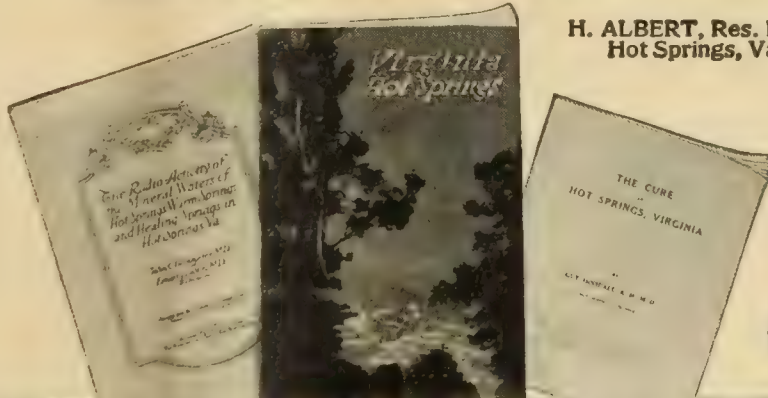
The completely equipped modern Bath House, connected with the Hotel by an enclosed sunlighted viaduct—the Spout Bath, famous for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous diseases, Sciatica, etc.—the exceptional medical attention and the opportunity for absolute rest, materially enhance the value of "the cure."

Riding and driving over delightful mountain trails, Golfing on one of the sportiest courses in America and a variety of other sports give an added zest to outdoor recreation.

The well known Homestead standard of equipment and service maintained throughout the year.

## The Homestead Book

graphically illustrates and describes the many charms of this ideal winter resort and fully dilates upon the therapeutic values of the famous waters. Copies upon request.



H. ALBERT, Res. Mgr.  
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# NEW HOTEL TULLER

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Center of business on Grand Circus Park.  
Take Woodward car, get off at Adams Avenue

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200 Rooms, Private Bath, \$1.50 Single, \$2.50 Up Double
200 " " " 2.00 " 3.00 " "
100 " " " 2.50 " 4.00 " "
100 " " " 3.00 to 5.00 " 4.50 " "

Total 600 Outside Rooms  
All Absolutely Quiet

Two Floors—Agents' Sample Rooms

New Unique Cafes and Cabaret Excellente







## Who's boss in your office anyway?

All right, then it is strictly up to you if you continue to pay out good money—and waste time—for having your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

You are doing it with your eyes wide open. You can't blame a bit of the waste and extravagance of the shorthand system on anyone else. You are boss. You pay the bills. Yet you go along talking about efficiency, and neglecting the one biggest factor of convenience-and-time-and-money-saving ever devised for you. When it only needs a nod of your head to find out how to do what thousands of other business men do; have your letters written *once*, on the typewriter—have them written better and more accurately—and at least a third less in cost.

To say nothing of a personal convenience in dictation greater than you ever dreamed of. It's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone.

Reach for your telephone and call The Dictaphone, and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

# THE DICTAPHONE

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Dept. 115 L, Woolworth Bldg., New York

Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere.

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name  
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone



*This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone*

Christmas  
Suggestions in  
Reliable Furs



COATS—EVENING WRAPS,  
SCARFS AND MUFFS

In All The Fashionable Furs

**C. C. SHAYNE & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS**

126 West 42nd Street, New York

In this story I have referred briefly to care in the choice of drivers. This is an important topic. It deserves, and will be accorded, an entire article all by itself. The bonus system is another topic of great importance. Truck users seem to hold quite widely divergent views regarding the desirability of giving bonuses and the bases on which they should be awarded. For your information we will have a symposium of truck owners' opinions on this subject in an early issue.

**A**T a recent meeting of the Motor Truck Association of Philadelphia, several business men said things which ought to be given wide publicity among the ranks of their fellow business men thruout the country. They show what the men who know think of the value of motor trucks in business and how they use them. Here are a few of these opinions, as reported in *The Commercial Car Journal*:

"Four times the amount of work can be performed with a motor truck as with a horse van, and the saving is one not only of time, but of money. The trouble is that the average buyer or driver doesn't know how to treat a motor truck and fails to get anything like the proper amount of wear out of one."—F. M. Miller, of the North Broad Street Storage Company.

"A good truck driver is a rare find and is worth his weight in gold to his employer. It is rare, indeed, to find brains driving a motor truck," said E. H. Frees, superintendent of the truck department of the Adams Express Company, "and that is the reason motor trucks last only half as long as they should." Mr. Frees declared that many truck users made the mistake of attempting to use three-ton trucks where five-ton were needed, and the consequence was overloading and more expense for repairs.

Charles L. Huff, president of the Huff Paper Company, said in part:

"True it is that one cannot get at the exact cost of the delivery of his goods by trucks, in comparison with teams. So many things enter into the calculation—trade increases—prices may not be the same—and I really do not know what it would cost us now to have only teams. But trucks have become such a necessity that no comparisons are attempted by us. I would think it just as advisable to do away with typewriting machines in the office as I would to do away with trucks with which to deliver my merchandise."

Ask the Motor Editor anything you want to know concerning motor cars, trucks, accessories or their makers. While *The Independent* cannot undertake to give an opinion as to the relative merits of various makes of cars or accessories, it is ready to give impartial information about any individual product. Address Motor Editor, *The Independent*, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.



# Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

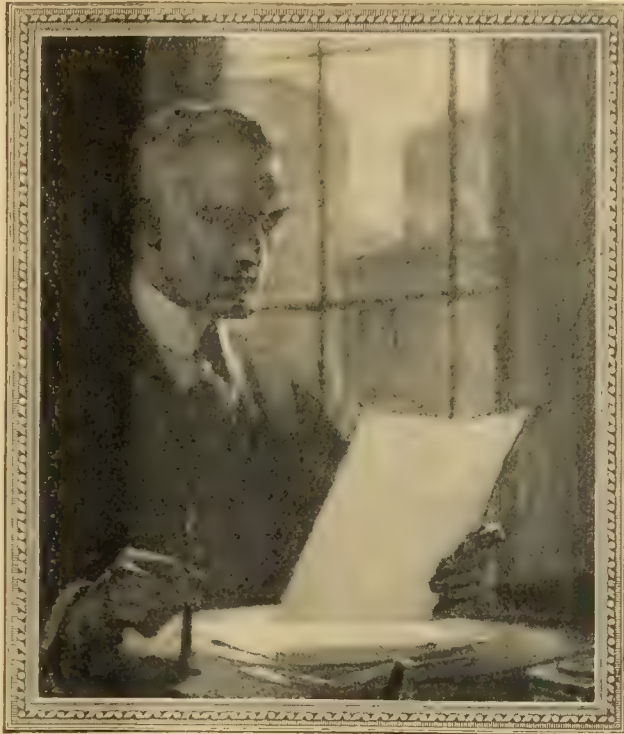
## SOCIAL INSURANCE

Strenuous efforts will be made by individuals and associations representing, or claiming to represent, the industrial classes of our population during the legislative season commencing after the first of next year to secure in as many states as possible the enactment of laws providing for what is called social insurance. As I understand its advocates, social insurance will eventually include compensation for injured and sick workmen, medical attention, indemnities against unemployment and old-age pensions. The broad outline of the scheme contemplates the accumulation of funds for the purposes indicated by fixed contributions assessed against employers, employees and the state.

The validity of workmen's compensation laws, now in force in thirty-two states, is a subject of present controversy before the Supreme Court of the United States. If that tribunal shall pronounce against the laws, it is reasonable to suppose that a wider departure from our fundamental principles, such as would be a law establishing social insurance, will not be approved.

The promoters of social insurance seem determined that the system, if established, shall not be operated by private companies. Labor interests demand not only that the participation by private companies be interdicted but that the business be monopolized by the state. If the plan is permissible under our laws, that is to say, is in harmony with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and if it becomes a monopoly of the states in which it is operated, the prospects of its success are not bright. Insurance seems to be a business which does not adapt itself to governmental operation. It is entirely reasonable to believe that what one set of capable men can do, another set of capable men can duplicate; and that, therefore a business can be as efficiently conducted in a government building by civil servants as in a building owned by an insurance company and manned by private citizens. Perhaps politics is the disintegrating ingredient in the combination. That there is one, is certain, for I can recall no governmental insurance scheme that has been a success.

C. R. P., Wadhams, New York.—The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, organized in 1865, has \$460,000 capital and, as of January 1, 1916, assets of \$16,232,628, with a net surplus of \$1,269,954. It is an old line company, skillfully and economically managed, and thoroughly reliable. The only criticism I should make is that it sells both participating and non-participating policies. It is my judgment that a life company should confine itself to one or the other. The company's Continuous Income policy is a good one.



How Big a Man Are  
You in the Mail?

Examine Your Own Letterhead

# CONSTRUCTION BOND

WHEN a sheet of paper is all of you a man can see or feel—just how do you impress him? Do your letters crackle with importance and subtly suggest the substantial standing of your firm?

Mark this: Today's conditions in the paper industry emphasize your opportunity to make your business stationery outstandingly impressive. Many firms have stooped to shoddy paper—to "save" a tenth of a cent per letter. Many once good papers have been shorn of quality to find a market.

But Construction Bond, with its honestly maintained quality today, gives you multiplied advantage—it now meets so little real quality competition in the mail.

Make a note now to improve your business stationery. Write us for latest letterhead suggestions and the names of the stationers in your locality who carry Construction Bond in stock and produce fine stationery upon it.

W. E. WROE & CO., 200 EAST ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO

Look for this watermark in the stationery of firms of recognized importance. You will find it frequently.

CONSTRUCTION



## WEEDING OUT YOUR INVESTMENTS

Many of our readers may hold securities which have a questionable value or which are not suitable to their individual requirements.

Investments should be sifted occasionally, eliminating those which have little intrinsic value and purchasing those having a sound investment standing and a good future.

The services of our Investment Department are offered to those of our readers who may not be satisfied with their present investments.

An article on this subject by our financial editor, Luigi Criscuolo, appeared in The Independent of December fourth.





## Could You Fill His Shoes?

Suppose a good job were open where you work. Could you fill it? Could you jump right in and make good? Or would the boss have to pass you up because you lacked training?

Don't take chances on being promoted. If you want a job that pays good money, get ready for it.

Pick out the job you want in the work you like best. Then start *right now* to get, through the International Correspondence Schools, the training that will prepare you to hold it.

Thousands of men have advanced through I. C. S. training to the very jobs they wanted. What these men have done you can do. All the I. C. S. asks is the chance to help you. No matter where you live, the I. C. S. will come to you and train you in your spare time.

The job you want is within your reach. I. C. S. training will win it for you. The thing to do now is to make your start. Here's the coupon—mark and mail it now.

I. C. S., Box 4532, Scranton, Pa.

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Box 4532, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railways      | <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card Writing                                   |
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# UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

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Less than the Manufacturer's Price. Equipped with the latest improvements—two color ribbon, back spacer and tabulator. Designed for your express character, portable, without cost of maintenance. You make no payment until after you have thoroughly examined and tried the machine. You can see for yourself that it is the best. You can see for yourself that it is the best. You can see for yourself that it is the best. Write today about this remarkable offer.

METRO TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
 77 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## PEBBLES

Dowe—Is that a horse pistol?  
 Nutt—No, it's a Colt.—*Cornell Widow.*

"Is this gun working now?"  
 "No, sir. It's discharged."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

That girl looks like Helen Black.  
 She wouldn't look any better in another color.—*New Idea.*

"Is there an opening here for a bright, energetic young man?"  
 "Yes; an' close it as you go out."—*Judge.*

A slump in the pawnbroking business is reported. Apparently, nowadays, only statesmen have pledges to redeem.—*London Opinion.*

"Is this Somerville 227?"  
 "No."  
 "Then why did you answer?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Battery A—I hear we are going to carry our pistols in our belts.  
 Battery B—Just my luck I wear suspenders.—*Sun Dial.*

Some of the bishops having ordered less bell-ringing during the war; the bells, it is understood, have patriotically promised to do as they are tolled.—*Passing Show.*

"The Germans are very illogical."  
 "Qu'est ce que?"  
 "They always speak of a gentleman as a Herr instead of a him!"—*Cornell Widow.*

Dyner—Say, waiter, your advertisement said: "Dinner a dollar a plate," and my bill is thirteen dollars.

Waiter—But you used thirteen plates.—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Unlucky Motorist (having killed the lady's pet puppy)—Madam, I will replace the animal.

Indignant Owner—Sir, you flatter yourself.—*London Opinion.*

Barbour—You seem warm; have you been exercising?

Waterman—Yes, indeed; I went to the mutes' dance and swung dumb belles around all evening.—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Willis—Just think of it! Those Spanish hidalgos would go three thousand miles on a galleon!

Gillis—Nonsense. You can't believe half you read about those foreign cars.—*Life.*

Patience—There was a time in her life she could have married nearly anybody she pleased.

Patrice—And yet she never married?  
 "Never, you see she couldn't please anybody."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Assistant—I have a poem from a man serving a five years' sentence in the penitentiary.

The Editor—Print it with a foot note explaining the circumstances. It may serve as a warning to other poets.—*Puck.*

Prim Old Girl (at art museum)—And this, I presume, is Cleopatra, the Theda Bara of her day?

English Caretaker—On the contrary, madame, this is the Venus de Milo. Quite armless, madame, quite armless.—*Sun Dial.*

### IMAGISTE LOVE LINES

I love my lady with a deep purple love;  
 She fascinates me like a fly  
 Struggling in a pot of glue.  
 Her eyes are gray, like twin ash-cans,  
 Just emptied, about which still hovers  
 A dusty mist.  
 Her disposition is as bright as a ten cent shine,  
 Yet her kisses are tender and goulashy.  
 I love my lady with a deep purple love.  
 —*Columbia Jester.*

A place to meet  
 Your kind of  
 People—

## HOTEL LENOX

Boston

### A New England Institution

THE sumptuousness of its equipment, the cuisine and the service all suggest the comforts and luxuries you expect to find in the best homes.

Single Room with bath  
 \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath  
 \$3.50 to \$6.00

L. C. Prior  
 Managing Director

## Try These for Your Voice



—and get rid of the hoarseness, allay the irritation, soothe the "scrapy" feeling and strengthen the vocal chords.

## BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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There will be a competitive scholarship awarded at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., by the Heads of the school. This scholarship will be open February, 1917, examinations for which will be taken the last week in December. Candidates will send their names as soon as possible to the Secretary of the school to apply for the qualifying examinations.

## STOP FORGETTING

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## THE NEW BOOKS

### GRANDMOTHER'S PLATES

Beside James's work on "Indian Blankets" and Hall's on "Hand Woven Coverlets" should stand *The Blue-China Book*, by Ada Walker Camehl. This is a fascinating subject to the American collector, and save for a thin volume containing a check list and some short descriptions, this is the only full treatment of this most interesting ware.

A hundred years ago almost every household in the United States used the picture decorated china that, at once after the Revolution, the astute Staffordshire and Liverpool potters began to make for the American market. English artists journeyed over the northern states making drawings of scenery and buildings for the English factories, and soon our shops were full of quaint printed dishes, printed in dark and light blue, mauve, gray, brown and pink. The ware is coarse, but the designs are always decorative, often beautiful and always ingenious and interesting for their historical and social significance.

There are chapters, also, on the Dr. Syntax and Wilkie plates, willow ware and the White House china. The book is as delightful in type and illustration as it is in topic.

*The Blue-China Book*, by A. W. Camehl. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

### AN ENGLISHMAN'S LINCOLN

One of the best traits of the English is their readiness to admit and correct past errors. The righteousness of the American Revolution is as much a dogma in modern England as in the United States, and the British aristocracy, which was strongly in sympathy with the Confederacy almost to the end of the American Civil War, has publicly and frequently repented of its blindness to the true issues involved in that struggle. *Abraham Lincoln*, by Lord Charnwood, is an excellent example of the present British attitude to the Civil War period. Lord Charnwood is an ardent, tho not indiscriminating, admirer of Lincoln and his sympathies are wholly with the North. No American will be displeased with the tone of the book except, perhaps, a few partisans of the "lost cause."

Lord Charnwood's study of Lincoln adds no details not long familiar to Americans from other biographies. Indeed, the book aims rather to retell the story of Lincoln for the British public than to make an original contribution to history; it relies thruout on materials gathered by earlier historians and biographers. It would, therefore, be irrelevant to criticize the book from the point of view of scholarship or to search it minutely for occasional errors, such as calling Edward Everett, Charles Everett (p. 152). It is more important that the author's judgment on the events with which he deals is always

balanced, moderate and intelligent. The most original part of the book and the part in which the author seems to take the greatest personal interest is the discussion of military administration and particularly of the working of conscription both in the Federal Union and in the Confederacy.

*Abraham Lincoln*, by Lord Charnwood. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

### WIT AND HUMOR

*The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord* is Samuel McChord Crothers' new volume. Mr. Crothers wears seven-leagued boots and, stepping across the centuries from Thomas Fuller's "Worthies" to "Spoon River," wars and plagues and contemporary criticism of the assertive sort are stepped over, imperialism, snobbery, bigotry, intolerance, "the eternal necessity of war" are ground under the heel, in a casual footfall.

He is, of course, a sprite, an elf, full of a corrective mischief most easy to endure. He has theories on the man-made giant or "leviathan," government, a thing necessary but of value only as a guide to happiness for its makers, and constructive ideas toward peace that is other than theoretic. His comments on the "irresponsible" reading of history; and his plea for an education looking toward happiness and the "rounded" man we would like to prescribe for professors! His "literary clinic," including Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Pliny, Plato, Trollope, Thackeray and the Bible, his acid for Byron and modern "shockers," his poetic temperament (once he gets up on that abandoned New Hampshire farmstead), his easy, near-conversational but finely literary style, and especially his saneness, playful assuredness, and instinct for a real joke, make Mr. Crothers considerably more than an entertaining essayist.

*The Pleasures of an Absentee Landlord*, by S. M. Crothers. Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

### MORE RECENT BOOKS

Alice Stone Blackwell has rendered into English verse a group of *Armenian Poems*. Love songs, cradle songs, songs of patriotism and of exile; these date from the tenth century to the present and show the inner life of this now ruthlessly slaughtered people. All proceeds go to the Armenian Relief Funds. (Robert Chambers, Ford Building, Boston. \$1.50.)

Julia D. Dragounis, whose "Haremlik" is so fine a study of Turkish women, has written a novel, *A Man of Athens*, that will not disappoint those who know her earlier work. It gives a living picture of life in Greece before and at the opening of the Balkan War, and is a thoroly sane and charming love story. (Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.50.)

Hendrik Willem Van Loon can tell a true tale in as graphic words as ever romance commands, and his *Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators* is adventure, travel, economic and political history what you will, but first of all it is mighty



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pages that recount disaster or shameful  
encounters with native island tribes, when  
it is more than entertaining. (The Century  
Company, \$2.50.)

The home life of English folk trans-  
planted to South Africa is delightfully de-  
scribed in essays *From the Heart of the  
Veld*, by Madeline Alston. In spirit as well  
as in setting this life is curiously different  
from that of English country life, and, de-  
spite kaffirs and tigers, curiously like that  
of America. (John Lane Company, \$1.25.)

In modern novels villains are seldom  
outrageous enough to be fascinating. But  
the villain in Henry Oyen's book, *The  
Snow-Burner*, is a physical and mental  
superman with a heart black with bad-  
ness. Mr. Oyen sees to it, however, that  
right always conquers gloriously, with the  
appropriate histrionic antics and back-  
ground. (G. H. Doran Company, \$1.25.)

One new face appears among the *Por-  
traits of Women*, drawn by Gamaliel Brad-  
ford. Jane Austin, de Guerin, Sevigné,  
Duffand and the others are familiar to the  
essayists, tho these studies are perhaps un-  
commonly understanding. But Mrs. Pepys  
is a newcomer, and the chase for her thru  
the pages of her husband's diaries is a truly  
entertaining exercise. (Houghton, Mifflin  
Company, \$2.50.)

A new writer, L. C. Carlsen, has a real  
story to tell in *The Taming of Calinga*, a  
tale of the Philippines. A young chief of  
the mountain tribes, a "head hunter," goes  
out when the "fire bush" blooms to prove  
his prowess and win "the comeliest maid."  
His strange religious traditions and aspira-  
tions and his experiences with white men  
engage our interest. (E. P. Dutton & Co.,  
\$1.35.)

Qualified by years of intimate life across  
the channel Lawrence Jerrold writes with  
knowledge and entire sympathy of *France,  
Her People and Her Spirit*. The chapters  
on the Church, Labor Organizations, Po-  
litical Parties and the *Bourgeoisie* are espe-  
cially enlightening while all are interest-  
ing, and the cover tempts to purchase  
whatever the text. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-  
Merrill Company, \$3.)

### THESE UNITED STATES

Allen Benson, in spicy English, at-  
tacks what he considers the war scare now  
among us. *Inviting War to America* is a  
clever book, with keen sarcasm for graft,  
conflict of experts, munition makers, and  
law makers. (Huebsch, \$1.)

A striking study of the emigrant, the  
treatment accorded to him and the results  
to the country is to be had in Frances A.  
Kellor's *Straight America*. The chapter on  
preparedness is superficial, but the rest of  
the book makes unmistakably clear some  
of our shamefully neglected duties. (The  
Macmillan Company, 50 cents.)

The new edition of Professor Stanwood's  
authoritative *History of the Presidency*  
contains additional matter covering the  
years from 1897 to 1916—accounts of the  
rise of the Progressive movement, the Re-  
publican split of 1912, the various presi-  
dential conventions and candidates and  
platforms of 1916. (2 vols. Houghton,  
Mifflin Company, \$4.50.)

The argument for preparedness could  
hardly be stated more vividly than in Wil-  
liam Freeman's *Awake U. S. A.* Our pre-  
sent and proper means of defense are shown  
and proposed plans analyzed. The argu-  
ment is based chiefly on statistics, and com-  
parative diagrams of the armaments of  
Germany, Japan, Great Britain. (G. H.  
Doran Company, \$2.)

Dr. M. M. Miller, editor of the inval-  
uable series, "Great Debates of American  
History," has now in *American Debates*,  
two volumes, made a study of twenty-five  
great controversies from 1761 to 1861.  
These trace the changes in popular  
thought; the personalities of the debaters;  
and illustrate by excerpts the trend of  
arguments. A new approach to the events in  
question and especially useful to students  
of argumentation. (G. P. Putnam Sons, \$4.)

### DIVIDENDS

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before January 10th will draw interest from  
January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.  
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.  
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.  
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, December 4, 1916.

#### PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent.  
(1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company  
has this day been declared, payable Monday,  
January 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the  
close of business, Wednesday, December 13, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust  
Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

New York, December 4, 1916.

#### COMMON CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND NO. 57.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) and  
an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the  
Common Stock of this Company has this day been  
declared, payable Monday, January 1, 1917, to  
stockholders of record at the close of business  
Wednesday, December 13, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust  
Company of New York.

H. C. WICK, Secretary.

S. S. DeLANO, Treasurer.

### UTAH COPPER COMPANY

120 Broadway, New York, December 7, 1916.

#### REGULAR DIVIDEND No. 34.

EXTRA DIVIDEND No. 4.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper  
Company has this day declared regular quarterly  
dividend No. 34, of Two dollars and fifty cents  
(\$2.50) per share, an extra dividend No. 4, of  
one dollar (\$1.00) per share, both payable Decem-  
ber 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock  
P. M., December 15, 1916.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the  
Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

### THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

#### MANAGERS.

The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corp.  
The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric  
Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a  
quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent.  
(1 1/2%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation,  
payable Saturday, December 31st, 1916, to stock-  
holders of record at the close of business on  
Monday, December 18th, 1916.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

### THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 23, 1916.

The Board of Directors of The Baldwin Loco-  
motive Works has declared the regular semi-an-  
nual dividend of three and one-half per cent.  
(three dollars and a half per share) on the Preferred  
Capital Stock, payable January 1, 1917, to  
stockholders of record at the close of business  
December 9, 1916.

WILLIAM deKRAFFT, Secretary.

### AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters  
per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred  
Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1917,  
to stockholders of record at the close of business  
December 15th, 1916. Transfer Books will remain  
open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

### RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.

25 Broad Street.

New York, December 7, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consolidated  
Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly  
dividend of seventy-five cents per share, together  
with an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per  
share, payable December 30th, 1916, to stock-  
holders of record at the close of business De-  
cember 15th, 1916. E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY

COMPANY.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street

Pittsburgh, December 6th, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one  
per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the  
Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks,  
payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of  
record at the close of business on December 15th,  
1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.



## THE MARKET PLACE

### IN THE STOCK MARKET

During the first week of December the movement of prices on the New York Stock Exchange, and also the volume of business, were affected by high interest rates on call loans, but there was no large average gain or loss. The net results of the preceding week had been an advance for railroad stocks, due mainly to expectations concerning the President's message, with losses for nearly all the war order industrials, partly on account of the Federal Reserve Board's disapproval of investment in British Exchequer bills, and of rumors of new submarine complications. The interest rate on demand loans had risen to 6½ per cent on the 1st, the highest figures for two years. On Monday, the 4th, this rate advanced to 15 per cent, and prices at the close of the day showed an average net loss for transactions involving 1,342,000 shares. Such a rate imposes some restraint upon brokers and buyers. The effect of it was clearly seen on the following day, when the total, 892,000 shares, fell below 1,000,000 for the first time since October 16. The recommendations in the President's message concerning railroads made a favorable impression, and it was understood that there would be no action against the companies if compliance with the new eight-hour law should be delayed after January 1 because of a failure to obtain a final court decision on the constitutionality of the law by that time.

On the 6th there were more than a million shares again, and the loan rate fell to 3 per cent. Share prices were maintained. Bonds of the Anglo-French loan declined to 93¼, mainly on account of the British Cabinet crisis. There were nearly 1,400,000 shares on the 7th, and the day's business showed a small average loss. The market on the 8th, narrowed again to 981,000 shares, was uneventful, with slight average changes, and the loan rate was 4 per cent. During the week \$51,000,000 in gold was received from Great Britain by way of Canada.

Additional increases of dividends were announced by four copper mining companies and one oil company. The Merrimac Chemical Company is about to declare a stock dividend of 50 per cent. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York pays 12½ per cent extra, making 32½ for the year, and has voted a bonus of \$300,000 to its employees.

The high interest rate was due to no weakness in general financial conditions. Brokers who had failed to provide for their needs with time loans because they objected to prevailing rates found themselves bidding against each other when the Federal Reserve Board's warning against British Treasury notes induced lenders to call

in the loans on demand. The situation may have been affected by recent diversion of a considerable part of the stock of gold from New York to reserve banks in other parts of the country.

### THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Steel mills, working at full capacity, cannot satisfy the demand for their products. A majority of recent orders call for delivery in the closing months of next year or in 1918. Railroad companies must wait until 1918 for 1,200,000 tons of rails which the mills are to make for them. Shipyards all over the world are seeking plates here. Estimates, semi-official, of the quantity of steel bars for munition manufacturers recently ordered by the Allies have risen from 1,500,000 tons and now range between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, at \$80 a ton. Prices advanced again last week. The addition for bars and pipe was \$5, and tin plate rose from \$6 to \$6.50 and even \$7.

Our railroad companies made a new record for purchases in November, when they bought, or ordered, 56,531 freight cars, 491 passenger cars, 342 locomotives, and 737,000 tons of rails. For these they will pay about \$130,000,000. Never before were more than 25,000 cars ordered in one month. November's output of pig iron, 3,311,811 tons, was a little less than October's. A sale of 50,000 tons for export shows that there is a demand for our raw material of this kind abroad as well as at home.

### WAGES AND BONUSES

There have been many increases of wages in addition to those reported last week, and also gifts to employees. Large gains permit such distributions and the cost of living makes them quite acceptable. Recent announcements include the following, the wage increase in almost every case being 10 per cent:

Wages—Bethlehem Steel Company, 40,000 employees; International Paper Company, 11,000; Pittsburgh Steel Company, 7000; Allegheny Steel Company; Marshall Foundry Company; Elizabeth Thread Mills, Rhode Island, the 10 per cent, making 27¼ for the year; Dunham Woolen Mills and four other similar factories in Naugatuck, Connecticut; the Wabash Railroad Company's shops in Toledo; Ford Plate Glass Company; seven worsted yarn mills in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, 3000; independent iron mining companies in the Lake Superior district, 2700.

Bonuses—The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, \$2,750,000 to be distributed at the rate of 10 per cent of the salaries of employees not under contract and in the service two years; several copper companies, Lake Superior district, 17,000 men to receive 25 cents for every day in the last six months, if steadily employed; Plainfield Trust Company, New Jersey, 10 per cent of salary; Bangor & Arctostook Railroad Company, 4 per cent; Prentiss & Co., Holyoke, 5 per cent; National Blankbook Company, 10 per cent.

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## KEEP AN EYE ON POSTERITY

Mr. George Haven Putnam, who "knows all about books," and who spoke about them at the National Arts Club in New York the other evening, predicted a state of things in the publishing world that should give our prolific authors pause. Among the ancients, with their costly papyrus and parchment, only the things really worth while were done into books, and the books did remain in being. There is no similar prospect nowadays: books are not made to last, and Mr. Putnam thinks that only the books worthy of being repeatedly reprinted will ultimately remain to represent "modernity"—as we are pleased to call it. There is food for thought along efficiency lines here—perhaps for our publishers, but certainly for our authors!

## THE NEW HOUSEKEEPING

The National Institute of Efficiency has made arrangements whereby wider influence may be secured for the household moving picture film which Mrs. Christine Frederick has produced, and which is entitled "The New Housekeeping." It is at once inspirational and instructive, and its good results, wherever exhibitions have already been given, are undoubted. Everywhere the need for better housekeeping is now freely admitted, and the results of investigation of women's work in the home are beginning to show that what was once accepted as inevitable drudgery can be removed by applying just that kind of imaginative analysis by which Mr. Frank Gilbreth revolutionized brick-laying and other concerns of mere men.

The problem, however, is rather to create interest in the possibility of improvement than to establish scientific rules for an efficient home, for women are said to be more conservative than men, and the case for modern methods can surely be proved, once the housewife's interest is secured. For this reason the present method of spreading the new housekeeping seems particularly appropriate. The hard groundwork of theories and explanations, which sometimes look so formidable and inconclusive in cold print, becomes positively attractive when the screen supplies the inspiring sight of actual results. One "sees how it all works out," and in the case of Mrs. Christine Frederick's film the solutions are based upon some years of study, with practical conditions in American homes always in mind.

Mrs. Frederick has achievements to her credit that make her eminently qualified to continue her work thru this new medium. She has written an admirable book, from which the title of the film is taken, is the author of a successful course on household engineering, and has contributed extensively to such magazines as the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Still more im-

portant, perhaps, under the circumstances, is the fact that she is a wife and mother. The National Institute of Efficiency has great pleasure, therefore, in announcing the decision to coöperate in securing the widest possible use for "The New Housekeeping" film, and it will be glad to explain the terms on which exhibitions can be arranged for—they have been made to conform simply with the cost of production, etc.—to anyone writing to the New York office: 119 West Fortieth street.

COÖPERATION IN EXPORT  
TRADE

By a curious coincidence the report of the Federal Trade Commission on "Coöperation in American Export Trade" is made public just as the members of the National Institute of Efficiency are receiving the second of the Institute's series of efficiency monographs, entitled "Trade Expansion and National Independence." The commission's report consists of two heavy volumes of a thousand pages of solid facts and figures. Monograph of Efficiency No. 2 is an interestingly written booklet that can be split into



International Film

## A BOY WHO IS EFFICIENT

Isador Schletter, sixteen years old, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Juvenile Court in Passaic, New Jersey. He has earned his living selling papers and has saved \$800. The judgeship means to him a chance to tell the other boys how to make good, too.

the pocket and read thru in half an hour. But both teach the same lesson, that the United States cannot build up its foreign trade without united action. The commission finds:

(1) That other nations have marked advantages in foreign trade from superior facilities and more effective organizations, and (2) that doubt and fear as to legal restrictions prevent Americans from developing equally effective organizations for overseas business.

The author of the monograph on "Trade Expansion and National Independence," Dr. Edwin E. Slosson, says:

Evidently there will be after the war two great antagonistic groups of commercial powers in both of which the means of production and distribution will be more efficiently organized than ever before. . . . A disorganized America will be no match for an organized Europe either in peace or war.

This question of combination for trade expansion will be one of the chief subjects of discussion in the congressional session just opening and every citizen should study it. Those who are not members of the National Institute of Efficiency can purchase the new monograph on "Trade Expansion and National Independence," for 25 cents, from the offices of the Institute, 119 West Fortieth street, New York.

## PREPAREDNESS FOR RETAILERS

Never in the history of retailing, says Mr. J. W. Hamilton, of St. Paul, in a forward-looking pamphlet he has issued, have so many merchants realized the absolute necessity of preparation for themselves and their clerks if they are to receive an adequate return for their work and the capital invested. Merchants cannot go to business schools in their home towns, and short courses in the universities, while extremely valuable, do not, he points out, cover all the ground. "I would suggest that the Retail Merchant's Organizations in every state appoint a committee and prepare the best possible paper, outlining the training and knowledge a merchant should have as well as his clerks, so as to develop them to the highest possible point of efficiency."

"These questionnaires, prepared by the committee after consultation with the proper officers of the State University, would be sent to a large number of representative merchants in every portion of the state and the replies, analyzed by the committee and the State University, would be the foundation for the course. When like papers have been worked out by a similar committee in other states in connection with their state universities, then there could be an exchange, so as to develop the very best foundation for the course. The necessary books for study would then be worked out and a correspondence course started by the universities, using the books as a foundation and possibly winding up the course with a certificate of efficiency."



# The Independent

Founded 1848

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Founded 1857

Incorporated with The Independent May 22, 1916

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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## STOLEN PROPERTY?

In reading over the following poem it struck us as strangely familiar. As a whole it is undoubtedly original; anyhow we never read it before, but yet we seem to remember the lines or at least some of them. Before we bring charges of plagiarism we must have the alleged stolen property identified. So we have decided to ask the help of our readers for we know how quick they are—especially the culture clubs and literary societies—at catching such quotations. We wish every one who recognizes the source of any of the lines would write us where they are to be found. If we can get the names of the authors and poems from which they are taken then we can confront the author—or rather the compiler—with the proof of the plagiarism. We shall be glad to publish the names of the literary detectives who are most successful at discovering the original owner of these purloined lines:

### A LEAP YEAR TRAGEDY

By Sophie G. Keenan

Up from the meadows, rich with corn,  
A lady stepped with golden hair,  
This was the maiden all forlorn,  
(A pagan nurtured in a creed outworn),  
But the fool, he called her his Lady Fair.

Thrice, at the huts of Fontenoy,  
He turned and kissed her where she stood,  
"Now, farewell grief, and welcome joy!  
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!—  
Altho thy breath be rude!"

"If I am not worth the wooing,"—  
(With an oath, King Olaf spoke)—  
"And could December's winds ensuin',  
Let us then be up and doing!"  
The deaf ear instantly awoke.

"Nobody axed you, sir," she said;  
"They swore that you were well nigh dead  
for me!"  
Merrily rang the bells, and they were wed,  
For fools rush in where angels fear to  
tread,  
What shall the harvest be?

When, in the course of human events,  
He sees his brood about thy knee,—  
(Nine little goblins, that had no sense,  
By merit raised to that bad eminence)—  
Where five-score fighting men wad flee.

Like the leaves of the forest when autumn  
hath blown,  
O, listen, listen, ladies gay!—  
Alone, alone, all, all alone,  
He stole a pig and away he run,  
That Day of Wrath, that Dreadful Day!

## REMARKABLE REMARKS

ANNE SIMON—Poetry should fantomize  
a universe.

WOODROW WILSON—Not all of Wall  
Street is bad.

OTTO H. KAHN—We New Yorkers do  
not mix enough.

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA—Can  
you see peace in sight?

HENRY CLEWS—Everybody should ac-  
cept the inevitable in a kindly spirit.

ARNOLD BENNETT—The prospect of death  
gives me no moral or spiritual qualm.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW—I am never in  
a hurry to bid the devil good morning.

W. L. GEORGE—It can probably be said  
that no woman has ever been an intellec-  
tual.

MICHAEL MONAHAN—Socialism cannot  
be destroyed until it has been given a fair  
trial.

MRS. CARTER H. HARRISON—Once upon  
a time I bathed and drest in thirteen min-  
utes.

REV CHARLES A. EATON—The most  
honorable place in the country is Wall  
Street.

SYDNEY BROOKS—I know of no metrop-  
olis so intensely absorbed in its own affairs  
as New York.

ANDREW CARNEGIE—We can let the fu-  
ture take care of itself, if we obey the  
judge within.

SECRETARY LANE—New York may be a  
feudal state but the rest of the country  
wants to be free.

GEORGE DE FOREST BRUSH—Artists are  
producing canvases today for which they  
ought to be arrested.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER ROBERTSON—  
There is no reason why people should not  
live on forty cents a day.

LADY SCOTT—It is no small moral com-  
fort in these days to feel yourself clear of  
the disgrace of leisure.

J. A. HOBSON—The old dull puritan  
Protestantism, with its dogmas and aus-  
terities, is doubtless doomed.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON—The conclusion of  
this war may mark a conclusive revulsion  
of European women for men.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER—We are  
witnessing the nemesis of the decline of  
nationality as an end in itself.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—I care little for  
the cubist school in patriotism any more  
than I care for it in art or poetry.

RAY STANARD BAKER—The one essential  
purpose of education is to get an individ-  
ual going from within so that he will run  
himself.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY—Old age is sim-  
ply a matter of chemical decomposition and  
chemistry will find a way to stop the decay  
of tissues.

PRESIDENT MCGLYNN, of the New York  
Hotel Association—No man ever gets a  
world-wide horizon of life by drinking ice-  
cream sodas.

ED. HOWE—Look up the history of near-  
ly any woman who is particularly good  
looking and you will find she has been mar-  
ried at least twice.

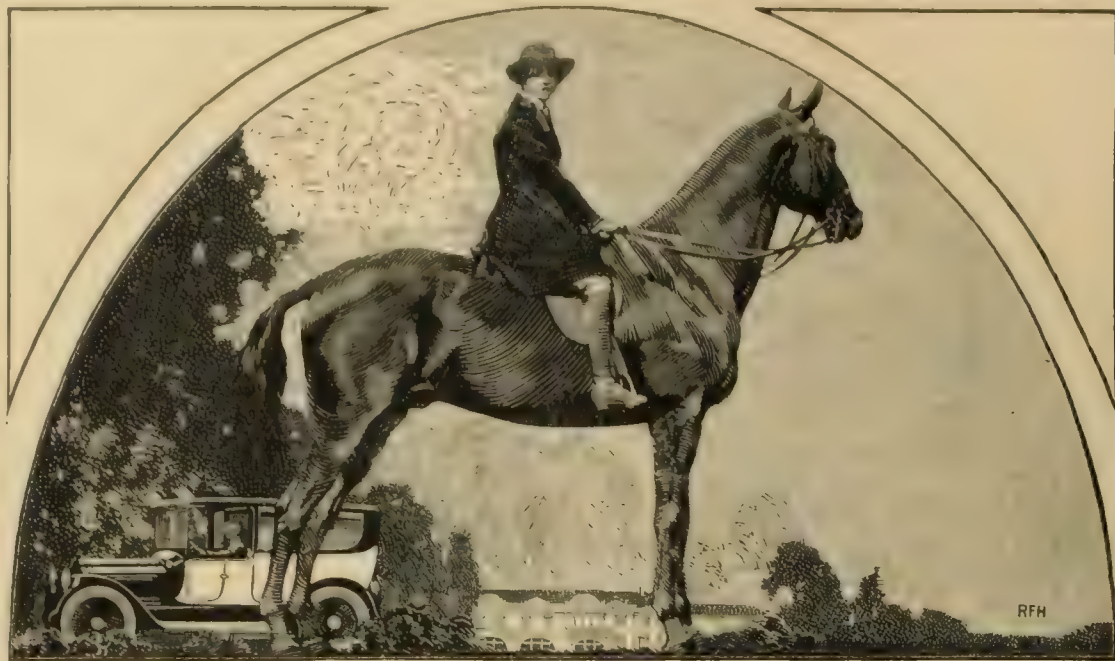
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS—Of all the  
abominable deviltry practised in this most  
hellish war, the condemnation to slavery  
of the Belgian nation is the most damnable.

SECRETARY NEWTON D. BAKER—Never  
again in the history of the world can juris-  
prudence be what it was before Mr. Bran-  
deis plended the Oregon case.

EMIL VANDERVEIDE—The German Gov-  
ernment appears determined to treat the  
Belgians as the conquered were treated in  
the age of Assyria and Babylon.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT—The German  
Government is the unrestrained representa-  
tive of the policy of world wide expansion  
and the strongest promoter of competitive  
armaments.





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# The Independent

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED  
**HARPER'S WEEKLY**  
A Journal of Civilization



*American Press*

## THE FIRST TO SPEAK FOR PEACE

THE KEYNOTE OF CHANCELLOR VON BISMARCK-HOLLEWIG'S SPEECH BEFORE THE REICHSTAG WAS THE GERMAN  
"DETERMINATION TO FIGHT ON, YET READY TO MAKE PEACE"



## THE PROSPECT OF PEACE

**W**HAT will the Allies do with the invitation of the Central Powers to discuss the question of peace? Two courses are open to them—categorical refusal or consent; for any refusal that is not unqualified will be equivalent to more or less modified consent. It is impossible to see how the reply can be anything other than affirmative; any other answer would play directly into Germany's hands. If Germany is sincere, the rejection of her overtures would throw upon the Allies the terrible responsibility of forcing the continuance of the war when the possibility of its termination was in sight. If Germany is insincere and merely maneuvering for a tactical advantage, to return a blank No to her proposal would be the surest way to make that advantage hers. The Allies must consent either to state their case or to make a counter request for a statement of Germany's case or they will have been outmaneuvered from the very start.

It was only natural that the first reaction of the Allied popular mind in the Allied countries to the German proposal should be an indignant negative. The tone of the German note could not but outrage the spirit of the peoples who hold it as the dearest conviction of their souls that, whatever the military advantage of the Central Powers at the moment, their complete defeat must and will be accomplished. Besides the enemies of Germany have little reason to trust Teutonic diplomacy and Teutonic faith. But already in England, where after all the burden of the decision must rest, there are clear indications that sober second thought will lead to wiser counsels.

It would have seemed unbelievable until it happened that the most warlike of the belligerents should be the first to intimate that it had had enough. It really matters little whether the intimation truly represents a sincere purpose or is merely intended for home consumption, to create possible dissension among the Allies, and to influence neutral opinion. The mere making of the first advances creates a condition from the implications of which Germany cannot escape.

If the German invitation is not to be spurned, the vital question immediately presents itself, What should the terms of peace be? Since the Central Powers have made the initial advances this really resolves itself into the question, What ought the Allies to set up as their irreducible minimum?

First, full reparation, in so far as reparation is possible, to Belgium. The whole world, outside of Germany and the other Central Powers, knows that a shameful international crime was committed when the German army smashed its way across the Belgian border.

Second, withdrawal from all other invaded territory. What should the Allies grant in return?

The return of Germany's colonies and of any other invaded territory of the Central Powers.

In other words, the underlying basis of the peace settlement should be the restoration of the status quo of August 1, 1914. This must not turn out to be a war of conquest for either side.

This is not to say that the status quo as represented in the map of Europe of 1914 should be forever inviola-

ble. Unquestionably some national boundary lines run in the wrong places. It cannot be denied that there are some vexatious problems of territorial sovereignty that must yet be solved in the interest of justice and humanity. But those are problems that it must remain for the future to untangle, and to untangle by some other means than war. For war is not always on the side of justice, and seldom on the side of permanence. In the conception of a League to Enforce Peace is to be found the first step toward an organization of the world which will have the power to rearrange boundary lines and to readjust the relations between nations without recourse to the battlefield.

But on this foundation of the return to the status quo other structural elements must be erected. The motto of the peace conference should be, It never can happen again. There should come out of the Great War a Great League of Nations, dedicated to the proposition that it is the concern and the business of all to compel each to keep the peace. With the entering into this League should be joined by each nation a self-denying ordinance pledging not only the cessation of armament building but the gradual reduction of existing armaments. This would mean again in the field of military preparation the retention of the status quo, but with the purpose of the armaments transformed from the threatening of war to the enforcing of peace. Incidentally the United States should become a member of the League so formed, in order that it might include from the start all the great powers of the world.

What would Germany, the Allies and the world respectively gain from such a peace achieved at this moment?

Germany would escape the ultimate overwhelming defeat which the Allies are more than ever determined to administer and the price of which would be disastrous for Germany to pay. The proposal of Germany must indicate, even if it does not directly spring from, a conviction that a positive victory for her arms is an impossibility. Therefore a status quo conclusion is the best she can now hope for.

The Allies would have administered an overwhelming defeat to the German theory of eternal German rightness and the divine appointment of Germany to thrust the domination of her ideas upon the world by force. When the Superman and the Supernation fail to conquer, the failure is annihilating.

The world would gain not only present peace, but the assurance, in so far as it is humanly possible at this stage of the world's development, of peace for the future.

But is that all?

The Germans will say, How about the Balkan problem, the unredressed grievances of Bulgaria arising from the second Balkan war, the pernicious activities of Serbia out of which the war sprang, the wrongs of Russian Poland, our road of expansion toward the East, our place in the sun?

France will say, What of Alsace-Lorraine?

Russia will say, What of Constantinople and our access to the open sea?

Italy will say, What of Italia Irredenta?



Japan will say, What of Kiauchau?

England's colonies will say, What of the German colonies *we*, not England, conquered?

There is but one answer. This must not have been a war of conquest, even a war of reconquest. Wars of conquest always breed other wars. This war must bring forth, not other wars, but lasting peace.

The world must learn from this—the Great War—that war is not the solution of the problems that arise between nations, but merely their aggravator. Let peace come now without conquest and perchance the world will set itself to learn how to solve its problems by the wisdom of peace. Let this war end with territorial acquisitions and depredations and another greater war will rise from the ashes of the old.

## WHY THERE ARE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES

THE continued existence of two opposing political parties in a state is one of the most curious of the phenomena of politics. That half of the intelligent people of a nation should perpetually differ from the other half on all questions of public policy is remarkable; that these two parties should consist of substantially the same members whatever the issue may be is still more strange, but that a party so constituted should often assume a position that it formerly opposed would be quite incredible to us if it were not so familiar.

One naturally inquires whether such a condition of things is essential to popular government. History undoubtedly answers this question in the affirmative and it is not difficult to see why this should be the case. It comes from the impossibility that there should be more than two sides to any conflict. A three-sided fight is a physical impossibility. It resolves itself into a fight of two against one, followed perhaps by a struggle between the victors. There are no neutrals on a battlefield. In all the records of war there is not an instance of an engagement between three armies where each fought the other two with equal earnestness.

So in politics when one issue is of absorbing interest—that is, when there is but one battlefield—there can be but two great parties. This does not mean that there are only two opinions on any question. There are as many opinions as there are intelligent men, and the diversity of sentiment in the same party is usually much greater than that of the public positions of the two parties. Neither is there anything in the traditions or principles of a party which decides the exact position it is to take on a new issue. But when a question comes up, the two parties instinctively assume those positions which will most nearly divide the body of voters into two equal parts.

In the course of the campaign both parties push forward their claims so as to occupy as much as possible of the debatable ground and they tend to meet in the middle. The platforms and speeches sound much the same because these stand on the firing line, but the bulk of the membership of the two parties may be far apart. A boundary is a mathematical line. A party is a body of two dimensions and its depth may be the greater of the two. The party as an organization has no principles; only the members have principles, and not all of them. The party organization is simply a vote-getting machine, and to get the votes of the indifferent and mod-

erate mass it must come as close as it can to the opposing party.

So there is no room for a third party between them. Where other parties exist it is because they are taking up other issues than that on which the two main parties divide. For instance, while the Republican and Democratic parties were fighting over protection and free trade—or ostensibly over a trifling increase or decrease of customs rates—the Socialist, Prohibitionist and Populist parties sprang up advocating new policies that they considered more important than the tariff. Sometimes there seem to be three parties in the field dealing with much the same questions. That was the case four years ago. But when the smoke of the campaign cleared away it was found that there were really only two, Democratic and Progressive, for the Republican was not in it.

Every question as it is presented to the voter can and should be reduced to its simplest form, the form that can be answered by "yes" or "no." The Scotch verdict is impracticable. "To be or not to be that is the question" to which all problems, however complicated, are ultimately reduced. Man is a bilateral animal. He has two hands, two eyes, two ears and two legs. He can see only two things at a time clearly enough to compare them. His every action is based upon the choice in a bifurcated option. He is always confronted by a dilemma. He stands forever at the crossroads. So we see that the phenomenon of the persistence of two political parties in an electorate concerned with the same question is no accident, but rests upon a deep-seated psychological foundation.

## THE SUPERSTITION OF ORDEAL BY BATTLE

THE chief cause of the reluctance to make peace is apparently the feeling on each side that a clear and overwhelming victory is necessary in order to prove that the other side was wrong in starting the war. Obviously this is absurd because the only thing which a triumph could determine is which side is the stronger, not which side is the right. When we come to consider how such an absurd notion as that success in war proves the righteousness of the cause came to be so deeply rooted in the human mind we find that it is one of those medieval superstitions which still survive to plague the twentieth century. There were in the medieval courts two ways of deciding a question. One was to have it referred to a judge, the other to have it determined by a duel between the contesting parties, or, in case they were women or children, between their chosen champions. The second was commonly regarded as being more certain than the first because it was an appeal to the judgment of God instead of leaving it to the opinion of fallible human beings. Now, however, the world has ostensibly come to believe that arbitrament of arms is not the best way to determine the Divine Will or the path of justice.

But it is undoubtedly this subconscious feeling much more than the desire for the prestige of victory or the desire for material gains that makes all of the belligerents unwilling even to discuss the question of peace so long as the war is in the state of a drawn game. It ought to be possible, however, to destroy this hampering superstition of the past because a moment's



calm reflection shows it is a fallacy. An overwhelming victory for Germany would not justify the German motto *Gott mit uns*. A crushing defeat of Germany by the Allies would not in any way prove the contention of the Allies that Germany was the aggressor and that her methods of warfare are brutal. It would not even convince the German people that such is the case. It might, indeed, have the contrary effect. To send the Kaiser to St. Helena or to hang him, as some British journalists have demanded, would be quite likely to increase the love of the German people for the Kaiser and what he stands for. They might make him a saint as a certain part of the English people have King Charles the First, or it might bring about a revival of the monarchy as was the case with Napoleon in France.

In August, 1914, a considerable number of Germans thought that Germany was wrong to enter the war, and a larger number of Englishmen thought England was wrong to enter the war. Most of these have, under pressure of public opinion, been convinced of the righteousness of their country's cause or have been forced to keep silence. The outcome of the war will not in any way determine which side should bear the burden of blame. Most people have long ago made up their minds as to the causes of the war so far as they could from such scanty and partizan evidence as has been available. This opinion is subject to revision from time to time as new evidence as to the intrigues of diplomats and the force of the unseen powers is brought to light. The verdict of history has many times been given in favor of the defeated party and many a drawn battle is now regarded by the world as a moral victory.

### FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

THE importation of tropical products by the United States has doubled in the last decade. In the fiscal year 1916 we paid to the countries south of us over a billion dollars for their products.

An increase of imports is not necessarily to be regarded with approval. The question is always suggested, could we not make or grow these things just as well as foreigners, and so keep our money at home? But we can take unalloyed satisfaction in an increase in imports from the tropics for three reasons: first, because they are mostly things we cannot ourselves produce in sufficient quantity or cheaply enough; second, they are chiefly foods and raw materials; third, they come mostly from our own tropical dependencies or American countries with which we are desirous of cultivating closer commercial relations.

Sugar makes up a third of the billion dollars' worth, and we could, if we had to, raise cane and beets enough within the limits of continental United States to supply our needs. But that would involve a high tariff and high prices, so it is better to do about as we are doing now, that is, to grow a third of the sugar we consume and import the rest, chiefly from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The other articles we import are mostly the alkaloids, aromatics, gums, medicines, and dyes which tropical trees have the peculiar knack of manufacturing. Their natural monopoly we are not likely to infringe until our chemists get to work on them. So we have to import our coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber, quinine, spices, indigo and the

like, and we shall also find it profitable to develop enormously our importations of foods and raw materials, such as fats and fibers, fruits and nuts, which can be best grown where there is most sunshine.

A glance at a commercial map of the world will show that most of the traffic lines run east and west. But this is an accidental and temporary condition of affairs due largely to the unequal advance of civilization. Now, practically anything that can be made in London or Berlin can be made in New York, Tokyo or Peking whenever the people of these places acquire equal skill. Anything that can be grown in France can be grown in the United States and China. Westward the course of industry makes its way. America has developed its own manufactures and shaken off its dependence upon Europe. The western states are becoming independent of the eastern. A colony planted in the temperate zone strives against the mother country for economic independence and in time gets it.

On the contrary, a colony planted in the tropics not only remains dependent upon the mother country, but the mother country remains dependent upon its tropical colonies. Germany, shut off from the rest of the world by a ring of enemies, would be willing just now to trade off all of Belgium for a little of the Belgian Kongo, from which she could get rubber and palm oil. Exchange of commodities between countries of the same natural resources, population and technical skill is not so necessary as between countries that differ. The widest and most permanent differences between countries are those imposed by climate, so we may expect that north and south trade routes will become increasingly important in the future. The palm and the pine may never mate, but they will become more and more in love with one another as the years go by.

### CHANGING THE DECALOGUE

THE proposal made at the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to substitute for certain purposes of instruction a shortened form of the Ten Commandments has raised a protest not only from some of the worshipers of that communion, but also from the editorial writers of the secular press who are fearful that any such change would operate as a detriment to religion. It appears that the ark of our ethical idealism will be endangered by any alteration of the phraseology in the Decalogue. In fact it would be as sacrilegious as the despoiling of a Gothic cathedral or the desecration of the Sabbath.

One editorial guardian of religious sanctities waxes eloquent in defense of "the Ten Commandments as we know them in the King James version of the Bible," utterly unmindful of the fact that the Prayer Book version, which the proposal to change affected, is not that of the sacred King James version at all, but one going back a half century beyond the "noble form" of the authorized version. The excision of the prohibition to covet one's neighbor's ox or ass, we are assured, would be a cruel loss, in spite of the fact that the automobile may soon make it necessary to give archaeological interpretations to these ancient terms, which, as it happens, were not in the original version of the Ten Commandments.

So many of these protests and explanations are hu-



morously wide of the mark because the writers are entirely unfamiliar with the facts. Not only do we have a variety of Englished forms, but in the Scripture itself there are at least three editions of the Decalogue, two of which, because of their moral appeal, contend for supremacy in Church and catechetical use. A careful study of these two Old Testament versions shows conclusively that they go back to an earlier and simpler form of the "Ten Words," which our newspaper critics are so fond of representing as "Writings upon the Tablets." It is this earlier ethical standard which has been substituted in many modern forms of worship and instruction for the longer interpretations embodied in Exodus and Deuteronomy:

Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image; thou shalt not bow down to it nor serve it.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

Honor thy father and thy mother.

Thou shalt not kill.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Thou shalt not steal.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's.

The use of this earlier version is much to be preferred because of its comprehensiveness, balance, brevity and liturgical fitness.

It is high time to drop this editorial affectedness about "cutting up the Bible" and destroying the beauty of the King James classic. These landmarks of religion and literature are in no danger. The real danger lies in the lack of suitable ways and methods of appropriating their ethical ideals and literary values. Let us add, that, fortunately for those who have been agitated over the matter, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church refused to adopt the proposed change. The injured editors may go blissfully forward with the knowledge that their children are being taught to regard our Heavenly Father as "a jealous God," and to avoid coveting that which none of their neighbors have.

## OUR PAMPERED ARTISTS

EVERY little while some one rises to inquire why we are producing no great art. If we should believe all we hear we should be forced to admit that the painting of the present day is insignificant, that its poetry is detestable, that its drama is on the decline, that our buildings are monstrosities, that modern music is good for nothing, and so on. Since it is usually professional people who make these complaints of the decadence of their own art, it behooves us to look back to the Golden Age of art and see how the conditions differed from those of the present. Let us turn for instance to 408 B. C., when there was constructed on the Acropolis the Erechtheum, considered the finest example of Ionic architecture, surpassed in beauty only by the Parthenon itself. The account books are fortunately preserved, and in them we read such items as these:

To the sawyer Radius of Collytus, 16 days . . . .	16 drachmas
To the architect Archilochus of Agryle, 37 days . . . . .	37 drachmas
To Pyromachus of Cephisia for making the youth by the breastplate, 60 days . . . . .	60 drachmas
To Prazias of Melite for making the horse and the figure appearing behind, turning the horse around, 120 days . . . . .	120 drachmas
To Teocrus of Cydathenaion for taking down the scaffolding, 1 day . . . . .	1 drachma

Apparently, then if we want to erect a monument that shall be admired thru all the ages, we have simply to hire men by the day to do the job, paying the same wages, say twenty-five cents a day, to the carpenters, architects, gilders, painters, masons, and stone-cutters. Where then were the artists? There were none in our sense of the word. Who produced that marvelous statuary whose slightest fragment is preciously preserved in our museums? No "sculptor" such as belong to our National Academy of Arts, but stone-cutters, so called and so considered, base mechanics of Athens, even the best of them. Plutarch shows us the point of view when he says:

No gentleman, however much he may delight in the Olympian Zeus or the Argive Hera, would like to have been their sculptor, a Phidias or a Polycletus.

The things we honor Greece for were made by men whom Greeks despised. Was it not so in other arts and countries? The Gothic cathedrals are anonymous. They were built by men frightfully underpaid and not thought worthy of mention. The Egyptian temples were erected by starved and beaten slaves. The decorators of the Taj Mahal are unknown to fame. The Iliad and the Edda and the Nibelungenlied were composed by beggarly minstrels. Who can name the author of "Job" or "The Song of Songs"? Our church music, organ and choral, originated in the seclusion of the monastery. The drama was an outcast art in Shakespeare's time and the players were classed as vagabonds. None of them would have thought of claiming a salary greater than that of the Lord High Chancellor.

It would seem then that art flourishes when the artist is snubbed and should we not draw from this the conclusion that art languishes when the artist is prosperous? If so it would be our painful duty to say, "Back to the garret!" to our popular poets. We should draw over the too familiar faces of our novelists the veil of anonymity and force them to return to the wholesome conditions which produced "Roger de Coverley," "Ivanhoe," "Pickwick Papers" and "Jane Eyre." We might even pass a law prohibiting any prima donna or an actor in the movies from receiving a larger salary than that which we give to the President of the United States.

In the elder days of art it was the custom to admire the work and ignore the artist. Nowadays we admire the artist and ignore his work. We have allowed the painter to step in front of his canvas. We give the sculptor precedence over his statuary and speak of "Macmonnies' Fountain" and "Rodin's Thinker," instead of "Olympian Zeus" and "Argive Hera." We read so much about an author's dogs or automobiles or affinities that we have no time to read his books. Magazines and departments that were established for the criticism of books are now devoted to the eulogy of writers. Their fanfares announce the approaching apparition of a new literary genius and long before his volume is on sale we have learned what he eats for breakfast and how he combs his hair; we have seen how he looks in his study and in his bathing suit. By the time his book appears we are likely to feel so thoroly acquainted with him that we have no curiosity left to read what he has written. It is like a banquet where the toastmaster takes up all the time by his introduction of the speakers.



# THE STORY OF THE WEEK

## Germany Proposes Peace

On December 12 all of the members of the Reichstag, even those at the front, and the entire diplomatic corps were in attendance, for a previous notice had been sent out that a declaration of historic importance would be made by the German Government. This proved to be announcement by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg that he had that day despatched to the Entente Allies a proposal for opening peace negotiations. This note, which we publish complete elsewhere, was handed to the legations of the United States, Spain and Switzerland, which represent the Allies in Germany. Similar notes were sent simultaneously by Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. A mes-

sage was also sent to the Vatican asking for the support of the Pope in the work of peace.

In his address to the Reichstag the Chancellor reviewed the recent progress of the German armies and told how the entrance of Rumania into the war against them, which was designed as a fatal blow, had instead provided Germany with grain, oil and other goods sufficient to relieve her needs, while the attacks made at the same time by the British, French, Italians and Russians had been successfully resisted. The Chancellor concluded:

Our strength has not made our ears deaf to our responsibility before God, before our own nation and before humanity. The declarations formerly made by us concerning our readiness for peace were evaded by our adversaries. Now we have advanced one step further in this direction. On August 1, 1914, the Emperor had personally to take the gravest decision which ever fell to the lot of a German—the order for mobilization—which he was compelled to give as a result of the Russian mobilization. During these long and earnest years of the war the Emperor has been moved by a single thought: How peace could be restored to safeguard Germany after the struggle in which she has fought victoriously. In a deep moral and religious sense of duty toward his nation and, beyond it, toward humanity, the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action toward peace.

The overtures of the German Government are for the purpose of initiating negotiations for the establishment of a lasting peace. It is said to be the desire of Germany that the representatives of the belligerent powers meet in conference at The Hague in January for a full discussion of all the questions at issue. What terms Ger-

many is willing to concede is a matter of surmise, for no authorized statement of them has been made public, but from what has been allowed to transpire from semi-official sources it is supposed that the basis of Germany's tentative proposals will be substantially the *status quo ante bellum* or the return to the conditions that existed before the war except as to the Balkans and the Russian frontier. Germany is thought to be willing to evacuate all territory now occupied by her armies in Belgium and France. Belgium then will be reestablished as before, tho Germany may insist upon the defortification of Antwerp and other Belgian cities or similar precautions to prevent Belgium being used by France and



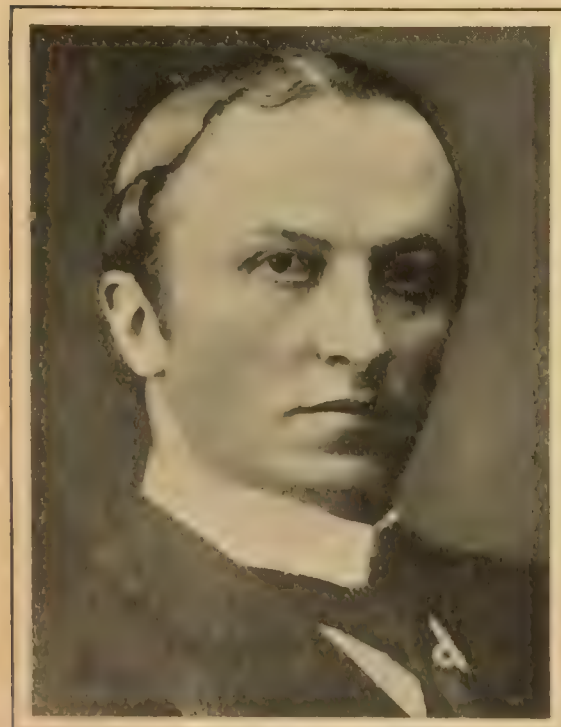
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BONAR LAW



International Film

ARTHUR HENDERSON



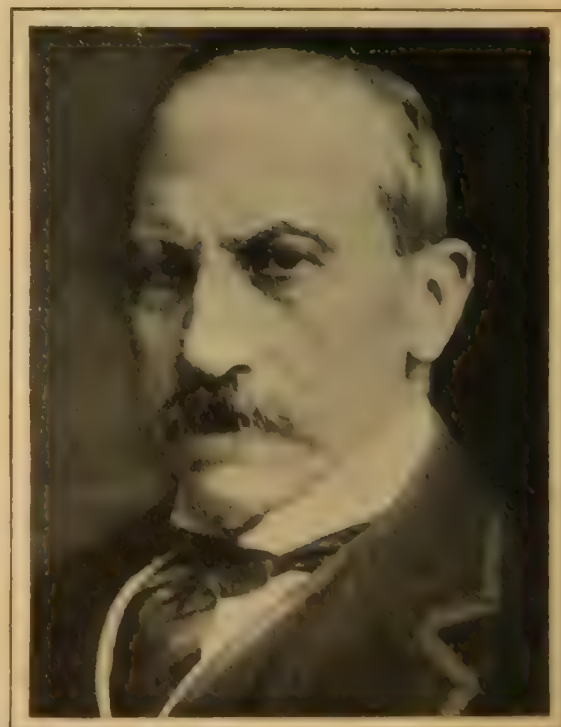
Central News

EARL CURZON



Central News

LORD DERBY



Underwood & Underwood

LORD MILNER

## ENGLAND MUST DO MORE THAN "MUDDLE THRU"

These are the men Lloyd George has chosen to take efficient control of England's part in the conduct of the Great War. Curiously enough the Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby, is not officially included in the war council, which consists of Earl Curzon, Lord President of the Council; Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Arthur Henderson and Lord Milner, both without portfolio.





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#### THE FARM TRACTOR ADAPTED FOR WAR USE

Perhaps as great a contribution to warfare as the British tank is the trench-digger, first used by the French army. Its construction is somewhat similar to the prairie plow, but it digs deeper and it scoops the earth up into breastworks on either side of the trench.

England as a base of attack on Germany.

Germany will demand the restorations of her colonies, altho it is not supposed that she will insist upon regaining Kiaochow, her enclave in China, or possibly upon the recovery of her Pacific islands.

Gorizia and the other Italian conquests are to be restored to Austria. Turkey is to retain Constantinople. Serbia is to be divided between Austria and Bulgaria, the part north of Nish to be annexed to Austria, the part south of Nish, including the Macedonian territory that Serbia took from Bulgaria four years ago, to be annexed to Bulgaria. Doubtless also Bulgaria would claim the Dobruja, at least that part of it that Rumania took from Bulgaria four years ago. Albania is presumably to be reestablished.

The most striking feature of these rumored German proposals is that Russian Poland and Lithuania be established as independent kingdoms to form buffer states for the protection of Germany against Russia. This proposition puts the British Government in a somewhat embarrassing position, for if an agreement were reached concerning France and Belgium the English people would not be very enthusiastic about continuing the war for the purpose of restoring Russian rule over Poland and getting Constantinople for Russia. Up to the beginning of the war it was the prevailing opinion in England that Poland ought to be independent and Russia kept out of Constantinople. But according to the recent announcement of the Russian Premier to the Duma the Allies have promised not to make peace until Russia gets Constantinople.

That the terms outlined above are substantially what Germany is likely to propose is confirmed by the fact that they are in accordance with her professed policy from the beginning. Germany has always repudiated the allegation of her enemies that this was a war of conquest, and has insisted on the contrary that her purpose was to secure the protection of the Balkans and her own frontier against the aggression of

#### THE GREAT WAR

*December 11*—Nivelle replaces Joffre in command of French armies. Germans cross Chernavoda Bridge.

*December 12*—German Chancellor makes proposals for peace. French Cabinet forms War Council of five.

*December 13*—Premier Lloyd George too ill to appear in Parliament. British advance on Tigris.

*December 14*—Germans take Buzeu, Rumania. Duma votes against consideration of German peace proposals.

*December 15*—Premier Bratiano of Rumania resigns. Greece yields to Allies' threat of war. French victory at Verdun.

*December 16*—British Government takes over Irish railroads to prevent strike.

*December 17*—Alexander Spitzmüller becomes Premier of Austria. Russians driven north in Dobrudja.

Russia. It will be noticed that in these peace terms Germany is asking nothing for herself, but wishes the interposition of Poland and Lithuania between Russia and Germany. For her allies she asks that Turkey retain Constantinople, and that Austria and Bulgaria obtain Serbian territory. It is intimated that Germany will favor the establishment of a League to Enforce Peace, and will not object to a reduction of armament.

#### French Victory at Verdun

General Nivelle inaugurated his accession to the supreme command of the armies of France by carrying out an attack which he as commander at Verdun had planned and prepared. The execution of it was entrusted to General Mangin, who recently gained renown by the recapture of Fort Douaumont. This new effort pushed the French lines still further forward in the same general direction. It began with a furious bombardment, which was kept up for seventy hours without cessation. At ten o'clock on December 15 the guns were lifted so as to throw the curtain of fire behind the German front, then the French charged the trenches, which they carried quickly and with small losses.

The defenders were so demoralized by the long bombardment and the vigor of the attack that they surrendered in unprecedentedly large numbers. Before dark the French had taken more than nine thousand prisoners and eighty cannon.

The attack resulted in the gain of a crescent-shaped strip extending from Pepper Ridge (la Côte de Poivre) to Damloup, a distance of about seven miles. This ground has been held by the Germans ever since February 25. The rapid recovery of these hard-fought fields proves not only that the French have developed a very effective mode of attack, but also that the German forces have been much reduced both in numbers and quality. It is supposed that Hindenburg has withdrawn from France all the troops that can be spared for service in Rumania, leaving only just enough, in his opinion, to hold the lines at Verdun and the Somme against French and British attacks during the winter.

#### Allies Threaten Greece With War

The blockading of the Greek coast and the seizure of Greek shipping wherever found proved not sufficient to force King Constantine's acquiescence in the occupation of his country by the Allied troops. Instead, he appeared to be massing troops in Thessaly, where they might be employed in attacking from the rear the Allied forces of General Sarrail in Macedonia while the Germans and Bulgars attacked them from the north. In fact, it was reported that the Greek troops had attacked the French at Katerina in Thessaly and driven them back toward Salonica.

On account of the failure of their former efforts to coerce Greece, the Allies on December 14 presented an ultimatum to the Greek Government demanding compliance within twenty-four hours under penalty of war. The Allied legations were ordered to quit Athens on the following day unless the terms were unconditionally accepted and immediately put into effect. Before the expiration of the period the Greek Government gave way and consented to comply with the ultimatum.



The demands are said to include the surrender to the Allies of the Greek artillery and army supplies, the withdrawal of the troops from Thessaly and northern Greece, the control of the railroads, telegraphs and telephones by the Allies and reparation for the attack on the Allied troops in Athens. The blockade will be continued until these measures are put into effect. Since the importation of food and coal is essential for the feeding of the army and the running of railroad trains, the blockade is a very speedy and effective way of bringing Greece to terms.

Admiral du Fournet, the French commander of the Allied fleet, has been removed, presumably because it was felt that he had made a muddle of the Athens affair when the French and British marines were foiled of their purpose in disarming the Greeks and were driven back to the Piraeus. Admiral Gaucher has been appointed in his place.

The Germans and Bulgars are fighting the Serbs and French for the recovery of Monastir, but no striking successes are reported from either side. It is rumored that the Italians who have invaded Albania from the sea are being attacked by Albanian forces that have been armed by the Austrians.

#### The Rout of the Rumanians

After the evacuation of Bucharest the Rumanians retired as fast as possible toward the Buzeu River which runs some fifty miles to the northeast of the capital. Here it was anticipated they would make a stand, for the Russian troops coming down from the north had reinforced them on this line. But the army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen pursued them closely taking several thousand prisoners a day, and his capture of the railroad center of Buzeu makes this line untenable. The Russians and Rumanians are retreating further north, burning the Rumanian villages and granaries so as to leave to the Germans a devastated country and a destitute population. According to the Berlin reports, about 150,000 prisoners have been taken since Rumania entered the war, while the other casualties of the Rumanian army are estimated at twice that.

The retirement of the Rumanian forces west of the Danube has made it impossible for General Sakharoff to maintain his position in the Dobrudja east of the Danube. When the advance of Mackensen into the Dobrudja from the south had resulted in the capture of the seaport of Constanza and the Danube bridge at Chernavoda a force of Russian troops under General Sakharoff was sent down the Dobrudja from the north to recover these important points but he was held in check about ten miles north of the railroad that connects the port and the bridge. When he retreated the forces under Mackensen crossed the bridge and so attacked the Rumanians from the east while they were being attacked from



American Press

#### THE LEADERS OF WARTIME FRANCE

Premier Briand, who is practically controller of the French Government now, and Gen. Joffre, "kicked upstairs" to an honorary position at the head of the military council

the west by the army which took Bucharest.

Premier Bratiano, under whose advice Rumania joined the Allies, has resigned from office together with his cabinet. It remains to be seen whether his overthrow will be considered sufficient satisfaction for the disastrous consequences that his policy has brought upon the country. The pro-German party is agitating to have King Ferdinand deposed and his elder brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern made king in his stead. It is rumored that the rapid



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#### THE SIGNALMAN OF THE TRENCHES

The soldier who fires the signal rockets in this photograph a *poilu* in the Balkans faces the extremest danger, since he must be continually calling attention to his exposed position

advance of the invading armies has made even Jassy, on the Russian border, unsafe as a seat of government, so the Rumanian King and Parliament intend to go to Petrograd.

#### The Occupation of Rumania

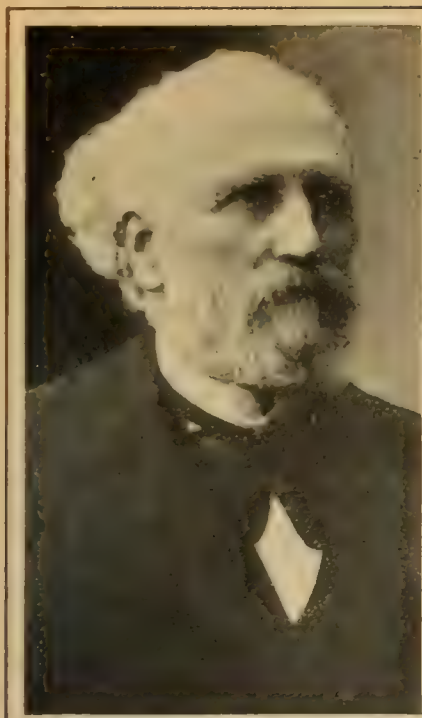
As in the case of Belgium and Poland the Germans had prepared in advance a civil government for the country about to be conquered. As early as October 1, at least, General Tuelff von Tschefe und Woidenbach had been selected as Chief of the Military Administration of Rumania with a corps of experts in agriculture and petroleum to see that the grain fields and oil wells are brought into efficient production as soon as possible. The new territory now brought under the control of Germany comprises one of the most fertile areas in Europe. Last year the British Government spent \$50,000,000 in buying up the Rumanian harvest so it should not be exported into Germany, but because the Dardanelles were not opened, the grain was stored in Rumania where much of it has now been seized by the Germans. The Rumanians tried to burn all the granaries and stocks as they retreated, but the advance of the Germans was so swift, twenty miles a day sometimes, that they were not always able to accomplish this, so there will probably be enough to feed the native population thru the winter and furnish a large surplus for export. Next summer, if the conquered territory is held and scientifically cultivated, Germany will be relieved of any danger of a shortage of foodstuffs thru the British blockade.

The recent industrial development of Rumania has been largely carried on by German capital and management. The Rumanian public debt amounts to \$325,000,000, of which \$150,000,000 is owed to Germany. Of the capital invested in the oil wells 37 per cent is German. It was because of this, and the large number of Germans and Austrians resident in Rumania, that it was for two years uncertain which side the country would take. So long as King Carol was living he kept Rumania from declaring war against Austria and Germany, but his nephew Ferdinand, tho also a Hohenzollern, was less attached to the reigning branch of the family, and when he succeeded to the throne the pro-Ally party gained control. Two of King Ferdinand's brothers are generals in the German army, and one of these is taking part in the invasion.

#### Congress and Prohibition

The question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is now before Congress in a double form, as a bill applying only to the District of Columbia and as a constitutional amendment for the whole United States. On December 14 the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reported the constitutional amendment favorably by a





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#### THE FRENCH WAR COUNCIL UNDER BRIAND

From left to right: the Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, a member of the former French cabinet; Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions and Transportation, believer in business efficiency; General Hubert Lyautey, Minister of War, formerly Governor of Morocco; and the Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacaze

vote of twelve to seven. It is generally conceded that if there is time for a vote upon the question at this session of Congress the prohibition amendment will command a majority of the votes in the House of Representatives, but that there is small prospect of its winning the necessary two-thirds vote in both Houses which would bring the amendment before the states for ratification.

The Sheppard bill, which prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia after November first of next year, has a better chance of success, altho the opposition in the Senate is not inconsiderable. Even if the bill passes both Houses of Congress it may be defeated by the voters of the District of Columbia if Senator Underwood's amendment providing for a referendum vote by the citizens of the District is added to the measure. The Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill by Representative Randall of California closing the mails to liquor advertisements and circulars of mail order houses soliciting sales of alcoholic beverages.

On the same day that the House Judiciary Committee reported the prohibition amendment it also reported the woman suffrage amendment by a vote of eleven to eight. The committee reported the amendment without recommendation, but advocates of the amendment consider that they have won a tactical victory by getting the question out of committee and thus being able to secure a debate and a vote in the House of Representatives which will show which representatives are to be counted hereafter as for or against woman's suffrage.

**Restricting Immigration** The immigration bill, which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, passed the Senate on December 14 by a vote of sixty four to seven and now goes to a joint conference to reach an agreement on the Senate amendments. The amendment which caused the most dis-

cussion changed the provision excluding certain Asiatic peoples by race to one establishing a geographical area from which immigration will not be permitted. This brought up the entire question of Japanese immigration, some senators holding that the "gentleman's agreement" between this country and Japan was a sufficient safeguard against the peril of wholesale immigration while others desired the reaffirmation of the agreement in the terms of law. Senator Reed offered an amendment excluding Africans as well as Asiatics, but this was defeated. An amendment by Senator Hardwick relaxed the restrictive provisions against

persons advocating violence and the destruction of property by excepting cases of war or revolution. The immigration bill as it passes the Senate still contains the clause excluding all illiterates from coming to the United States. Unless this provision is eliminated it will almost certainly lead to the veto of the immigration bill, for President Wilson is known to be still opposed to the literacy test.

#### Penny Postage

The annual post office appropriation bill which is under discussion in the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives will contain some far reaching changes in the present postal system. It is proposed to carry letters and other first class mail matter within the limits of a city or a rural delivery district for one cent. On the other hand, it is planned to increase the rate on newspapers, periodicals and other second class mail matter by subjecting this class to the zone system, familiar to us from the operation of the parcel post. For places within the three hundred mile radius the rate will be one cent a pound, but for greater distances the rate is increased, reaching six cents a pound for distances of more than 1800 miles.

Newspapers and other periodicals object, of course, to the increase in the postal rates, but the most violent opposition to the post office bill has come from business men of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and New York against the proposed abolition of the pneumatic tube mail delivery in the first four of these cities and its curtailment in New York. This step was taken by a vote of nine to six in the House Post Office Committee on the ground that the utility of this service did not compensate for its cost. The tubes now in use aggregate more than fifty-six miles in length and cost the government an annual rental of nearly a million dollars. It is claimed for them that they handle mail more safely and expeditiously than any other form of city transport.



Bain

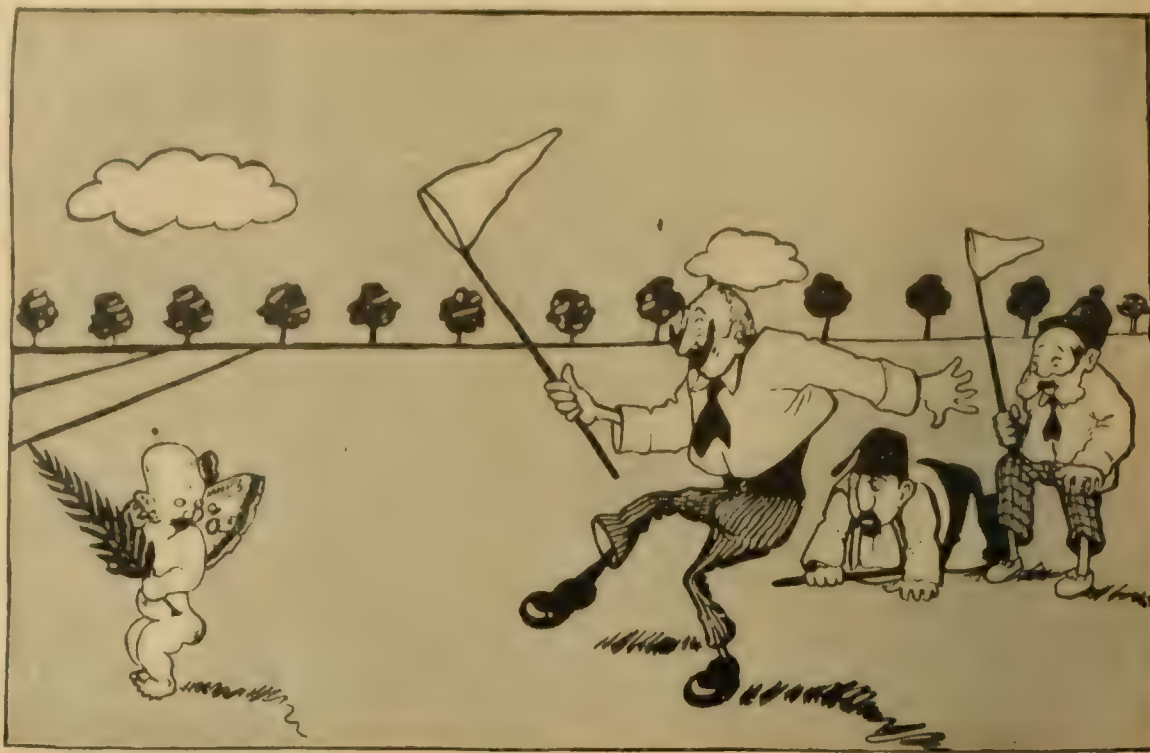
#### SUCCESSOR TO JOFFRE

Gen. R. G. Nivelle, just appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of France, held an obscure position when the war began. His command of the troops at Verdun gave him the opportunity to prove his ability as a leader





Harding in Brooklyn Daily Eagle  
WITH A STRING TO IT



Novoye Vremya, Petrograd

WILL THEY CATCH HIM?

#### RUSSIA AND AMERICA CARTOON THE GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL

Postmaster General Burleson's report points out a surplus of more than five million dollars made by the department during the past year. The Postmaster General recommended an eight-hour day for all postal employees, a readjustment of rates of pay for rural carriers, the purchase of private telegraph and telephone lines in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, a reduction in postage rates, and, most interesting of all, the establishment of regular aerial mail service for certain routes. A measure of the increased national prosperity during the past year is the fact that over seventy-seven thousand new postal savings accounts were opened and deposits increased by more than twenty million dollars.

**A Farmer Government** The Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League, which swept the polls at the recent state election in North Dakota with the cry, "A farmers' government for a farming state!" has undertaken the organization of the legislature. In the lower house it controls eighty-one votes out of a total membership of 113, and of the twenty-five members of the state senate chosen this year eighteen are adherents of the league. Besides winning the legislature, the league carried its state ticket with one exception and claims a friendly majority of the judiciary. It has, therefore, such an opportunity as very rarely comes to a new party of enacting its platform into law without effective opposition. The legislative program of the league provides for state owned terminal elevators, packing plants, flour mills and other marketing facilities.

**Labor Progress** The annual report of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson devotes a great deal of its space to the work of the mediation service of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916. Of 227 cases brought before the mediators 178 were adjusted and only 22 proved

impossible to adjust, the others being still pending or disposed of without the intervention of the department. By these successful adjustments more than one hundred and twenty-one thousand workmen were directly affected and an even greater number indirectly involved. The report strongly emphasizes the need for labor organization and collective bargaining and points out the extreme degree to which organization already exists among the employers and the consequent need for labor unions to neutralize this otherwise overwhelming advantage of the man who buys labor over the man who sells it.

The many recent increases in the wages of men in private employment have given force to the arguments of those who advocate a higher scale of pay for persons in the service of the National Government. The American Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions asking for increases for federal employees amounting to one-third for those now earning less than a thousand dollars a year and decreasing by successive steps in the higher official grades till an increase of only ten per cent is advocated for those earning more than \$2500 a year, including presumably President Wilson and his Cabinet.

Among the more important advances in wages recently made known to the public is a distribution of six million dollars in bonuses to the neediest employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The special bonus has become general in many branches of industry in every part of the country; perhaps as more suitable to an exceptional and possibly temporary period of prosperity than a change in wages scales would be. These bonuses are not always in the form of cash. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, is offering stock to its employees at easy rates and many corporations are giving Christmas presents of life insurance policies, the

premiums to be paid by the employers. The strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York won many offers of the eight-hour day and increased wages from individual employers before it was six hours old. The very costly car strike which has been waged in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the last fourteen months, ended with new wages schedules, but the company reserves the right to refuse reinstatement to objectionably active unionists.

**The Man on the Land** Secretary Lane's annual report on behalf of the Department of the Interior, which was made public on December 7, shows clearly the recent progress in developing desert lands. Public land is being settled more rapidly than ever. Twenty million acres were claimed by private owners during the past year, an increase of three million acres in a year. The Government supplies irrigation now to nearly twenty thousand farms, and during the year was engaged in work on twenty-four new irrigation projects. Another interesting and encouraging feature of the report was the progress shown among the American Indians who are wards of the Department of the Interior. The general death rate was cut from over thirty-five per thousand to about twenty-three, and deaths from tuberculosis decreased by two-fifths. Today there are 209,224 Indians in the country and the number is increasing.

Evidence of rapid rural development was given by the Farm Loan Board recently constituted as a part of the federal rural credit system. More than fifty thousand farmers have applied for mortgage loans amounting to about \$150,000,000. Most of these applications come from the southern and western states; over two thousand came from Iowa alone. The location of the twelve farm loan banks has not as yet been announced and various cities are competing jealously for the honor.



**The Railroad Situation** The Supreme Court will hear arguments on the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law on January 8, 1917, when the test case of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway will be considered. Since the law goes into effect on the first of January, it will be effective for a full week before it comes before the court, but several other important cases have been postponed to make way for it and January 8 was the earliest available date. An agreement between the Government and the railroads provides against any difficulty arising from the uncertain constitutional position of the Adamson law. The railroads will keep special accounts of wages due on the eight-hour system and pay the difference between the new and the old rates to their employees as soon as the Supreme Court announces its decision to sustain the law.

But the railroad Brotherhoods are losing some of their enthusiasm for the Adamson law now that President Wilson appears determined to balance it by legislation which would prohibit strikes prior to an official report upon a railroad dispute. Therefore, it is persistently rumored that the unions and the railroad operators will try to reach a basis of agreement that will ignore the legislative victory of the unions and settle matters by direct negotiation. The terms of this compromise are said to be: the withdrawal by the railroads of suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law, repeal of the law by Congress, establishment of a board composed equally of operators and union representatives to adjust all future difficulties relating to wages, hours and similar questions, and the establishment of the eight-hour day by agreement. Conferences between railroad managers and the chiefs of the four Brotherhoods will determine within the next few days whether such an agreement can be reached. But it is by no means certain that either Congress or President Wilson will agree to repeal the Adamson law or abandon the rest of the railroad program of the administration, for even if operator and trade unionist are satisfied the interest which the general public has in the prevention of strikes must also be taken into consideration.

**Reviving the Bull Moose** The National Progressive party is becoming more and more sharply divided into fusionist and middle-of-the-road factions. Raymond Robins, Gifford Pinchot and other Progressives who supported Mr. Hughes at the recent presidential election, have publicly taken the stand that the Republican rather than the Democratic party will be the party of progress in the future if it will submit to progressive leadership. Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the Progressive national committee, summoned a conference of the Progressive leaders who were opposed to fusion with the Republicans, and these insurgents agreed



International Film

## LOST: A JOB FOR A MAN

The assistant attorney-general for the State of Colorado, Miss Clara Ruth Mozzer, is the first woman in the United States to hold that office. Miss Mozzer is only twenty-four years old, and of Russian-Jewish descent. She has made her own way thru college and graduate work, on a newspaper and practising law

to call a reorganization convention to be held at St. Louis on Washington's Birthday. Theodore Roosevelt has been left out of the reorganization plans because of the support which he gave



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## THE GREATEST AMERICAN

The popular propensity for big statues seems to have reached a climax in this massive bronze memorial to Abraham Lincoln—a gift to Cincinnati from Mrs. Charles F. Taft. This photograph shows the sculptor, George Grey Barnard, at work on the modeling of the head. The whole statue is a full length figure and it weighs between three and four tons

to the Republican national campaign. He will be ignored by the leaders of the new movement until such time as he returns to work for an independent third party consisting of none but avowed radicals. In his rallying call Mr. Hale stated the purpose of the new movement. "Sooner or later the liberal elements of all parties and of all sections," he wrote, "will unite to form a really coherent and a really national Liberal party—perhaps under one of the old party standards, perhaps under a new standard—and will complete the work begun so splendidly by Woodrow Wilson and Hiram Johnson. We Progressives must be ready to devote our lives to this work."

**Villa Offers Friendship** The strangest report that has come from Mexico in many months is that Villa, after commanding or permitting many murders of Americans by his followers and issuing decrees and proclamations innumerable directed against the foreign residents of Mexico, has suddenly reversed his policy and extended the olive branch. A Mexican courier reached the border on December 15 from Villa's camp bearing the formal proposal that if the United States would not interfere with his war against Carranza he would not molest Americans, but on the contrary protect their lives and property throughout the country. A few days previous to this conciliatory offer Villa was said to have threatened an attack upon the American punitive expedition if it remained in Mexico, and announced his determination to put a stop to the exploitation of Mexican resources by confiscating the property of foreigners and compelling them to leave the country. The reason for this change of front is not known and it can hardly have much weight with the United States authorities, for even tho Villa now denies that he took any part in the Columbus raid his subsequent record is enough to make him *persona non grata* for the rest of his career.

Carranza's government is for the moment less complaisant than Villa. Alberto Pani, representative of Mexico on the recent joint commission at Atlantic City, has presented to First Chief Carranza the text of the protocol agreed upon by the commissioners. Carranza is said to have approved of the protocol in principle, but it is thought that he may insist upon the modification of some of its terms. General Gonzales, provisional governor of Chihuahua, issued a grandiloquent proclamation on December 6 saying that the sacred soil of his state was "desecrated by the proud Saxon troops" and expressing the hope that the National Government would soon force General Pershing and his army to withdraw. The constitutional convention under the auspices of the de facto government is now in session at Queretaro. A change in the educational section of the new constitution was introduced which would allow clergymen of any denomination to teach in the schools.



# THE GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL

THEODORE MARBURG  
THEODORE S. WOOLSEY  
SENATOR STONE

SENATOR SMITH  
SPEAKER CLARK  
KUNO FRANCKE

SECRETARY LANSING  
VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL  
PRESIDENT BUTLER

## FALSE HOPES

BY THEODORE MARBURG

FORMER UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BELGIUM

**I** FEAR the German offer is only raising false hopes in the breasts of those who think this awful war can be brought to a close now.

Primarily the Allies are fighting to make improbable another such assault on the peace of the world. This cannot be accomplished except by the overthrow of Prussianism. How can Prussianism be overthrown? Surely not by treaty stipulations. Such a treaty would be just as unstable as were Napoleon Bonaparte's periodic treaties of peace which afforded him time to marshal new armies. The removal of the Kaiser himself thru treaty stipulation would scarcely be more permanent than was Bonaparte's forced retirement to Elba. The future security of Europe, so far as Germany is concerned, depends not on any conditions of peace imposed from outside, but solely on the overthrow of the military class and the bureaucracy by the German people themselves. Confidence in the German purpose would then arise forthwith. The new Germany would be hailed as a land of promise. Negotiations for a peace which would be secure could then be opened at once and Germany would be welcomed at the council table of the nations. Now, does any one believe that the grip which the military hierarchy, including the Emperor, has on the German people can be loosened in any other way than by the defeat of the German army?

This, as I have read it, is the task that England and France have set themselves; and men who see the question whole will not blame them if they reject the present offer of the enemy.

*Baltimore, Maryland*

## TWO FAIR PROPOSALS

BY WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH

MEMBER OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

**T**WO of the proposals contained in the dispatches impress me very strongly with their sense of justice and fairness. The restoration of Belgium for the Belgians will touch the heart of every American citizen, while the proposition to recognize the independence and sovereignty of old Poland indicates a somewhat belated but nevertheless kindly purpose to give to these heavily burdened people the rights which are properly theirs and the liberty for which they have prayed for a century. I like both of those propositions and believe they will find ready response from mankind generally. No possible harm can come from a free and full discussion of the question of

peace and it is within the range of possibility that fundamental differences between the warring nations might be composed.

The questions raised by the offer, or the suggestion, are at least worthy of some consideration by the belligerent powers, not necessarily with the hope or view that the plan set forth would in all its details be acceptable, but with the view to transferring the controversy from the battlefield to the forum. It is a well-known fact that after the close of the Russo-Japanese war the conditions of peace were very far from agreeable to either country, but after the representatives of Russia and Japan came together there was very little difficulty in finally settling all the disputed points.

*Washington, D. C.*

## WAIT

BY ROBERT LANSING

SECRETARY OF STATE

**T**HERE is nothing I may say or discuss about Germany's attitude toward peace. The publication, however, of indiscriminate, unauthorized and circumstantial reports is a very serious matter and should be discontinued.

*Washington, D. C.*

## A GERMAN VICTORY?

BY THEODORE S. WOOLSEY

PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT YALE UNIVERSITY

**T**HE military situation in a war necessarily colors, if it does not actually dictate, the terms of peace. If, therefore, the Entente Powers accept the German invitation to negotiate now, they practically concede what the Germans claim, victory. This means the triumph of militarism, the continuance of the era of great armaments. If rumor is correct it involves also the economic control of Belgium by Germany and, thru a crushed Serbia and Germanized Greece, facilitates the economic penetration of the Near East, menacing the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf. Lasting peace cannot be built up on such a basis. Unless military conditions compel the Entente Powers to treat now, the irreducible minimum of their demands should be:

1. The restoration of Belgium with a large indemnity.
2. An independent Serbia.
3. A very considerable reduction of armaments, perhaps amounting to the abolition of the Universal Service principle.
4. Mutual relinquishment of conquered territory.

If after further fighting the Entente Allies are in a position to obtain better

terms, they would be justified in demanding:

1. The cession of Alsace-Lorraine.
2. The cession of Trentino to Italy, creating a watershed frontier.
3. The creation of an autonomous Poland to include German and Austrian, as well as Russian Poland and under its own sovereign to serve as a real Buffer State.

Until Germany becomes a representative Government she is a danger and should be weakened. This can be done thru territorial losses, thru indemnities or thru genuine disarmament, the latter preferred, for it would turn the officer class to civil pursuits and expunge the swashbuckler method from German diplomacy.

*New Haven, Connecticut*

## PEACE IS IN SIGHT

BY CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**G**ERMANY'S proposal, as it appears from the statements and news which have reached me thru the press, opens the way for the President of the United States eventually to offer his services when the time to undertake negotiations arrives. How near that time is no one can tell. It is encouraging to note, however, that a definite pro-peace movement has been launched. Taking the first step is always difficult, but after that progress is much easier.

I believe the President should tender his good offices. By natural evolution and by elimination this country has become the greatest neutral nation at the present time and as such is entitled, I suppose, to first place when the time comes to take up peace. Just what part the United States will have in the peace negotiations is hard to say. It may be our good fortune to offer hospitality to those who will be charged with drawing up the terms of peace; again, we may have no voice or no part. But American influence will be felt because one hundred millions of persons cannot be disregarded outright.

Any move for peace is a step toward peace, and when one belligerent makes an offer, peace is in sight. If the belligerents can be gotten into conference the war will be settled successfully and permanently, I believe. A year ago Germany was understood to be willing to make peace leaving the map as it had been reshaped by the war. If reports are true she is now ready to consider peace on terms much more favorable and encouraging to the other side.

We, as a nation, typify peace. Many of those who, in the years that have



intervened since the war, have come to seek an asylum on these shores, have come simply to escape military or warlike conditions. Here they found peace, even tho on several occasions they have had to fight for it. But we are for peace, and we hope that the belligerents will soon agree to a peace with nothing but blessings to follow.

Washington, D. C.

## DISCUSSION WILL RETARD PEACE

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I AM very glad to see that steps are being taken toward some agreement for peace among the warring nations. But about either the proposals or their effect I can say nothing. I am content to rely upon the superior judgment of the President of the United States in all these matters involving our diplomatic or international relations.

President Wilson asked the people of the country to refrain from taking sides in the matter of the war, to refrain, even, from discussing the questions involved. This, in my judgment, applies to the subject of peace as well as the subject of war. The President has well known that discussion of rights and wrongs in Europe will lead to diverse views that tend to separate us with neither right nor duty being served. Discussion will retard peace, if it is a discussion by those who are not concerned, just as it may foster a continuance of the war.

Conditions pertaining to the war have been analyzed too freely, with the result that such an agitation was created that for a time it seemed as tho America was to be divided up into two classes bent upon the Republic taking the side of one group of belligerents or the other. The agi-

tation created a suspicion about our diplomatic correspondence with the result that each note sent by the State Department was criticized at the time of its transmission by some hot-headed group or other, altho now it is generally conceded that not a single paragraph of any note was based upon anything but recognized principles of international law with reference to neutral nations during the time of war.

Washington, D. C.

## A HOPEFUL SIGN

BY WILLIAM J. STONE  
CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

I CAN only say that this country fervently hopes that the offer of peace may be fruitful of results.

This move, or any other move, from either side, is a hopeful sign. It is the first trustworthy sign, the first tangible offer, so far available. Peace rumors have been frequent, often insistent, but never traceable to any responsible official source. The German proposal offers a basis upon which may be built the foundations of a conference. This country would be justified in asking the belligerents to promote peace, for the reason that the warfare which they have waged has resulted in the loss of lives of American citizens and in interference with American commerce.

Washington, D. C.

## CONSIDER THE BALKANS

BY KUNO FRANCKE  
CURATOR OF THE GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

THE three fundamental questions to be decided by the coming peace conference are: (1), the future of the Balkan States; (2), the future of Poland; (3), the future relation of the Central European Powers to the Entente Powers.

1. It seems to me clearly in the interest of civilization that the danger of Russian domination over the Balkan States be permanently removed. Russia is not a civilizer in the European and American sense. She has not been and according to her whole political structure, cannot be a protector of small nations. Russian preponderance in Bucharest and Belgrade and Sofia would mean Russification of the Balkan States, not the further development of Balkan nationalities so hopefully begun. It would mean the extension beyond the Russian border of all the sinister influences embodied in Russian bureaucracy and the Russian church. It would mean another Finland and another Poland in Southern Europe.

Austria, on the other hand, by the conglomerate character of her own make-up, is bound to be a respecter of nationalities. She has proved this by her decentralization policy in Bohemia and Galicia, and by her compromises with Hungary. She has proved it by introducing self government into annexed Bosnia. The only possible way in which she can hope to attach the Balkan States to her own interests is by fostering the independent life of each of these states under her guidance.

It is therefore in the interest of all Balkan nationalities, and it is in the interest of all Europe that the coming peace treaty should assure to Austro-Hungary the controlling political influence in the Balkan States. The loss to Russian political influence which this will entail should be made up to Russia by giving her every chance to compete commercially in the Balkan territory, on equal terms with Austria and Germany.

2. It is equally in the interest of civilization that Russian Poland, now occupied by the Central Powers, should

# THE GERMAN PROPOSAL

ADDRESSED BY GERMANY AND HER ALLIES TO THE NEUTRAL  
POWERS FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE ENTENTE ALLIES

The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent, and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end, if necessary; at the same time, prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations, and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence, of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations, are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evo-

lution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

The spiritual and material progress which was the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century is threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history.



not be returned to Russia. The restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, tentatively proclaimed by the Central Powers, is clearly a war measure, actuated by self interest. But it is one of those selfish measures which at the same time tend to promote the general good. It should be made another fundamental provision of the coming peace treaty.

3. But most of all is it in the interest of civilization that the relation of Germany to her eastern and western neighbors be restored as soon as possible to normal conditions. The terms of peace should, therefore, go to the utmost limit of possible concessions. Germany should restore to Russia the conquered part of her Baltic provinces, regrettable as the sacrifice of the important German element in the population of these provinces will be; and she should relinquish and help to rebuild both Belgium and Northern France. France, on her part, should definitely abandon her designs upon Alsace-Lorraine—designs which probably have been the most pernicious among the agencies to bring on this war. And Great Britain should at last abandon her opposition to international agreements establishing the immunity

of private property at sea. It may safely be assumed that the experiences of the submarine warfare have helped to make the British Government aware of the benefit which such an agreement will have for England, no less than for other seafaring nations.

A peace based upon fundamental terms, such as these, would offer, it seems to me, sufficient inducements for all its signatories to form a league to enforce its maintenance. The United States has no duty more sacred and no interest more vital than to help in bringing about such a peace.

Cambridge, Massachusetts

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE ALLIES

BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER  
PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE German Government and their allies have publicly united in a direct appeal for peace. A reading of the terms of this appeal makes it clear that it is directed primarily not to the governments or the peoples of the allied nations that are in arms against Germany, but rather to the governments and peoples of neutral nations and to the people of Germany and of Austria-

Hungary themselves. No one can certainly foretell what the precise happenings of the next few days will be, but it seems highly probable that this appeal for peace indicates that the war will end in the not distant future, and that it will end with the assured triumph of those principles of justice and liberty and right for which the Allies are conducting the battle.

No greater opportunity for an act of constructive and far-reaching statesmanship has ever been presented in modern history than that which is now presented to the governments of the allied powers. If they will now, summing up the best and most convincing things that have been said by their chief representatives during the last two and a half years, unite in a clear, definite, and precise declaration of those principles for which they are contending on the field of battle, and which they will insist must be admitted and assured before terms of peace can be agreed to, they will make an appeal not only to the peoples in neutral lands, but to the people who owe allegiance to Germany and her allies. Among those people there are many who are craving and anxious to hear this message.

New York City

# THE BEAUTIFUL BUSINESS OF LIVING

BY E. P. POWELL

I COUNT it a wonderful thing to have come down thru three generations of world workers; to have been school friend with Grover Cleveland, under Andrew Jackson, when the chief end in school was to learn a bit of Greek, and almost nothing was known or cared about the insects and fungi that ate up the food of the people. Oh, those wasted hours! when I sat in the corner of the old farmhouse with dictionary and grammar, both of which I hated; and filling my mind with what was for the most part as worthless, either as education or as material for life work, as the contents of the waste-basket under my editor's table. Yet I cannot forget that with all the folly of a classical education, I found for a companion old Homer, dear old Homer, and Virgil; and with a compulsory reading of the Bible, I discovered Job; and when I was forty, and had been preaching for years, I heard the Sermon on the Mount.

Then came that wonderful generation, when Boston injected its conscience and its sentiment into the veins of the nation; and dying as Boston began to live as America. It was my good fortune, just there, to know Wendell Phillips, the princeliest of all democrats, as he was chiefest of orators; and not seldom to sit at the feet of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Bayard Taylor read to me from the unfinished manuscript of his *Deukalion*, and bade me know that the gospel of all generations to come would be found in evolution—of which he “desired to be the poet as

*It is peculiarly fitting that the last article which we can give to The Independent readers by E. P. Powell, for many years our oldest and one of our best-loved contributors, should be a reminiscence of his long, contented life, and an optimistic prophecy of the “wonderful time ahead.”—THE EDITOR.*

Darwin was the prophet.” There was a fine host of brave fellows coming up everywhere, all trained to know the laws of life, and see that they were enforced. Slavery was creating such men as Greeley and Sumner and Chase. Slavery was the greatest blessing of America; but it was a greater blessing to get rid of it.

Webster and Clay and Calhoun past off the stage and their compromises went with them. We wrestled for union; and Abraham Lincoln was created. Agricultural colleges were established; the wealth of their bulletins began to rain down upon our farms, and industrialism became the controlling power of the American people. “It is this new age,” said Tilton to me one day, as we were discussing some new strawberries at my Clinton farm, “that we must hereafter consider; not to spend time on quarrels and wars, but how to feed the people, and make the boys and girls useful citizens.” Theodore Parker, like Samson, pounded on the pillars of religious bigotry. The whole social phase of religion

was about to change. What we had to discover hereafter was international good will, and we must learn to proclaim the message of Christianity as a universal message: On earth peace, good will to men.

From this second generation I learned once more to love life; to prize life at its highest value, that beautiful business of living with every faculty working at its best—the whole body and the whole mind charged with health.

My third generation I date from the Parliament of Religions; that great Sunday of humanity. As author of *Our Heredity from God*, I became identified with the “Congress of Evolution,” and opened its sessions with an address. Here now and at last, no not quite at last, began to be fulfilled the hopes and efforts of the two preceding generations. The end of all was to be “on earth peace, good will to men.” Out of this parliament sprang the “Congress of Religion,” now widened into an international association, embodying nobly the hopes and loves of all nations and religions. Involved in this Congress is the eternal doctrine of peace, and the ultimate end of the power of brute force.

So it was I crept carefully down the years, keeping pace with a third generation. The fourth generation is already rapping for the world to come to order. It will be a wonderful time on ahead. Not so many very greatly distinguished individuals probably, but the crowd moving altogether on a higher plane.



# WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

BY CHARLES S. THOMAS

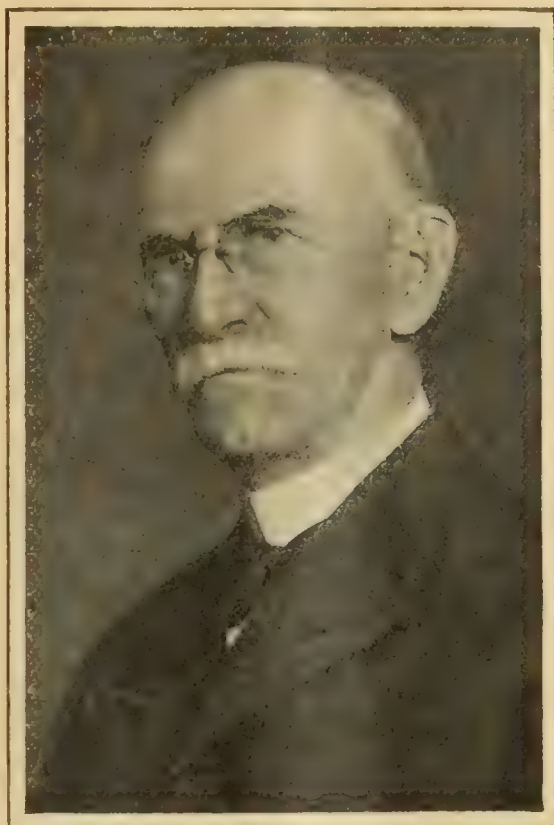
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM COLORADO

OUR vast lines of railway, reaching from the seaboard to the remotest stretches of the Republic, constitute the arterial system of the body politic. The stream of traffic flowing along them is its social and economic life blood. Upon the regularity of this movement its vitality depends. Stagnation and congestion are equally dangerous to its health and well-being. Its vigor is regulated by the normal and constant movement of its trade currents, just as the vigor and health of man depend upon the ceaseless circulation of the blood.

A system so interwoven with the national life, and so indispensable to its well-being, is essentially public, and therefore governmental. Its early development was largely by the state, and its final transfer to private control was a subsequent policy, originating with, and made effectual by keen business intellects, conscious of the marvelous wealth and power involved in the ownership of a nation's system of inter-communication. This power once acquired has been abused in many ways, principally by over-capitalization, discriminations against persons and localities, corruption of public servants, and combinations with great business enterprises for the absorption of rival railroads or the destruction of competition.

While it is true that these evils have been minimized in recent years thru partial public control, they are inseparable from private ownership. Hence, it must be apparent to all reflecting minds, that they have not been, and cannot be entirely removed, so long as this control is not complete, and the orders and decrees of commissions depend for their enforcement in whole or in part upon the owners in possession. The scandalous plunderings of the Rock Island, the New Haven, the Frisco, the Pere Marquette, the Alton and some other systems, were devised and accomplished under the very eyes of the Interstate Commerce Commission; while the many devices for the payment of rebates, notwithstanding the mandate of the written law, are familiar to the reading public. More recently the charge that regraters of food-stuffs were deliberately withholding large consignments of provisions in the freight yards of some of the great centers, to stimulate higher prices, even if untrue, suggests an evil of terrible proportions, which easily effected under private control, would be impossible under public ownership of the railways.

Labor controversies are frequent in the railroad world. They become more formidable as the railways extend, and the brotherhoods increase. These always seriously menace and frequently interfere with essential traffic movements, to the demoralization of business and the injury of the public.



© G. V. Buck

SENATOR THOMAS

Both sides or neither side may be to blame for these disturbances, but the primal fact is that while they are active they cripple a great governmental agency. This should not be possible. A strike in the Post Office Department, or in the Navy is quite as justifiable as one which suspends the operation of the natural highways. They would be less injurious, since the railway company is prone, if it cannot settle, to resort to reprisals which only serve to increase the public suffering. This is not to reflect upon the company; for like anybody else in difficulties, it resists by whatever means it can command.

The railways are burdened with mountains of debt, which will never be paid. They impose a vast and constantly increasing fixed charge upon earnings, and these must keep pace with it, or the road collapses. To accomplish this, betterments are frequently neglected, false economies instituted, and local charges increased. Hard times mean bankruptcy and reorganization, thru which investors suffer, and absorptions of weaker by more vigorous systems are promoted. These absorptions are always attended by increased bond and share issues, which swell the aggregate liabilities to the further detriment of producer and consumer. Share speculation by bulls and bears alike receives fresh stimulus from the practice, which only the strongest systems can survive. Some of these, of which the New Haven is an example, encounter peril from their very strength, and finally go the way of all enterprises conducted for private gain, as distinguished from the public welfare.

Under private ownership, many railroads are constructed in territory al-

ready well supplied with lines of transportation. This is a waste of capital and of energy. The new enterprises are seldom inspired by worthy motives. They are designed to compete with, and menace existing lines, thereby forcing consolidations, or divisions of business, which are of but momentary benefit to their patrons. Other sections of the country, poorly served, and needing better and cheaper traffic facilities, suffer thru this practice, since their needs, tho real, are less alluring to enterprise combined with private capital. They are neglected, and their needs postponed to a more convenient season, the discouraging delays of which often set the tide of improvement and of population permanently in other directions. Under government ownership these unwise duplications would be avoided and the needs of poorly served communities would be supplied by new construction.

The temptation to augment profits by "charging all that the traffic will bear," is too obviously unjust to require elaboration. It strikes equality of service squarely in the face. It has done more to create public hostility to private railway management than any other single practise. Altho it has been largely eliminated, it cannot be wholly suppress, so long as human ingenuity, quickened by the greed of gain, possesses the instrumentalities for its exercise.

Many, if not most of the inequalities of the rate sheet have their genesis in this fact, and since they can be plausibly defended upon other grounds, they will persist until public ownership or control supplants the prevailing system.

PRIVATE ownership has fostered the creation of parasitic growths upon the transportation system. These take extra toll from the public for a service which the railways can do quite as well and which, as the nation's common carriers, it is their duty to do. I refer to the special freight lines, the sleeping car monopoly and the express companies, which have sprung into existence at the behest of railroad men, who perceiving their enormous possibilities, have organized and fastened them upon the national highways as agencies for personal gain. Their ownership and that of the railways are virtually identical. They flourish and grow fat whether the roads do or not. Their dividends are generally unfailing. They transact the most valuable and profitable elements of transportation, thus depriving the railways of essential sources of business, adding enormously to the cost of service, and diverting the revenues from the railway coffers to the pockets of their shareholders.

Public ownership would do away with these leeches of traffic, would discharge their functions directly, and



would reap the benefit of their colossal incomes.

The nation has expended about \$750,000,000 for the improvement of its harbors and waterways. Theoretically its waterway expenditures have been justified by the necessity of making and keeping them navigable for the promotion and interchange of commerce and industry. As competitors of the railways for traffic, and as highways available to the water craft of all the people, they are supposed to serve a great and beneficent national purpose.

Unfortunately theory and fact are here at total variance with each other. As our river and harbor bills increase, our river traffic diminishes. This is largely due to the private ownership of our railway systems, whose vast mileage and superior equipment enable them in some localities to minimize and in others to destroy water competition, both actual and potential. This they accomplish by unfair competition, by the absorption of river and harbor fronts at terminal or exchange points, and by refusing interchange of business. Hence our appropriations for river improvements, save as they minimize floods and freshets, are wasted. The waste will continue until land and water transportation facilities become parts of a unified system under complete government control. Germany has set us an example in this respect, which we must imitate if we are to make effectual or any use of our navigable rivers, either to relieve the congestion of the railways or to serve the communities which are directly dependent upon them.

**U**NDER private ownership and control, profit is naturally and properly the end and object of the transportation business. A great governmental agency thus becomes an asset and medium for gain and speculation. The public interest tho concededly paramount, is of necessity subordinated to the more insistent problem of profit and loss. Hence public service is not, and cannot be the end and aim of private operation. But under government ownership, public service is substituted for private gain, and the traffic of the country freed from the trammels of competition or combination inspired by the lure of profit, will be operated for the benefit of all. The aim will be to make it self supporting and leave with the business public those vast sums of money now required for dividends upon capital, both actual and fictitious, and interest upon huge bond issues, largely used to acquire competing lines, and dominate the traffic of whole sections of the Union.

No one nowadays will seriously assert that our postal affairs should be relegated to the tender mercies of private control, nor that the Government should administer them as a source of public revenue. Yet it is just as consistent, and as reasonable to so contend, as to seek to justify the notion that the great lines of railway over which our mails are carried, and distributed

in common with passengers and general traffic, should be owned and controlled as they now are. Indeed the saving in railway mail contracts would very largely reduce the cost of operation, thus permitting an appreciable reduction in traffic rates. In Germany, railway mail carriage always shows a profit, instead of a decided loss as with us.

Government ownership would stabilize both rates and cost of operation. Being devoted to service and not to profit, wages would not be affected by business depressions, thru decrease of traffic. On the other hand, rates could be reduced if the times required it without a corresponding or any reduction of the wage scale. And the prodigious salaries now paid to managers, directors and other officials of the company would be eliminated by the payment of fair compensation for competent management.

**T**HE element of preparedness enters largely into the problem of government ownership. No plan of national defense is complete without it. German military efficiency is largely due to the national system of railways, which were taken over years ago, and equipped and extended for the primary purposes of war and industry. Some military experts have contended that the French victory at the Marne was due to the inability of the Belgian railways to transport Germany's vast military supplies to the front at the critical moment. The difficulties confronting the War Department last June, when the transportation of less than 100,000 men and munitions to the Mexican border was necessary, presents a mild picture of its helplessness if two or three times that number of men were required at some vital point at a time of great emergency. We might be thoroly prepared in all other respects, yet meet with disaster thru tedious mobilization, due to private ownership of the national highways. England's first step after declaring war in August, 1914, was to take possession of its railways. France did likewise. These nations have since then used them both as agencies of war and as handmaids of commerce. Their administration of all traffic movements has given full satisfaction. Private discriminations and inequalities of service have been eliminated.

So successful is the new regime that it may be safely predicted that private ownership of national highways in these great nations has gone, never to return. They will hereafter retain dominion over them and administer them as governmental agencies in common with the mails, foreign affairs, and the admiralty.

I am aware of the contention that the high efficiency of management under private ownership is not possible under democratic institutions. In a sense this may be true. But on the other hand the financial side of private management could not be worse under public administration. Moreover, we have managed the roads in the Philippines,

and upon the Isthmus, some steamship lines, and the telegraph lines of Alaska, fairly well. Our postal service yields an occasional profit now and then, and I feel sure that the men who now operate the trunk lines for their owners would be quite as efficient in the same capacity if they were officers of the Government.

**O**F course the Government could acquire the railways only by paying for them, and it is said that the cost would be colossal. But the bondholders own the roads, and government assumption of bond issues would not sensibly increase the public burdens. For the people pay the interest as they will pay the principal of this debt thru traffic rates, if it is ever paid at all. And the annual net profit of operation by the Government, instead of being distributed as dividends, would rapidly liquidate this debt, whereupon rates could be lowered to the mere cost of maintenance and operation.

I do not advocate government ownership of railroads as an ideal, or even as a desirable policy, if a better one were available. It encounters grave objections, and possibly it may not stand the test of experience; but I know of no other alternative. Public control of some sort is admittedly essential, and divided control by a national and forty-eight state commissions is a manifest impossibility.

Control by national commission alone, if that end could be attained, would fail, if it were not complete, and it must be incomplete so long as operation is in the hands of private owners, yielding sullen and reluctant submission to its mandates.

Far-seeing railway men long ago began to advocate national incorporation of railway companies, with enlarged control by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They have been driven to this position partly by the conflicting requirements of the state authorities, and partly by the growing convictions of the people that the roads are an indispensable agency of government, and therefore essential to efficient and satisfactory public administration; that no strictly public function should be delegated to private ownership or control, much less made the basis of private gain.

Public ownership of railways seems to me inevitable. It will not come at once. It should not come abruptly. But it is as certain as any future event can be which depends upon human agencies for its accomplishment.

Limitations of space have made it possible only to sketch in outline, without attempting to discuss some of the considerations which seem to justify or require the public ownership of our transportation agencies. Concluding the subject it may be said that they apply quite as insistently to the acquisition of our telegraph and telephone systems. They are all governmental agencies, analogous in character, and essential each to the others for their full and fair operation and development.

Washington, D. C.

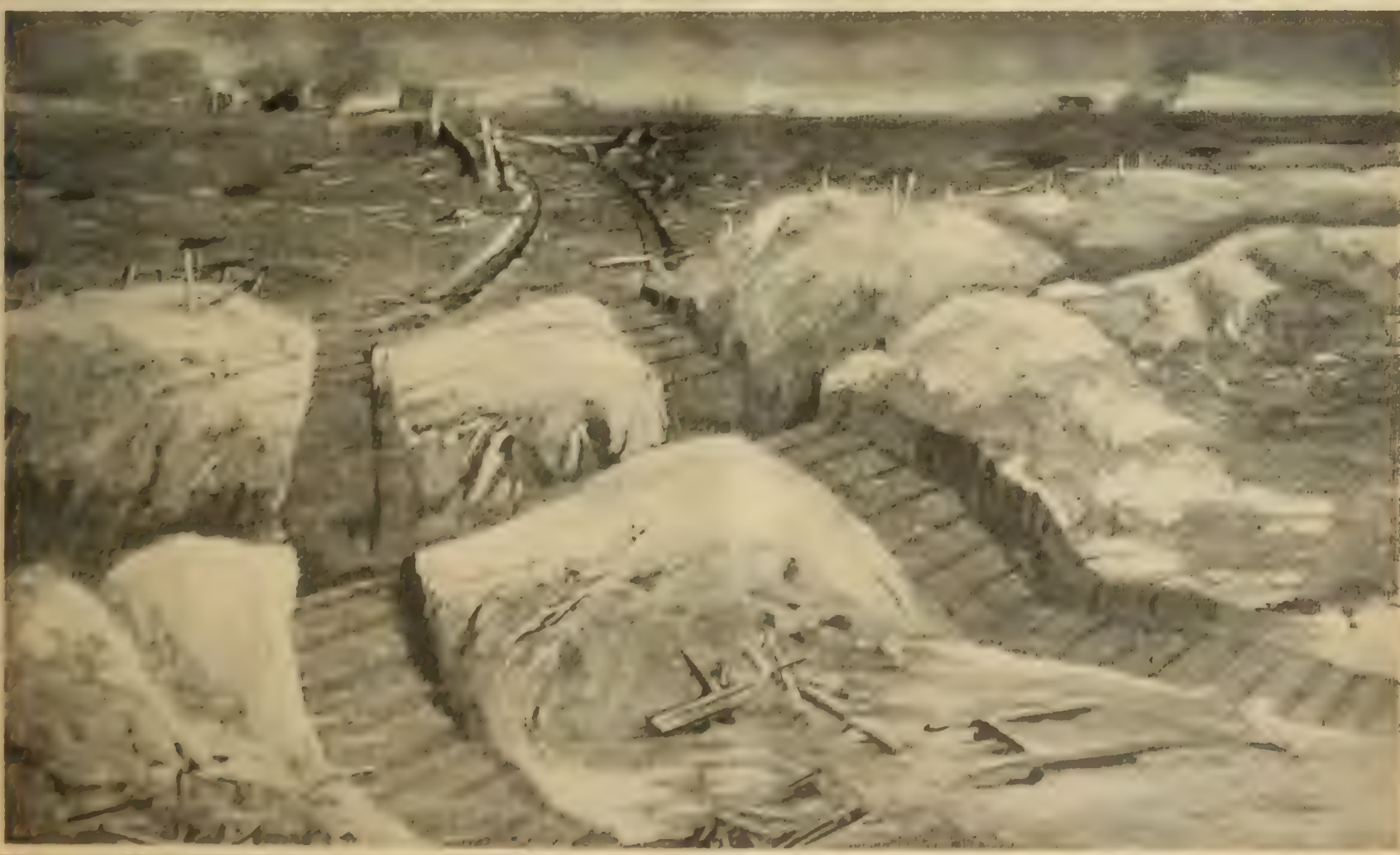


# *The Independent-Harper's Weekly* NEWS-PICTORIAL



*Underwood & Underwood*

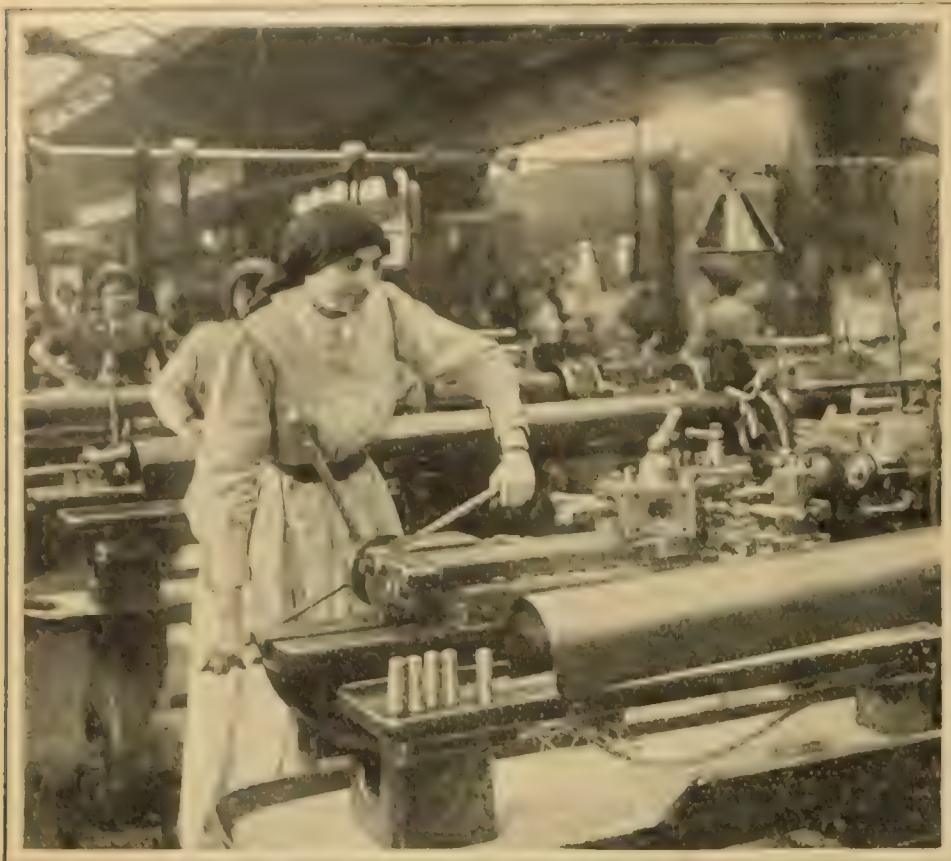
*Again the tank! The one-time mystery of modern warfare is getting more than its share of publicity now as increasingly good photographs come from the front. This picture of a tank's attack was taken for the British war records*



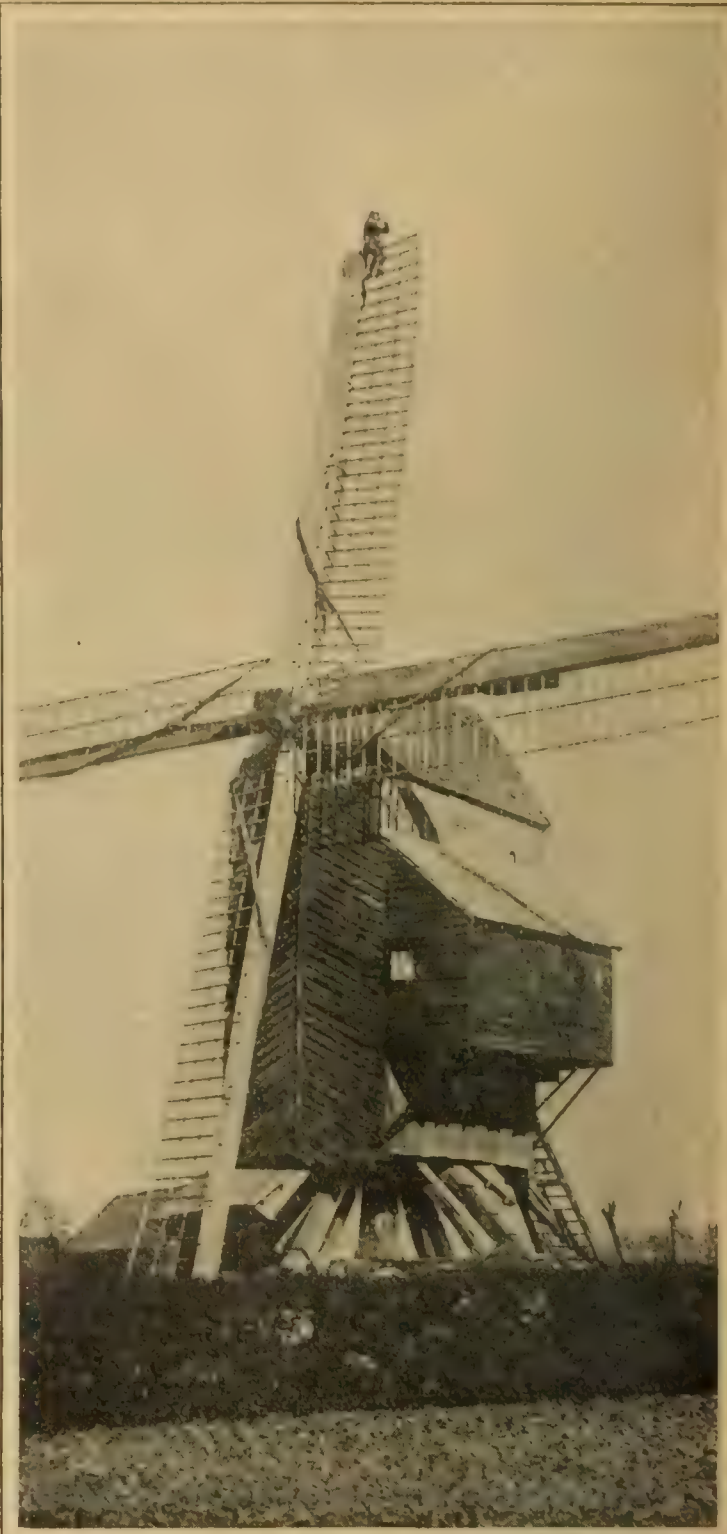
*The N. Y. H. Co. (New York City)*

*An artist in the trenches sketched this impression of the forward march of a tank across the enemy's intrenchments*





Three pictures of war—with a difference. The Parisienne in a munition factory is making shells with the same skill she once used as a fashionable milliner trimming hats for the ladies of Paris



A new use for a windmill. Perhaps the Belgian look-out who found this post remembered the man who always got a seat in the Ferris wheel at horse races



International Film

Press Illustration

American Press

"Tea-diggers" may be the official title of the men in these trenches who are blending 48,000 pounds of tea for the army





These paintings from the National Academy exhibition are of three distinct types. The bright portrait of "Elizabeth," by Mary D. Page, won the Julia B. Shaw Prize; "A Vision of the Past," by E. I. Couse, the second Altman Prize



Photographed by Peter Foley

Few reproductions of the beauty of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Panama-Pacific Exposition are so satisfying both in line and color as Colin Campbell Cooper's painting of iridescent reflections and white pillars against a gray-blue sky



# THE DIVINE SARAH

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

AUTHOR OF "THE AMERICAN DRAMATIST"

**T**HERE is no longer any humor attached to the "Farewell" performance of Sarah Bernhardt. She comes to us from France—her veritable last tour of America—not so much as an actress in the theatrical sense, as a flame, a symbol, of her country's past glory and of its present spiritual crisis.

Her several trips to the United States, in the past, have always been attended with a certain glare and notoriety, which have added curiosity to whatever desire theatregoers may have had to see the "Divine Sarah"—the actress who held all Paris in the palm of her hand; who, at the height of her most picturesque temper, could defy the Comédie Française, could break contracts with the Odéon, and direct the pen of most of the dramatic writers of her time, making crowned heads dance attendance on her will.

That was the Sarah of bygone days—Sarah at the height of her Sardou power, her splendid emotionalism. That was the day when actresses in all parts of the world looked askance at her with jealousy.

**H**ERETOFORE Sarah Bernhardt has come to us heralded by all sorts of odd experiences, characteristic of actresses seeking press exploitation. She was a law unto herself, up to the time she passed the middle age of life. She horse-whipped one of her associates in her company. She boxed the ears of one of the most honorable Sociétaires in the Comédie. She dictated her terms to the playwright, Augier, making him follow her about with his manuscripts.

Then it was that Sarah Bernhardt, having gained the position of being one of the most superb technicians of the day, also gained control of herself, fought for her ideals, saw deeper into the art she was upholding, and even went so far as to take a stand against organized business in the theater by fighting the New York Theatrical Trust when she came on one of her visits to America. So the years advanced, and those who were her contemporaries passed from the theatrical horizon. But Sarah Bernhardt still held—the one great "star" in a firmament all but dimmed.

In her long career she had met adversity and had arisen above it. She had met scandal and pushed it aside. She had lost fortunes and built them up again. And now she comes to America, physically disabled and yet, thru the sheer power of her genius, rising above it all. Imagine an actress, past her seventy-second year, with one leg amputated, with a spirit sorely distressed over the fate of her country, with a full knowledge of what she has been and what she is, still moving audiences to tears, still wringing their hearts with that simple, sure technique which has held the stage for over fifty years!

As the curtain rose, I took her for the embodiment of all France's greatness in art, from the time when, as a little girl, she caught sight of Rachel at the Conservatoire, to the recent time when she was the recipient of the Legion of Honor from the President of the Republic, bringing a taste of her love for art to the battlefield when she played in some one-act plays before the soldiers of France. I could not help but feel, as I caught a glimpse of her for the first time in many years, that here was a woman who, in her presence, represented all that is finest in the history of literary France. That is the interesting thing about the actors and actresses of France: the theater is so closely related to the political, social, and artistic life of the times, that an actress brought up in the house of Molière, however uneducated she may be, is invariably carried to an intellectual pitch thru association with the greatest minds of her period.

**I**T is this tradition which Madame Bernhardt brought before me vividly as the curtain rose on a specially written one-act piece, by her son, and entitled "Hécube." One could never have realized her physical disability as this great actress, with her very distinctive powers of reading, sat in her chair and gave us an idea of the mother of Hector, representative of all the mothers of France, sacrificing their sons for the cause of the nation. Madame Bernhardt was there for a patriotic purpose. She was there as a flaming representative of her country's sacrifice. And her voice, still unbroken, still wonderfully modulated, with an accent that was unmistakable, brought back vividly the memories of former days.

The second piece, written by one of the soldiers on the battlefield, "somewhere in France," was itself aimed for the distinct purpose of racking the heart, and firing the blood with patriotic emotion. Then followed Victor Hugo's "Patrie," introduced into this little specially constructed "vaudeville," with Deroulède's poem, "Au Porte-Drapeau," and ending with one of Bernhardt's inimitable death-scenes, her last words, "Vive l'Angleterre! Vive la France!", drowned in the thunders of applause which raised the whole audience to its feet.

Madame Bernhardt has brought to America numberless pieces, which are so constructed that she may act while seated, in order to overcome her physical disability. One does not realize this, so marvelously is one touched by the varied splendor of her art. There is still about Sarah Bernhardt the wonderful sweep of gesture. There is still the glory of color in her costume. There is still the careful attention to detail.

Looking over the criticisms of her work during her many visits to America in the past, we are surprised to find the American critics more or less

reserved in their appreciation. And in view of all that she represents, we have to smile over some of the harsh judgments placed upon her. Even in her seventy-two years, we see in Sarah Bernhardt one who, tho limited by age, nevertheless so far overtops the best we have in the theater today, so far surpasses in technique, in emotional fire, the biggest "star" holding public attention, that we cannot write carping criticism about something that has now become an established fact in theatrical history.

**I**T may be that in her earlier days, as one critic has said, the "Divine Sarah" was unable to touch the higher spiritual emotions, that she was unable to convey the passion of her character to her audience, but rather called forth from that audience a type of passion of the most unhealthy kind. It may be that in the supprest, gentle, simple emotions she was not at her best, her *métier* being more in a colorful, romantic direction. Yet, judging the Sarah Bernhardt that we see today, we would say that a change has indeed fallen upon her, the same change which she herself noted among her countrymen when, a few months ago, she walked on the battlefield among the soldiers of France. For she has written of her experiences in a way worthy to stand as measure of her feeling today.

"I learned much more than I could teach them from my trip to the front," she says. "Altho fear of death has long ago left me, because when one is of a certain age death is of no consequence; I learned from those men with blood showing from their wounds, on their faces, that a new epoch in the 'histoire humaine' of the world had been reached. We have arrived at the epoch in the history of the world when fear of death is no more. The courage of thousands upon thousands involved in this war has spread the moral influence of this defiance of death in the trenches. It is felt everywhere. It was an influence that seized me there among those men of France, whom I saw so wonderfully spiritualized by their release from fear."

Bernhardt has lived thru two wars. During the Franco-Prussian conflict she turned the Théâtre Odéon into a hospital. And today, she has turned her own theater to the same purpose—always the patriot to be counted upon. It is that mixture of patriotism and of artistic lawlessness which dominates her "Reminiscences," published several years ago. And neither of these qualities have the years been able to dim.

Yes, it was a touching experience to go on the battlefield of art and see such a wonderful soldier, such a wonderful representative of all that is best in theatrical France, at her post and having no fear of the future.

New York City





A PLEA FOR THE MOTHERS OF FRANCE  
"THERE IS STILL ABOUT SARAH BERNHARDT THE  
WONDERFUL SWEET OF GESTURE,  
THE GLORY OF COLOR"



# A PAGE FROM AMERICA'S PSALTER

BY WILLARD WATTLES

Across the bitter centuries I hear the wail of men:  
"Oh, would that Jesus Lord, the Christ, would come  
to us again.

We decorate His altars with a ceremonious pride,  
With all the outward shows of pomp His worship is  
supplied:

Great churches raise their mighty spires to pierce the  
sunlit skies

While in the shadow of the cross we mutter blasphemies.

"We know we do not do His will who lessoned us to pray,  
'Our Father grant within our lives Thy Kingdom rule  
today.'

The prayer he taught us once a week we mouth with  
half-shut eye

While in the charnel-house of words immortal mean-  
ings die.

Above our brothers' frailties we cry 'Unclean! Unclean!'  
And with the hands that served her shame still stone  
the Magdalene.

"We know within our factories that wan-cheeked women reel  
Among the deft and droning belts that spin from wheel to wheel.  
We know that unsexed childhood droops in dull-eyed drudgery.  
The little children that He blessed in far off Galilee,—  
Yet surely, Lord, our hearts would grow more merciful to them,  
If Thou couldst come again to us as once in Bethlehem."

## A PORTABLE CREED

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

EVERYONE who has taken a summer trip to the seaside, or crost the continent to attend a national fair, or gone from home to spend a year at some distant college, knows how hard it is to fill a trunk with everything that is necessary and nothing that isn't. Packing a creed is exactly the same sort of task. It isn't a question of whether all of one's beliefs are true or not, any more than it is a question of whether all of the furniture of your home has or has not a market value. Your toothbrush, razor, collar studs, fountain pen and railroad ticket have another sort of value from your rubber plant, phonograph, plush album, window curtains and plaster cast of the Dying Gladiator. If you neglect to take along any of the five articles first mentioned (you may substitute some other indispensable for the razor if you are of the more fortunate sex that does not require one) your journey will be seriously inconvenienced, but if by oversight or necessity you should forget to take with you some article on the other list, your immediate comfort would hardly be diminished.

Now, in traveling thru this world we cannot afford to overburden the mind with dogmas which, however true, make no real difference to us. Of course no two believers will agree as to just which beliefs are vital, just as no two travelers will agree as to just what should be taken on a journey. But the point is that every wise man makes some selection. Few of us now are much exercised over the question which divided the Church for centuries, is God the Father of the *same* or only of *like* substance with God the Son? Yet either the Athanasian or the Arian position may, for all we know, be absolutely true. To many of us it seems equally a matter of indifference whether the nature of Deity is simple, as the Unitarians say, or triune, as the Trinitarians assert; our daily conduct would be in no way altered whichever party proved

to be in the right. Those who pin their faith to such questions as the authorship of the Pentateuch, the capacity of Jonah's whale, the proper method of administering baptism, the maintenance of the apostolic succession are religiously over-equip. They find no real use for the greater part of their creed; it only gets in their way and sets them to worrying for fear they will lose some of it. The most to be pitied of all are those who have laden themselves with a long string of negative propositions, a creed with a minus sign before it. It is all right to say that one has never heard satisfactory proof of a miracle, but to go farther and deny the possibility of miracles is to assume a burden of proof which would break the back of any philosopher.

But the man who takes too much with him on a journey is a Solomon compared with the man who takes nothing. Some questions are at once big enough and practical enough to absorb our keenest attention; indeed life itself can hardly go on to any purpose until we have arrived at some sort of answer to them. This is especially true of the two great questions of value: "Is life worth living?" and "If life is sacred, are individual lives also sacred?" If you answer the first question in the negative you have condemned the life and growth which the Christian calls good and enlisted in the cause of death and decay, which all good men know to be that of the Devil. If you answer the second question in the negative, you agree with Nietzsche that the welfare of the many should be sacrificed to the benefit of the chosen few, or else with some extreme collectivists who hold that if the species as a whole makes progress injustice to the individual does not matter. In either case you are at war with the Christian Church, which has always taught that every soul has an infinite value in the sight of God. Incidentally, you must oppose the political creed of the western world that every citizen is equal in the sight of the law.

Passing from questions of value to questions of fact, the biggest question that confronts us is: "Are human beings alone in the desire for a fuller, freer, more abundant life, or is there any element in the universe that wills it with us and thru us?" The Christian returns to this question an emphatic affirmative. A negative answer is returned by the materialist, who denies the existence of a Purpose in things, by the Epicurean philosopher, who admits the existence of the gods but not their care for man, and by the Buddhist or pantheist, to whom God is but an algebraic expression for the unity of the universe. Another vitally important question of fact is this: "What does personality signify?" If each personality is a unique reality in the universe we may assign to it immortality, freedom, moral responsibility and infinite capacity for growth. This is the Christian position and it is mine.

This, then, is the content of my creed. It contains every belief for which I have as yet found a use and there is nothing in it which I could do without. Since on all these vital issues I found that the Christian Church had formulated my convictions many centuries before I was born, I have always considered it my duty to work with the Christian Church as an organization. Unfortunately, but few denominations admit anyone so lightly equipt as I in the matter of creed. Therefore I had to join the Congregational Church, which (together with its baby brother, the Unitarian) is not only the most liberal in theology, but in its form of government is the most democratic institution in existence. The radical anticlerical who writes for the *Masses* and never goes to church is certain that Christianity is a mere bulwark of reaction. I who do go to church know that ten thousand years from now civil government may be on as free and popular a basis as the present Congregational polity, but hardly until then.

New York City





EDGAR LEE MASTERS

The poet of the Middle West and of Spoon River Churchyard

**I**F one should pick the half dozen American poets whose work today showed most originality and leadership, Edgar Lee Masters, Robert Frost, James Oppenheim and Amy Lowell would certainly be among them. It happens that each of them has just published a new book of verse, and it is interesting to compare the four collections.

Neither Mr. Masters nor Mr. Frost is to be ranked primarily with the vers librists, tho Mr. Masters used the form in the "Anthology" and turns to it frequently. Both men handle verse flexibly, but the wide spiritual difference between them is somewhat reflected in their versification. Mr. Masters uses standard rhythms much as he uses free verse, with a cold steadiness of stride. His thought seems independent of his meter, but only because of its ironical persistence, and not because of any verbal fluidity. Mr. Frost, on the other hand, takes a familiar rhythm and breaks down its regularity, reproduc-

## FOUR PIONEER POETS

BY GEDDES SMITH

ing so carefully the cadences of conversation—and thoroly colloquial conversation at that—as Mr. George H. Browne pointed out in *The Independent* for May 22, 1916, that he mellows the whole body of his verse and gives it a singular friendliness.

Masters has deliberately chosen to be the poet of Chicago and the Middle West, as Frost has chosen New England. And there is a touch of hardness, aloofness, about him that is at the opposite pole from Frost's neighborliness, and that expresses the city more perfectly than any specific description could do. He is probing for emotional fundamentals, using certain phases of American life as his laboratory material, much as Browning worked with specimens borrowed from Italy. He excels in the picturing of the sordid and the tragic, and few poets have so completely stripped even tragedy of its glamour. In *The Great Valley* there are vivid portraits of men and women in whom joy has turned to bitterness and life to sodden ashes. Cato Braden is a superb history of a failure, distinctive because Masters, with his keen interest in the community soul, has grasped the broad satirical background of his man's life. We have space only for a partial quotation:

We'll then  
The years went on. And every day at eight  
He could be seen toward his office bent.  
And half past ten just as the morning train  
Was whistling for the crossing he would go  
To get the mail. Returning he would walk  
Along Main Street, slapping the folded  
*News*

Against his leg. He scanned it in his office.  
At twelve o'clock he went to dinner, then  
As whisky made him eat, he over-ate  
And took a nap till two o'clock. At three  
One might discover him at solitaire—  
He had clipped from the morning paper  
quite enough  
To keep the boys in copy. Then at four  
He might be sitting at the livery stable,  
Or sometimes might be found in that back  
room  
Of Little's restaurant, where a keg of beer  
Shipped in was being tapped. At night  
perhaps  
He might be seen down there on Locust  
Street,  
Waiting to enter where the milliner lived.  
So passed his life away from twenty-four  
To fifty-one. It's simple enough to ask  
Why not write for the *Eagle*, make it  
better,  
Give ideas to the people, help the town,  
Refresh the mind, read, study history,  
Be Senectute? Fancy Teddy Roosevelt.  
Who's labored for this land with restless  
gifts,  
Tied down in Winston Prairie—Well, you  
can't.  
He'd break the ties, and that's the point,  
you see.

For Cato couldn't break them, had to stay,  
Incapable to extract the good that's here,  
Susceptible to all the bad that's here;  
He was a nose half active  
Who enters in a room where gas escapes,



A PIONEER IN VERS LIBRE

Amy Lowell writes rimed verse and "polyphonic prose," too

Sits in the room unconscious of the gas  
Till he grows sluggish, lies down to rest  
And dies unknowing. So I say it's true  
That Winston Prairie ruined Cato Braden  
And killed him in the end.

As a whole Masters is probably more depressing than any poet of equal power in American letters, but it would be unfair to ignore the poems which strike a different note. There is an interesting attempt to celebrate the local history of Chicago, and there are several penetrating comments in Mr. Masters' own psychoanalytic vein on the personality of Lincoln and on the essential meanings of the issues with which Lincoln wrestled. A few—a very few—poems sketch happier emotional adventures, such as that of Emily Brouseau.

Frost is far from Masters. Much of what he has to say is frankly agreeable conversation about the New England countryside, and he carries the burden of human emotion far more lightly than the Westerner. We suspect that a good



THE POET OF NEW ENGLAND FOLKS

There is neighborliness and the flavor of outdoors in Robert Frost's verse



JAMES OPPENHEIM

Who writes the philosophy of youth in "War and Laughter"





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many people fail to enjoy Frost as much as they might thru excessive zeal for hidden philosophy. But even so, there are one or two things in *Mountain Interval* which seem too casual and too vague in appeal for inclusion in a volume by so true a poet. Mr. Frost has a fine and sympathetic way of expressing the reactions of lonely and tired women to the stress of country life; that was the basis of some of the most telling poems in "North of Boston" and it reappears in *The Hill Wife*, from which we quote a vivid fragment:

### *The Oft-Repeated Dream*

She had no saying dark enough  
For the dark pine that kept  
For ever trying the window-latch  
Of the room where they slept.

The tireless but ineffectual hands  
That with every futile pass  
Made the great tree seem as a little bird  
Before the mystery of glass!

It never had been inside the room,  
And only one of the two  
Was afraid in an oft-repeated dream  
Of what the tree might do.

There is no single poem in this group so poignant as three or four in "North of Boston," but such things as *In the Home Stretch*, for domestic drama, *The Telephone*, for dainty fancy, and *Birches*, for genial outdoor flavor, rank well with what Mr. Frost has given us hitherto. A few lines from *Birches*:

He always kept his poise  
To the top branches, climbing carefully  
With the same pains you use to fill a cup  
Up to the brim, and even above the brim.  
Then he flung outward, feet first, with a  
swish,

Kicking his way down thru the air to the  
ground.

So was I once myself a swinger of birches.  
And so I dream of going back to be.  
It's when I'm weary of considerations,  
And life is too much like a pathless wood  
Where your face burns and tickles with  
the cobwebs

Broken across it, and one eye is weeping  
From a twig's having lashed across it open.  
I'd like to get away from earth awhile  
And then come back to it and begin over.

I'd like to go by climbing a birch tree,  
And climb black branches up a snow-white  
trunk

Toward heaven, till the tree could bear no  
more,

But dipped its top and set me down again.  
That would be good both going and com-  
ing back.

One could do worse than be a swinger of  
birches.

When we turn to James Oppenheim and Amy Lowell we are in the vanguard of the vers librists, but the two poets are doing quite different things with the new form. Miss Lowell uses vers libre chiefly as the vehicle by which she hopes to conduct poetry along new paths. Mr. Oppenheim uses it merely because he wants to write poetry of a sort to which we are accustomed, in a more direct, spontaneous and flexible way than is possible in formal meter. As Amy Lowell put it in the preface to "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," he is "quintessentializing" thought and emotion. That is, by arranging his ideas according to the fluid cadences of free verse, he is speaking more vividly and striking harder at the thought than he could if he bent them to the more artificial requirements of familiar rhythms. So Mr. Oppenheim, in whom the very



# Gymnastic Finger Training That Doubles Typewriting Speed

*A wonderful new method of acquiring speed and accuracy in typewriting; 80 to 100 words a minute now easy for anyone; how it has doubled and trebled stenographers' Salaries*

By FRANK J. SIMMONS

**I**N Europe, and in America for many years it has been a regular part of every musician's training to take special gymnastic finger exercises. Teachers would no more expect their pupils to become good pianists without special finger exercises, than they would expect them to play without first learning to read notes.

Now for the first time has this principle of gymnastic finger training been applied to typewriting. Its necessity is proved by the fact that the one great difficulty which handicaps ninety-nine out of every hundred stenographers is their inability to gain full control of their *finger movements*.



*Strengthening the finger muscles*

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turned out in a given time.

And since employers pay for nothing in the world except quantity and quality of work produced, it is obvious that no matter how good a stenographer may be at shorthand, he or she can never expect much increase in pay until speed, real speed and accuracy on the typewriter are acquired.



*Simple exercises practised away from machine, that double typewriting speed*



## The New Way in Typewriting



*Making each finger independent*

The trouble in the past, from the stenographer's standpoint, has been that there was no successful method of training the fingers to secure high speed and accuracy in typewriting. Piano exercises were useless for typewriting needs—they were designed to secure a different kind of result—and they were too hard—took too much time and required too much effort.

It remained for R. E. Tulloss, who is known the country over as among the greatest typewriting authorities of the

present day, to invent a marvelous system of finger exercises which can be learned in only ten remarkable easy lessons, and which with amazing quickness bring this wonderful flexibility, speed and control of the fingers.

Already thousands have adopted the new method with results bordering almost on the miraculous. Many of them were so called "touch writers," others, after years of fruitless effort, had practically given up hope of ever attaining

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That this New Way in Typewriting raises salaries of stenographers is shown by actual figures given in the letters written to Mr. Tulloss by hundreds of stenographers. For example, Mr. John H. Marquette of Smith's Falls, Ont., never averaged more than forty to forty-five words per minute until he began to typewrite the New Way. His speed quickly increased and soon he was typewriting at the phenomenal speed of 85 to 90 words a minute from shorthand notes and as a result of this increased speed in typewriting, his salary was raised 20 per cent and within a few months 20 per cent more. As Mr. Marquette says, he is now earning about twice as much as any of the other 14 stenographers in his office.

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*In a few days you notice the difference*

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*For speed in striking the keys*



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essence of young love in the open air seems to have lodged, gives us a group of love-poems so fresh and full of tang that they fairly vibrate. They are not all very coherent—but need they be?

The philosophy of his *War and Laughter* is a strongly personal variation of what might be called the dominant creed of the younger poets: man is god, and by asserting his own nobility he can redeem self and the cosmos—except in so far as blind forces render all effort futile. Mr. Oppenheim interprets this as a call to triumph over destiny thru humor—laughter. All this is mingled with kindly satire on the race in general, terse sketches of cosmic history, pungent but not altogether consistent comments on the war (for he is moved alternately by the folly and the efficacy of war), and several curious pieces of symbolism. The poems, taken together, are singularly electric; free verse here has accomplished notably the "quintessentializing" of thought and feeling.

In two or three cases Mr. Oppenheim has echoed the familiar rhythms of the Psalms so perfectly that one is led to suggest a prescription for those who "can't see anything" in free verse: reading the Psalms aloud, from some edition in which they are printed in stanzaic and not in the standard "verses," until one becomes convinced of the validity of irregular cadences.

It is hardly fair to quote, from a book which is largely serious, the following poem, but it expresses one of Mr. Oppenheim's prevailing moods so charmingly that we do so nevertheless:

### Immoral

I keep walking around myself, mouth open  
with amazement:  
For by all the ethical rules of life, I ought  
to be solemn and sad.  
But, look you, I am bursting with joy.  
I scold myself:  
I say: Boy, your work has gone to pot:  
You have scarcely enough money to last  
out the week:  
And think of your responsibilities!  
Whereupon, my heart bubbles over,  
I puff on my pipe, and think how solemnly  
the world goes by my window,  
And how childish people are, wrinkling  
their foreheads over groceries and rent.  
For here jets life fresh and stinging in the  
vivid air:  
The wind laughs to the jovial Earth:  
The day is keen with Autumn's fine flavor  
of having done the year's work:  
Earth, in her festival, calls her children to  
the crimson revels.  
The trees are a drunken riot: the sunshine  
is dazzling . . .  
Yes, I ought, I suppose, to be saddened  
and tragic:  
But joy drops from me like ripe apples.

All this, clearly, differs in form rather than function from the older poetry. But with Amy Lowell the case is different. It should be said at once that much of *Men, Women and Ghosts* is written in conventional meters, sometimes in ingenious combination with free verse interludes, as in the poem where she uses free verse to suggest the playing of a violin here and there in the course of a narrative written in formal stanzas. But the distinctive quality of the book—and one which is noticeably stronger than in Miss Lowell's last volume—is in the attempt



## ***Winter Reading***

should result in a sense of enrichment. How good is the prospect of long evenings and week ends, as we look forward to them at the approach of the fireside time of year! Even the odd moments, during the winter season, will yield so much of instruction, of arousement, and of new outlook! Books are so accessible, nowadays, so endless in their variety, and so easy to carry about in the hand or the pocket! The time of year for good reading is a welcome season.

Yes! But did you ever come out a little lean in the spring? When you looked back upon a winter of priceless opportunities for increase of knowledge and for mental toning up, did you ever realize that you had read a little of everything, and not much of anything, or perhaps a good deal of things that are not very filling? It is a common experience of those who do not stock up with good provisions for the mind.

Why not, this winter, plan ahead for feeding yourself intellectually on something worth while, as definitely as a thrifty householder looks out for the flour barrel or the coal bin?

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to push language into largely unexplored fields. Her work parallels some of the confusing experiments of modern painting. She wants to express musical sound and cadence in words, sound in terms of color, color in terms of sound and motion. Sometimes she succeeds admirably. To take a minor example, we quote from Thompson's Lunch Room, originally published in The Independent for August 28, last:

Dropping on the white counter like horn notes

Thru a web of violins  
The flat yellow lights of oranges  
The cube-red splashes of apples  
In high plated épergnes.

A spoon falls upon the floor with the impact of metal striking stone,  
And the sound throws across the room  
Sharp, invisible zigzags  
Of silver.

Her method is sometimes much like that of the Impressionists, who painted light by laying fragments of pure color side by side. Thus in The Aquarium, and in some of the "polyphonic prose," she gets the result she wants by what she calls the "unrelated" method, stringing words and phrases together in a sort of ejaculatory way, without grammatical ties of any sort. As a dramatic device, and in certain special fields of description, the method undoubtedly works. We can quote only the beginning of An Aquarium:

### An Aquarium

Streaks of green and yellow iridescence,  
Silver shiftings,  
Rings veering out of rings,  
Silver—gold—  
Grey-green opaqueness sliding down,  
With sharp white bubbles  
Shooting and dancing,  
Flinging quickly outward. . . .

The "polyphonic prose," like the modernist paintings in which color and form have forgotten which is which, hovers uncertainly on the borderline between verse and prose. Undoubtedly it carries vigorous imaginative conceptions well, but the ordinary reader would be hard put to it to classify the result. It is probably less important to pin it into one category or the other than to estimate its effectiveness *per se*, and for such special uses as the eerie ghostliness of The Crossroads, or the onomatopœia of The Bombardment, it is obviously appropriate. One feels that perhaps Miss Lowell attempts to use it too often.

The keen sensitiveness to color which Miss Lowell shows sometimes leads her into metaphorical extravagances where the reader is reluctant to follow, but it does give a richness and vigor to her narratives and dramatic monologues that makes them distinctive, tho as a whole they are neither so passionate as Masters' nor so curiously intimate as Frost's. As for the war, she writes much more successfully of the Napoleonic era than of our own, but Patterns, the poem with which the book opens, is a superb vignette of the eternal tragedy of the woman left at home.

The Great Valley, by Edgar Lee Masters, The Macmillan Co. \$1.50. Mountain Interval, by Robert Frost, Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25. War and Laughter, by James Oppenheim, The Century Co. \$1.25. Men, Women and Ghosts, by Amy Lowell, The Macmillan Co.



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institutions that specialize in research along your line or kindred lines. We mention a few: Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution, Cold Spring Harbor, New York; U. S. Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts; Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A, New York; Life Extension Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth street, New York; and some of the agricultural experiment stations at leading colleges, principally state universities. Could you not retain your position as teacher, then by spare time and study and summer experimental work train yourself for a new field at one of these institutions? You would stand a better chance if you took a secretarial or business course first, and were thus able to do the necessary work of an office. The health boards of New York, Chicago, and other large cities now make investigations and reports wherein you might serve. Get their bulletins.

364. Mr. A. G. S., Nanking, China. "I am writing to ask you for the names of a few of the books you say ought to be read by every housewife. I am an engineer and can appreciate what the study of books on Household Engineering can mean to a housewife. I want my wife to have them."

We congratulate you on your open-mindedness and far-sightedness—only a rare man thinks to provide as good facilities for his wife's work as he does for his own. We trust that your wife may soon become a missionary for the efficiency gospel in China, where it is so much needed.

A few modern books: "The New Housekeeping," by Christine Frederick; "Principles of Domestic Engineering," by Mary Pattison; "Home Economics," by Maria Parloa; "The Efficient Kitchen," by Georgie Boynton Child; all may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York. We refer you also to home economics publications of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City; of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; of American Home Economics Association, Station N, Baltimore, Maryland.

365. Mr. F. J. M., Rhode Island. "What are the possibilities for a young man with some capital in South American trade? Would he be willing to go to South America if opportunity offers. Is there a field in cities like Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro for an American with energy and some brains, and I believe some ability for business? Is there a school or course that teaches South American business methods?"

(a) South America is comparatively a new field for the American business man, tho a vast and fertile one. Before the war, Germany, France, and England practically controlled the business of our sister republics. Write the National City Bank, Wall street, New York City, for details as to opportunities and possibilities. Mr. Vanderlip, the president of the bank, has inaugurated an efficiency system of education in connection with South American business. Write to the office of Secretary of State at Washington and secure the Consular Report, concerning business opportunities in South America.

(b) I am informed that the National City Bank has also started a school for teaching young men how to do business in South America.

366. A Southern Woman. "It is evident from my weekly reading of the Question Box that any and all persons with problems on any and all subjects apply to you for aid: it is equally evident that your aid is most satisfactory. A woman of fifty-six, daughter of parents with heart disease and tuberculosis, has been from babyhood irritable, noisy, ungovernable, erratic, temper and self-will out-running all other traits. Energy remarkable; mania to earn money, and to be praised for her good looks—these two influences only means of reaching and calming her. Loves to cook, do dairy work, raise chickens, has always wanted to take boarders. Elder sister, conservative, well off, won't allow such activities, tho need is imperative, to keep afflicted sister occupied and sane. What can be done?"

The person to be cured is the elder sister—false pride is worse than bad heredity. Show this woman how responsible she is for her sister's dementia, by withholding the means of possible recovery. Let the victim of temperament do what she wants to keep boarders, raise chickens, make butter and bake bread. Arrange to sell her products thru local dealers. Counsel and cooperate with her, till her pride in her work is strong enough to quell or absorb her headish temper.

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367. Miss D. H. G., New York. "I am a young woman of twenty-four, well educated, with some literary ability which I am anxious to develop. Meanwhile I must earn my living. (a) How can I bring my wares to market? (b) How does one get regular newspaper or magazine work to do? (c) Would you advise a course at a school of journalism?"

(a) We do not believe your wares quite ready to go to market. A young woman of your age does not know life sufficiently to command the attention of publishers. Why not get a clerical position with a newspaper, magazine, or publishing house, then be earning your living and learning the technical side of literary work at the same time? You could soon master proofreading, typewriting, bookkeeping, filing, or business correspondence—then be ready for a steady job. See answers to similar queries in previous numbers.

(b) By going after it. Select the periodicals you feel you can serve best, write the editors in turn, say what you have done, what you hope to do. Make your letter distinctive. Put your whole self into one typewritten page. Enclose self-address, stamped envelope.

(c) Desirable—not essential.

368. Mr. G. A. M., New York. "I am a widower, have six children four to sixteen years old, all but the youngest going to school yet none working toward a special vocational end. I want to avoid the 'blind alley' peril in education, am specially anxious to discover what the two oldest boys are best fitted for. Where may I secure a blank form or question list, to be filled out by teachers and parents, designed to show clearly what line of work each child ought to follow, and how the start should be made? Such a help would be invaluable to parents situated as I am."

No blank of this kind, reliable and complete, has yet been published. Every home and school should have one for each child—but there is none. You will be able to devise a fairly good question blank yourself, on reading and comparing several books as Riddell's "Human Nature Explained," Parsons' "Choosing a Career," Munsterberg's "Psychology and Industrial Efficiency," Blackford's "Analyzing Character." These books and others may be had from Efficiency Publishing Company, Woolworth Building, New York.

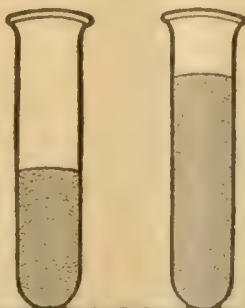
Have you asked your City or State Superintendent of Schools what is being done lately by various high schools to furnish an approximation of vocational guidance to boys and girls? This responsibility lies most with the teachers.

369. Prof. G. D., North Dakota. "I am a teacher, and have been trying for several years to break into journalism. I have written many short stories and articles, with only minor success. I feel that I have the education, the knowledge of the world, and perhaps the ability, for journalistic work. (a) Is there any way of testing one's ability other than the expensive one of volume experience? (b) Where can one get reliable direction, such as criticism of manuscripts and directories of publishers and their wants?"

(a) No sure way. The polish for talent is hardship, and your talent won't shine until you rub it bright on a series of obstacles. If you are great enough, you won't have the time or strength to worry over difficulties; you will climb over them, dig under them, batter them down.

(b) Publishers do not advertise their wants. Believe authors' agents (mentioned previously in these columns) and often criticize your manuscripts, and usually mail them for examination to good publishers. A course in short-story writing, offered by several correspondence schools, would probably aid you materially. The fees of these institutions might be of interest: Authors' League of America; Authors' Service Bureau; Society of Authors and Editors; all of 33 West Forty-second street, New York; Writers' Exchange, 136 Broadway; The Writers' Magazine, 32 Union Square, both of New York.

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(From a paper read before the International Congress of Medicine of 1906, by Prof. F. W. Tunncliffe of Kings College, London, published in "Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de Therapie," 1906.)

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# THE MARKET PLACE

## A REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE

OUR country has had another year of exceptional prosperity. Industrial activity, revived and stimulated in 1915 by the war in Europe, has become more intense and profitable in the last twelve months. Net earnings of the steel mills, working to the utmost limit of their capacity, have been without precedent. In these mills and the cotton factories wages have been increased three times. Our shipyards have work for two years. There have been scores of extra and special dividends. Altho refining capacity in the copper industry has been increased by 40 per cent, the price of the metal has risen to 35 cents a pound. The average last year was 17½. Railroad earnings have been large. Nearly \$600,000,000 of gold has come into the country. The sum of our loans to foreign nations and cities is now about \$2,000,000,000. Growing exports have made a trade balance in our favor of more than \$3,000,000,000, and the year's shipments to foreign buyers exceed \$5,000,000,000. High prices, due to crop shortage, foreign demand, greater cost of production and other causes have sharply increased the cost of living. In the closing weeks of the year, Germany's proposition for peace negotiations has led some to think that favorable conditions here may soon be affected by a settlement of the great controversy in Europe.

### THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Steel mills have been subjected to great pressure by both foreign and domestic demand, for in recent months our railroads have been buying freely

### STEEL CORPORATION'S NET EARNINGS

Proof of unprecedented prosperity in the steel industry is shown by the Steel Corporation's net earnings, which have risen from \$12,500,000 in the first quarter of 1915 to \$85,800,000 in the third quarter of this year. For the full year probably they will be not less than \$310,000,000. These profits have caused three increases of wages and the declaration of extra dividends.

Quarters	1916	1915	1914
First .....	\$60,712,624	\$12,458,159	\$17,994,351
Second .....	81,126,048	27,950,055	20,457,596
Third .....	85,817,067	38,718,644	22,276,002
Fourth .....	.....	51,232,788	10,933,170
.....	\$130,359,646		\$71,661,149

### FOREIGN TRADE

Exports have steadily increased, owing to great shipments of war supplies, and imports in recent months have declined. The excess in favor of the United States for the full calendar year will be more than \$3,000,000,000. In the fiscal year that ended with June it was \$2,135,000,000. Exports for the calendar year will be about \$5,400,000,000.

	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
January .....	\$330,636,410	\$184,350,942	\$145,683,468
February .....	401,783,974	193,933,117	207,848,857
March .....	410,742,634	213,589,785	197,153,249
April .....	399,861,157	218,236,397	181,624,760
May .....	473,498,526	229,188,957	244,309,509
June .....	464,824,057	245,896,770	218,927,287
July .....	445,561,910	182,722,938	262,838,872
August .....	510,167,438	199,316,480	310,850,958
September ....	515,007,408	164,038,614	350,968,794
October .....	490,613,280	176,423,897	314,189,383
Fiscal year ending with June .....	\$4,333,658,865	\$2,197,883,510	\$2,135,775,355

### INDUSTRIALS OR WAR ORDER STOCKS

The table below shows the extraordinary increases over the prices of shares before the war, the great advances in 1915 and the changes in the present year, many of which have been losses, altho these as a rule are slight in comparison with preceding gains.

	Low in 1914	High in 1915	Net Change in 1915	Opening 1916	Net Change in 1916 to Sept. 5	Net Change in 1916 to Dec. 14
Am. Can .....	19½	68½	+ 36½	60½	+ 3½	— 9½
Allis-Chalmers .....	6	49½	+ 23½	31	— 7	— 2½
Am. Car & Foundry...	42½	98	+ 33½	77	—14½	— 6½
Am. Locomotive .....	20½	74½	+ 46½	68½	+ 8½	+ 11½
Am. Smelting .....	50½	101½	+ 51½	106½	— 4½	— ½
Anaconda .....	24½	91½	+ 40½	90	— 3½	— 4½
Baldwin Locomotive ..	38½	154½	+ 77½	115½	—35½	— 46½
Beth. Steel .....	20½	600	+425½	450	+37	+130
Gen. Electric .....	137½	185½	+ 34½	174½	— 5½	— 2
Gen. Motors .....	37½	535	+443	495	+80	+255
Maxwell .....	14½	92	+ 58½	75	+ 9½	— 12½
Nat. Lead .....	40	70½	+ 18½	66	+ ½	— 5
N. Y. Air Brake.....	58	164½	+ 75	139½	— 4½	+ 13½
Pressed Steel Car.....	26½	78½	+ 29½	64	—10	+ 12½
Studebaker .....	20	195	+128½	163½	—39½	— 50½
Indus. Alcohol .....	15	129½	+101	127	—16½	— 11½
U. S. Steel.....	48	88½	+ 37½	87½	+11	+ 25½

the equipment they needed some time ago. Their orders in November amounted to \$130,000,000, but delivery will be greatly delayed. Many of the cars, locomotives and rails will not go to the buyers until 1918. Russia has placed contracts for 350,000 tons of rails, 165,000 tons of barbed wire, 1000 locomotives, 1000 cars and 50,000 car wheels. Italy has bought rails and pig iron; Japan has taken large quantities of ship plates. In the late months of the year the Allies made heavy purchases of steel bars to be used in the manufacture of shells, taking about 2,000,000 tons at \$80 a ton. There have been additions to prices every week, and the increase for many products in a year has been not far from 100 per cent. This advance adds to the cost of railroad operation and of the machinery and tools which farmers must

have. The price of tin plate has risen from \$3.60 to \$6.50 and \$7 per box. There are great exports of this product. The upward movement of prices is seen at the base of the industry. There has recently been much excitement, with sharp advances, in the pig iron market. Bessemer billets are sold at \$35, against \$19.50 a year and a half ago. Exports of iron and steel products in the nine months that ended with September were \$619,853,000, but were only \$215,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

Profits are fairly indicated by the reports of the great Steel Corporation, whose net earnings—only \$12,458,000 in the first quarter of 1915—have risen to \$60,000,000 in this year's first quarter, \$81,000,000 in the second, and \$85,800,000 in the third. For the full year they will be about \$310,000,000, which may be compared with \$130,000,000 last year and \$71,000,000 in 1914. For two quarters the dividends, owing to extra additions, have been at the rate of 9 per cent. The

### COURSE OF RAILROAD STOCKS

The large price gains of 1915 have been followed by losses, as a rule, and these were increased in the year's last quarter. Earnings have been very satisfactory, but prices have been restrained by the wages controversy and the expected cost of the eight-hour law; also by the sale, during a considerable part of the year, of shares that had been owned abroad.

	Net Change in 1914	Net Change in 1915	Opening 1916	Net Change in 1916 to Sept. 5	Net Change in 1916 to Dec. 14
Atchison ....	+ ½	+15½	108	— 4½	— 5½
B. & Ohio....	—24½	+17½	95	— 8½	—11
Can. Pac. ...	—53	+29	182	— 5	—16½
St. Paul ....	—13	+14½	101	— 7½	— 8
Northwestern..	— 5½	+13	134½	— 9½	—11½
Del. & Hud..	— 9½	+12½	153½	— 3½	— 4
Gt. Northern..	—13½	+14½	126½	— 9½	— 9½
Lehigh .....	—10½	+17½	81½	— 3½	— 3
N. Y. Central—	8½	+26	109½	— 5½	— 4½
North Pac....	— 9½	+18½	118	— 7½	— 7½
Pennsylvania..	— 5	+ 6½	59	— 3½	— 3
Reading .....	—24½	+12½	83	+21½	+23½
So. Pac.....	— 6½	+21½	102½	— 5	— 5½
Un. Pac.....	—39½	+23½	138	+ ½	+ 6



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STATEMENT OF NOVEMBER 29th, 1916.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Bonds and Stocks at market value..... \$10,137,700.05 United States Bonds - Short..... 32,866,696.18 Bonds at market value..... 43,900,417.50 Bonds Purchased..... 43,900,417.50 Loans and Mortgages..... 3,818,339.98 Cash and Cash Equivalents..... 3,005,000.00 Cash on hand and in Bank..... 13,127,500.39 Liability of Customers for Acceptances..... 8,097,941.93 Accrued Interest..... 807,418.61	Capital Stock..... \$1,000,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits..... 8,628,120.44 Deposits..... 170,950,315.86 Domestic and Foreign Acceptances..... 8,097,941.93 Accrued Interest, Taxes and Dividend Reserve..... 2,627,986.84
<b>\$191,310,401.07</b>	<b>\$191,310,401.07</b>

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## OUTPUT OF PIG IRON, TONS

Demand at home and abroad for steel products has caused a notable increase of the output of pig iron, which for the full year will be a little less than 40,000,000 tons, a quantity exceeding last year's output by about 33 per cent.

1908	15,936,018
1909	25,795,471
1910	27,298,545
1911	23,649,547
1912	29,727,137
1913	30,724,581
1914	23,049,792
1915	29,682,566

1916

January	3,185,121
February	3,087,212
March	3,337,691
April	3,227,768
May	3,351,708
June	3,211,588
July	3,224,513
August	3,203,713
September	3,202,366
October	3,508,849
November	3,311,811

number of employees has been increased from 141,000 to 260,000, and this year's three additions to the wages amount to more than \$50,000,000 in annual payments. Wages have been increased by the other steel companies. Improvements and extensions made or planned in this industry during the year involve the expenditure of more than \$100,000,000.

### EXPORTS

When our exports in a month for the first time exceeded \$400,000,000, in February, a higher record was not generally expected, but shipments have been much larger in the second half of the year, and the total will be about \$5,400,000,000. Last year's was \$3,547,000,000. While the character of orders for munitions was changed, owing to the new factories in Europe, the movement was not checked. Old orders had not been filled, and there were new ones for great quantities of munition raw material. Demand for other war supplies did not decline. The year's excess of exports over imports, or the balance of trade in favor of this country, will exceed \$3,000,000,000. For the four months that ended with October it was at the annual rate of \$3,700,000,000. In 1915, the calendar year, the excess was only \$1,768,000,000.

### FOREIGN LOANS

Many additional loans to foreign governments, provinces or cities were made during the year, and the total of these borrowings is now about \$2,000,000,000. The year's list includes \$100,000,000 to France; \$50,000,000 to the city of Paris; \$20,000,000 to each of the three French cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles; \$2,400,000 to Bolivia; \$5,500,000 to the city of Sao Paulo, in Brazil; \$15,000,000 to Argentina; \$5,000,000 to Norway, and \$50,000,000 to Russia, a country which is buying so much war material here that our exports to it have been multiplied by six. For the loan to France a new American company was formed, and it issued its own notes on the security of bonds supplied by France as collateral.

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Of the securities deposited for support of a British loan of \$250,000,000, one-third, or \$100,000,000, were American issues, and this use of them appeared to check for a time what had been a continuous sale of American stocks by the British Government on the New York Stock Exchange. The money loaned to the city of Paris was to be used, not for arms or munitions, but to alleviate suffering by relief work in hospitals and elsewhere.

China obtained \$5,000,000 from a bank in Chicago, thus exciting protests from Europe and Japan. There were also small loans to Ontario, the Water Board of Valparaiso, and a French railroad company, with a credit of \$25,000,000 to a group of French firms. In the latter part of November preparation was made for the sale here, to banks and other purchasers, of British Exchequer bills or Treasury notes. Whereupon the Federal Reserve Board at Washington publicly issued a warning to the banks of the Reserve system, saying that they should not tie up their liquid funds in such securities, the term of which could be prolonged by renewals. This caused surprise of a disagreeable kind in London, and orders were given that the notes should not be offered here, the British Government saying it desired to show its respect for the Reserve Board.

#### STOCKS

The market for securities was a broad and active one, especially in the second half of the year, but there were net losses for nearly all the railroad shares and many of the industrial stocks. Trading was stimulated by prosperity, great exports, and large profits in manufactures. There were many signs that what brokers call "the public" was taking part. Price movements were irregular. At times depression was caused by rumors of impending peace or fear of new international complications on account of submarine warfare. On one day in October the report, given out by a leading banker, that peace proposals from Germany were on the way to Washington caused a decline, and there was another three days later, owing to the sinking of ships off Nantucket Light by a German submarine. There were scores of million-share days on the New York Stock Exchange. All the full days in November were of that kind, and the month, with a total of 34,506,980, made a new high record. In election week there were no large general gains or losses. Some were saying that prevention of a change of control at Washington should exert a favorable influence upon the market. Many extra or special dividends supported the shares of industrial and copper mining companies. There were large transactions every day in Steel Corporation stock, with rising prices until the last few weeks, owing to great net earnings. Sale of shares by the British Government appeared to have been discontinued in the last quarter. The interest rate on demand loans was low, except for a short time near the end of the year, when it rose to 15 per

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Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate in New York City.....	\$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums.....	\$2,803,977
United States Government Bonds.....	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment.....	240,509
Railroad and other Bonds, Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities.....	3,435,162	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities.....	73,586
Cash in Bonds.....	465,718	Surplus over all Liabilities.....	1,748,526
Cash in Agents' hands, and in course of collection.....	480,770		
Other admitted items.....	60,948		
	<b>\$4,866,598</b>		<b>\$4,866,598</b>

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

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Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.

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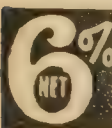
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cent. A sharp decline was caused in December by the German Government's proposals for peace negotiations. Stocks of all kinds suffered much loss in two days, the transactions in each of them amounting to nearly 2,500,000 shares. Steel Corporation common stock, which had risen to 129 3/4 some time earlier, fell to 113.

### THE RAILROADS

Heavy traffic and large earnings did not prevent a decline in the market value of railroad shares. In the early months of the year there was great congestion of freight in the vicinity of New York, the port from which more than half of the exports are shipped, and in the closing months transportation was affected by a shortage of cars. Investors were restrained by the thought that the gains, due to war business, were temporary, and, during a considerable part of the year, by the menace of a general strike if wage demands involving an increase of expenses by from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 should be rejected. After the strike had been averted by the President and Congress, there was promise of additional cost of operation in the new Adamson eight-hour law, which was to take effect on January 1. Beginning in the West, the leading companies asked for injunctions against the law, asserting that it was unconstitutional. There was a threat of a strike if the courts should decide in their favor. Efforts were made to reach a final decision before the end of the year. While reports showed increases of net earnings, they also gave proof of the higher cost of operation, due to a great advance in the prices of equipment and all supplies. Near the close of the year the companies gave large orders for new rolling stock, those in November amounting to about \$130,000,000, and the Newlands Congressional committee began its inquiry as to the expediency of government ownership.

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### DIVIDENDS

#### THE AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (of Delaware)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND OF EXTRA DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED STOCK.

The Board of Directors of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, a Delaware corporation, has declared a dividend of eight per cent. (8%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of two per cent. (2%) each, and a dividend of seven per cent. (7%) upon its Common Stock, payable in four quarterly instalments of one and three-quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) each, the first of said instalments, in the case of each class of stock, to be payable on December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1916; the second on March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 23, 1917; the third on June 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 22, 1917; and the fourth on September 29, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 21, 1917.

The Board of Directors of said Company has also declared an extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon its Preferred Stock, payable on December 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 22, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.  
HENRY C. KNOX, Treasurer.  
Dated, New York, December 12, 1916.

#### PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A meeting of the Board of Directors has been called for 3:30 o'clock P. M. December 29, 1916, for the purpose of declaring a quarterly dividend (No. 9) at the rate of \$1.25 per share upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon December 30, 1916. Checks for the dividend will be mailed. The Transfer Books will not close and owners desiring checks payable to themselves should have stock certificates issued in their own names on or before the last mentioned date.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary of the  
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.  
San Francisco, California, Dec. 9, 1916.

#### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, December 13, 1916.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1917.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 24, 1917, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 2, 1917, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 25, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

#### UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% (37 1/2c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19, 1916.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

#### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 70

A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 23, 1916.

The transfer books do not close in connection with this dividend declaration.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

#### D. C. Heath & Co., Boston Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this corporation, payable January 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record December 23, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

#### THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Phila., December 6th, 1916

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 18th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

#### The American Agricultural Chemical Company.

New York, Dec. 14, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (No. 10), and a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the Common Stock (No. 21) have been declared payable January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, December 20, 1916.

THOMAS A. BOE, Treasurer.



## CROPS AND FOOD

When it became known that the wheat crop was only 607,557,000 bushels, and that Canada had only 159,000,000, against last year's 376,000,000, prices advanced. The summit for wheat at Chicago was reached in November, when sales were made at \$1.92, with corn at 99 3/4. Early in the year wheat had been as low as \$1.02. A decline, due mainly to signs of a popular demand for an embargo, carried the price down to \$1.54 in the middle of December. All the crops were short in comparison with those of 1915, hay, tobacco and rice excepted. The yield of potatoes, 288,000,000 bushels, was 72,000,000 below the recent average. It was officially estimated that only 100,000,000 bushels of wheat could be spared for export, but at the beginning of December 75,000,000 had been shipped. Europe took 250,000,000 in 1915. Successive cotton crop estimates fell from 14,266,000 to 11,511,000 bales, and the price rose to 20 cents a pound at New York, then receding to 18 1/2. The high and rising cost of all food supplies caused many to ask for an embargo law forbidding exports. Bills for an embargo have been introduced in Congress. An investigation thruout the country is to be made by the Department of Justice, to ascertain whether prices have been raised and maintained unlawfully. There has been a long list of wage increases, granted on account of the cost of living. In December a general movement of this kind was seen, involving an addition of 10 per cent. At the same time bonuses, or increases of a temporary character, were given by many banks and business firms.

## PEBBLES

"How was iron ore first discovered?"  
"I believe they smelt it."—*Shopman.*

It seems to be an undoubted fact that British manufacturers are being worsted in the stocking trade.—*Passing Show.*

Harry Lauder has been buying an estate in Scotland. But even he didn't succeed in getting one for a mere song.—*Passing Show.*

"I hear Jones died from a single blow."  
"Who hit him?"

"No one. He blew out the gas."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Psyche: What do you think of my new ball gown?

Phil: The cloth is nice but it looks terrible.—*Argoan.*

In the Meuse district, we learn, the Germans have been making attacks on Pepper Hill. Of course, such a position can only be taken by assault.—*Passing Show.*

"Ah, ha!" the horse remarked in glee.

"The farmer's built a home for me."

The cow was feeling pretty small.

Until she learned 'twas just a stall.

—*New York World.*

Mrs. McCarthy: Don't you stay in the room when your daughter has company, any more?

Mrs. Murphy: No. I'm trying the honor system.—*Gargoyle.*

Officer (excitedly): Hi! Tomkins, have you seen anything of my baggage?

Private Tomkins: Yes, sir, she's just gone along there with the Major's splinters.

## Fourth Street National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1916.

## RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts....	\$46,415,015.18
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit.....	1,357,314.81
Due from Banks.....	10,672,038.20
Exchanges for Clearing House .....	2,631,206.64
Cash and Reserve.....	14,348,650.14
	\$75,424,224.97

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus .....	6,000,000.00
Net Profits .....	727,923.94
Reserved for Taxes.....	20,000.00
Circulation .....	490,397.50
Letters of Credit Issued to Customers .....	1,357,764.66
Deposits .....	63,828,138.87
	\$75,424,224.97

R. J. CLARK, Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

November 17, 1916.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$3,689,034.16
Securities .....	1,598,082.63
Banking house .....	150,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	1,786,227.83

## LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$7,223,344.62
Surplus .....	300,000.00
Undivided profits .....	500,000.00
Reserved for taxes.....	184,386.15
Circulation .....	9,107.88
Deposits .....	286,100.00
	5,943,750.59

## OFFICERS

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice-Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

## Franklin National Bank

Broad and Chestnut Streets

Philadelphia, November 17, 1916.

## RESOURCES

Loans and discounts.....	\$38,769,274.36
Liability under letters of credit .....	171,983.73
Due from banks.....	9,044,182.78
Cash and reserve.....	8,717,189.98
Exchanges for Clearing House..	4,026,959.25

## LIABILITIES

Capital .....	\$60,759,890.10
Surplus and net profits .....	\$1,000,000.00
Circulation .....	3,773,619.98
Letters of credit.....	231,000.00
Deposits .....	171,983.73
	55,879,286.39

\$60,759,890.10  
J. WM. HARDT, Cashier.

## The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1916.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of \$5.00 and upward and not exceeding \$5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1917.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1917.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.  
WILLIAM E. FOX, Comptroller.  
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Organized 1882

## THE Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York

42d STREET

Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Capital .....	\$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....	1,932,106.00
Deposits .....	29,550,432.00
Total Resources .....	34,144,002.00

CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, President

WILLIAM A. SIMONSON, Vice-President  
DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier  
JOHN S. SAMMIS, JR., Assistant Cashier  
HENRY E. STUBING, Assistant Cashier

## DIRECTORS

Eben E. Olcott	Henry C. Phipps
Joseph P. Grace	Wm. A. Simonson
Wm. G. Rockefeller	Edward L. Rossiter
M. Hartley Dodge	Howard S. Borden
William Brewster	Howard C. Brokaw
Harry J. Luce	Chas. Elliot Warren

Depository of the State of New York and City of New York

Accounts on Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, Corporations and Individuals Invited

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS

Capital and Surplus  
over \$12,000,000

Deposits  
over \$50,000,000

Resources  
over \$70,000,000

BUSINESS SOLICITED AND LIBERAL TREATMENT PROMISED

## THE International Bank

WHITEHALL BUILDING

17 BATTERY PLACE NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus, \$600,000

Individual and Commercial Accounts Invited

OFFERS FACILITIES FOR FINANCING IMPORTS OR EXPORTS





# INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD



## FIRE INSURANCE AND THE PUBLIC

WHILE it is certain that everybody who reads this article knows that an insurance policy is a contract, we also know that very few persons appreciate the responsibilities, express and implied, which they assume under it. They rarely read it, and it is generally regarded more as a promise of the insurer to pay on the happening of the event insured against, than as a mutual agreement entered into between themselves and the insurer. Right at this point is where most of the trouble between the insurance companies and the insuring public originates. It is a small matter, perhaps, but when we face the larger consequences of which it is the parent, we are able to realize how serious it is.

We meet the objection that the insurance policy—admittedly a contract between two parties when considered from a strict legal viewpoint—is a one-sided instrument, in that its terms have not been debated and agreed to in advance by those entering into it. This is true. The service to be rendered is of a general character; that is to say, the principal thing wanted is to pay an indemnity on the occurrence of a loss. The insurer is ready to do that under certain conditions, and these govern in all cases. It is, therefore, practicable to set out a uniform contract for the use of all, varying or modifying the provisions to fit individual circumstances by written endorsements. On the other hand, it is obvious that it would be entirely impracticable to negotiate all the terms and provisions with each insured every time a policy was wanted. The result is, every insurance policy is what the courts characterize as a unilateral contract, that is, one-sided.

As a matter of plain fact, however, the fire insurance policy in particular is not as one-sided—that is, wholly drawn by only one of the parties—as this description might imply, for the following reason: Fifty years ago the National Board of Fire Underwriters endeavored to secure the adoption of a standard form of policy by its members. The question was taken up by the insuring public and eventually got into the legislatures of several Eastern states, notably Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. Fire underwriters coöperated in this work and the principle became firmly established. All fire insurance policies now in use are “standard” forms prescribed by some state. Some states have adopted the New York form, some that of Connecticut or Massachusetts, others require their own. So, as it falls out, the fire insurance policies now in use are actually state laws, and have lost much of their former character of one-sidedness.

It should be apparent from this explanation that it is the duty of every holder of a fire insurance policy to read and clearly understand all the terms of the agreement he has made with his insurer. It is objected that the phraseology is antiquated and involved, crowded with repetitions and, like all legal documents, difficult of comprehension. There is enough truth in this objection to give it standing, but it is not sufficient to prevent one interested from discharging a duty due himself. The policies of today, while necessarily long, are composed in current English, comparatively free of involutions and easily comprehended by an average intelligence.

A STUDY of the fire insurance policy will result in a knowledge of the scientific limitations of the—let us say art—of the art of fire underwriting. This, in turn, will clear up many misunderstandings which injure the public interests; for I insist that the institution of insurance cannot be benefited or injured without benefiting or injuring those who, because they furnish all the money with which it works, are at bottom the institution itself. It is important to understand that fire insurance has not been reduced to a science—to quote a definition of Sir William Hamilton, the Scotch philosopher—“a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth.” Nor, contemplating the countless number and constantly changing conditions in which it must operate, does it seem reasonable to hope that it will ever attain to the perfection of a science. A long continued violent east wind, with freezing weather and snow, driving a conflagration from the lower end of Manhattan Island, would utterly ruin all the science which fire insurance possesses. It has not and it cannot maintain itself against a combination of circumstances

*This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.*

as probable as that. There are innumerable other conditions and influences operating to modify, intensify or destroy one or more of the factors composing the general principles.

It is this failure to successfully generalize which makes fire insurance, as a commercial enterprise, the hazardous business it is. It explains the financial ruin of hundreds of properly organized and conducted legitimate fire insurance companies. It accounts for the absence of such great mutual companies in the fire branch as we have in the life branch. It furnishes the reason of the existence of large and successful joint-stock companies, with millions of capital; and it explains why it is that the larger they are the more successful they are. Only millions of accumulated money can withstand the unexpected shocks which the fire insurance business must encounter. Companies thus equipt can live on the income earned on their investments, content in good years to take a small margin of profit or, in bad, to stand a small loss on their underwriting, and occasionally—as at San Francisco in 1906—stand up under terrific punishment. The investors in fire insurance stocks are adventurers in the sense that most of them are more likely to lose their money than keep it and, personally, I can imagine a no more hopeless investment than the purchase of stock in a new fire insurance company of ordinary financial proportions, say of less than two millions.

A life insurance company, and by that is meant one of orthodox principles, using a standard mathematical reserve in calculating rates, is always on solid ground. It is supported by the three sciences—mathematics, medicine and law—and may fairly be regarded as doing a scientific business. It never ventures, and its benefits are always exchanged for a compensation that is adequate. None of these things is true of fire insurance. There are, perhaps, a few gentlemen in the fire insurance business who believe they have worked out a formula thru the use of which scientific rates may be computed. But the practicability of the schemes from the viewpoint of science has in no case been obvious. A number of them have been used and these, from time to time, have been superseded by others which were regarded as improvements. None of them, however, have succeeded in securing such information as the starting point for rate-making as the life insurance companies possess in the Mortality Table. And, of course, they never will, for the plain reason that every human life ceases some time and a building or other inflammable property may never burn.

But if it is impossible to reduce fire

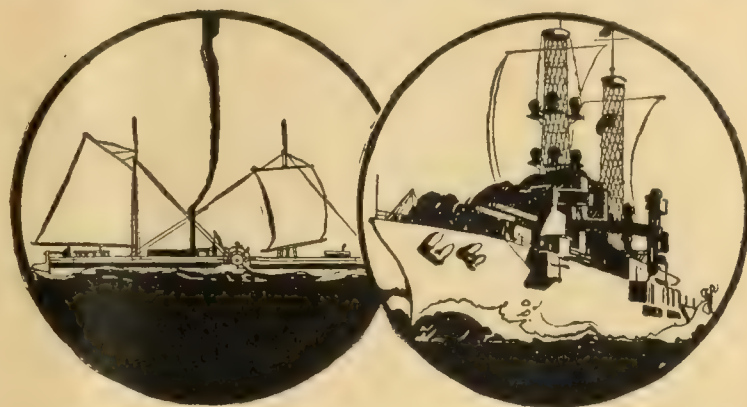


insurance rate-making to a science, we are not to conclude that the business is a gamble. Nothing would be more erroneous. As conducted by its best practitioners, we may fairly concede the use of methods and the observation of known laws which under normal conditions place its operations and results within reasonable and known boundaries. One of the essentials of fire underwriting is good judgment. I am inclined to believe that there are few lines of business in which this quality is more exercised, and I am acquainted with no set of men who, from the constant employment of it in their trade, are so much addicted to careful deliberation over all questions. In most affairs they should make safe counselors.

In this running discussion of a voluminous subject to be confined in a small space, it is possible to touch only briefly a few outstanding features, my main object being to soften any asperities which may reside in the mind of the man who buys fire insurance by causing him to think a little more closely on the subject than is usually the custom. He should first know the duty he as an insured has undertaken and, therefore, he is asked to read and understand the contract subsisting between him and his insurer. Then to have him understand that the companies are doing everything in their power to make their service to the public as efficient and effective as the nature of the business will permit. Their rates are as scientific as experience can make them; the restrictions they impose are as few and as light as safety will warrant; their contract provisions and privileges as liberal as justice to all other insured persons will authorize. In expressing these sentiments, I am doing so in the full knowledge that fire insurance as a whole is neither oppressive nor monopolistic. It cannot be either, if it desired. Both could be broken in three months. Fire insurance is just as essential to everything which constitutes our civilization as is salt in food. We could at a pinch dispense with both, but we would be uncomfortable. Fire underwriters appreciate the value of the service they sell. They know they will always be in demand. They also know that the character of the service, its status as a public necessity, renders the expectation of rich rewards impossible.

If the public will work with the insurance companies instead of against them, as is generally the fashion; if they will ask for information when they don't understand; if they will mitigate the severity of their tax and sundry other oppressive laws; if they will replace those laws with others regulating the construction of buildings, the paving of streets, the accumulating of effective fire-prevention and fire-fighting machinery; if they will punish arson and fairly enforce every law the ultimate effect of which will reduce our shameful fire waste, they will find themselves grown cordially friendly to it, and their pockets sensibly heavier from the savings made in the cost of their protection.

# From Clermont to California



The first steamboat, the *Clermont*, built by Robert Fulton, was running on the Hudson when the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., began writing fire insurance in 1810. Throughout the entire history of steam navigation, from Fulton's crude experiment to the great super-dreadnaught *California* with its turbine-electric drive, there has been an equally remarkable insurance development toward the present comprehensive

## INSURANCE *Service* OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been fairly and promptly paid. The Hartford has helped rebuild New York, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco and all American cities that have been visited by conflagrations. Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.



**The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.  
The Hartford Accident and  
Indemnity Co.**



Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department I-12), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Completion: Please send information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

☐ Fire  
☐ Rent  
☐ Use and Occupancy  
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☐ Tornado  
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☐ Mail Package  
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## The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America

Incorporated  
in 1819



Charter  
Perpetual

## AETNA INSURANCE CO.

Wm. B. Clark, President

Cash Capital, . . . . .	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve for All Other Liabilities, .	12,300,793.09
Net Surplus, . . . . .	7,423,298.15
Assets, . . . . .	24,724,091.24

Surplus for Policy-Holders  
**\$12,423,298.15**

Agents in All the Principal  
Cities and Towns

## The New Books

### THE QUACK PROPHECY

As an acute and penetrating study of quack religion in American life and of human credulity in general, William Dean Howells' novel *The Leatherstocking God* is a masterpiece. Those who have watched with sorrowful wonder the growth and progress of one sentimental pseudo religion or cult after another in this country of ours, the miraculous success of the taking leadership that promises to work the miracles of Jehovah and never does—those men and women, I think, will find most in this book.

It is the story of simple, kindly, believing humanity deluded by an impostor with uncanny histrionic ability, an impostor who claims to be first a prophet, then the Christ, and finally the Very God of Very God, the Holy Trinity of the churches. The character drawing is finely sensitive to the real dramatic facts of human experience. Mr. Howells is a master novelist. His characters are not like the waxen dummies of department store windows borne up under a gaudy drapery of plot and theory. On the contrary, they have breath and speech, hearts and souls, life.

*The Leatherstocking God*, by W. D. Howells. The Century Company. \$1.35.

### PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINALS

The second Monograph in the Criminal Science series, *Studies in Forensic Psychiatry*, by Dr. Bernard Glueck, presents a number of clinical cases selected with reference to the mental pathology of men and women treated as criminals, rather than to the motivation of crime in the first instance. One is impressed, in reading these studies, with the hopelessness of the traditional methods of dealing with many classes of crime. As Dr. Glueck says, of criminals that have defective organizations, "each additional imprisonment only serves to deprave the habitual criminal more deeply, and to release him after the expiration of an arbitrary sentence is to let loose another parasite to prey upon society." The most helpful attitude to criminals of this type would seem to be that of treating them as differing from normal individuals as those who are specially susceptible to infectious disease differ from those who are immune. The entrance upon a criminal career depends upon exposure to special stress or temptation; the usual treatment according to statute results in the establishment of a vicious circle.

Other cases described illustrate the disintegrating effects of fear or of other violent affective experiences, resulting in specialized types of insanity classified

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Established 1874

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Hardy Plants for House Decoration  
Hotels Supplied on Contract

Orders filled in any part of the United States and transferred by Cable Code through our own correspondents in Europe and the British Colonies.

We have opened a show room for display of dinner table decoration.

N. E. Corner 44th Street and Madison Avenue  
NEW YORK



as "prison psychosis." The mere fact of imprisonment or indictment, or the pending of criminal charges, acts unfavorably upon the mentality, and counteracts very largely all attempts at curative treatment. There are studies of malingering, and an unusually illuminating account of a victim of pathologic stealing. The analysis of the clinical cases in terms of the new psychology and in relation to the social significance of the conduct and character of the patients makes these studies of special value to all who have to do with mental or moral delinquents.

*Studies in Forensic Psychology*, by Howard Glueck. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

#### WITH THE BELGIANS

At the moment when the situation of the unfortunate Belgians is again to the forefront, Edward Eyre Hunt publishes *War Bread*, a lucid account of his charge as American Delegate of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, Province of Antwerp. His mission compelled much traveling by rail, auto, and sometimes on foot. At the outset he went to "Berlin the Terrible," where he was admonished that "you must think in centuries to understand Germany." An interview with Dr. Liebknecht leaves the impression that German Socialists thought more of their considerable property interests than of principles in submitting to the military power when war was declared. Follows the bombardment of Antwerp and the author's flight into Holland with Belgian refugees. He is presently back again in Belgium to take up the work of relief, his pages thereafter being mainly a convincing testimony of the energetic efficiency with which the American staff toiled in the distribution of desperately needful supplies, and the strongest possible plea for continued support of these humane efforts.

*War Bread*, by E. E. Hunt. Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

#### STORY BOOKS

Of course *The Vermilion Box* is a "pillar post box" and the letters those of an English family circle. They deal with the lighter side of the war and are pleasant, reflective, humorous, after the genial fashion of E. V. Lucas in "Over Bemerton's." (G. H. Doran Company, \$1.40.)

If you know anyone who likes dogs give him *Gulliver, the Great*. It is no small matter to write a dog story for people who know what Dr. Brown and Olivant and Davis and Atkinson have done, but if one be skeptical begin, as the skeptical reviewer did, with *The Two Dogs o' Glenfergus*. (The Century Company, \$1.35.)

If any one else had taken the material of *The Emperor of Portugallia* he would have made a novel of it, but Selma Lagerlöf has made something which is not exactly a novel, not exactly an allegory, not exactly a fairy story, not exactly a parable, but a curious and beautiful combination of them all. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)

From the author's preface to *Red Cross and Iron Cross*, by a doctor in France, one remains uncertain whether this collection of sketches is of witnessed incidents or in part at least gathered from hearsay. One hopes that the supreme horror with which the author enshrouds his narratives is somewhat due to his imagination. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.)

The powerful and wicked Rubber Corporation, with its exploiting of Lo-the-Poor-Indian, is somewhat too easily de-

*"The Largest Fire Insurance Company in America"*

ORGANIZED 1853



ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President

#### ALL BRANCHES OF FIRE INSURANCE

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☐ Every policy issued by "THE HOME OF NEW YORK" is backed by the largest cash assets of any Fire Insurance company in America.

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**STRENGTH REPUTATION SERVICE**



The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.

INCORPORATED 1825

One of the oldest Philadelphia Institutions, born in its present home facing Independence Square. A long clean record, ample assets and modern service form the basis of confidence in

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



# The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited

Sixty-eight years in the United States

Total Losses Paid in the United States Exceeds \$146,000,000

Payments made by this Company in the larger conflagrations in the United States:

Chicago, 1871	-	-	-	\$3,239,491
Boston, 1872	-	-	-	1,427,290
Baltimore, 1904	-	-	-	1,051,543
San Francisco, 1906	-	-	-	4,522,905
				<u>\$10,241,229</u>

New York Office: 80 William Street

Henry W. Eaton,  
Manager  
George W. Hoyt,  
Deputy Manager

Hugh R. Loudon,  
Associate Deputy Manager  
J. B. Kremer, Ass't Dep. Manager  
T. A. Weed, Agency Superintendent

1850

1916

## THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M. D.,  
PRESIDENT  
FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CLARENCE H. KELSEY  
Pres. Title Guarantee and  
Trust Co.  
WILLIAM H. PORTER  
Banker  
EDWARD TOWNSEND  
Pres. Importers and Trad-  
ers Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

## GIRARD TRUST CO. PHILADELPHIA

CHARTERED 1836

Capital and Surplus, \$10,000,000

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E. S. PAGE, Vice President  
G. H. STUART, Jr., Treasurer  
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## The Mechanics Trust Company

of New Jersey.  
BAYONNE, N. J.

Commenced Business March 1, 1886.  
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.  
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing  
Through New York Clearing House.  
Accommodations based on balances and respon-  
sibility.  
Accounts maintained in principal cities.

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Max Moraller, Secretary  
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

feated in a commercial and tropical battle by the captain of the tramp schooner which plays the only feminine rôle in *The Romance of the Martin Connor*, by Oswald Kendall. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.25.)

*Xingu and Other Stories*, by Edith Wharton, is a collection of admirable tales. Xingu is a deliciously amusing narrative that has to do with "ladies who pursue Culture in bands as tho it were dangerous to meet alone"; *Coming Home*, a poignant and keenly interesting chronicle taken from the tragic annals of the great war; *Banner Sisters*, an intensely pathetic account of one sister's devotion to another. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.40.)

*The Winged Victory*, by Sarah Grand, is dramatic, impressive, absorbingly interesting, and very skilfully reserves the revelation of its great secret until close to the end of its nearly four hundred pages. The group of titled Englishmen who wander thru the book as a sort of chorus to the play are cleverly portrayed, and their conversation affords keen enjoyment to readers who "dearly love a lord," as most Americans and practically all Englishmen do. (Daniel Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

### SECTS AND MISSIONARIES

The layman will find a clear and concise explanation of the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg in John Howard Spalding's book, *The Kingdom of Heaven as Seen by Swedenborg*. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.)

A satirical vein runs thru Prof. John Quincy Adams' little volume on *The Birth of Mormonism* which detracts from the otherwise useful sketch of the rise of this eccentric religious body. Plain truth is a better weapon to use against error. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, \$1.)

Under the suggestive title *In the Wake of the War Canoe*, Archdeacon Collison, worker among the tribes of British Columbia, gives many a lively incident and touching experience as well as vivid descriptions of a wild and rugged country, its tribal customs and other characteristics. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.75.)

Dr. J. B. Cranfill's *Chronicles* have special interest doubtless for fellow workers in the Baptist church and in the prohibition cause, but his varied life has filled his autobiography with lively tales of the Texas in the 60s and 70s, when revolvers were kept handy and used frequently. (F. H. Revell & Co., \$2.)

*The Churches of the Federal Council*, a compilation edited by Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, the General Secretary of the Council, contains short accounts of the history, organization and characteristics of the thirty different denominations represented in the Federation. Each communion is described by one of its own leaders. (F. H. Revell & Co., \$1.)

*Leavening the Levant*, by Dr. Joseph K. Green, gives insight into the methods and value of missionary work. The author's residence in Turkey for more than fifty years gives him personal knowledge on the critical questions of recent history including the Armenian persecutions, the revolution, and the work of the Young Turks. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press, \$1.50.)

The new edition of Dr. McConnell's *History of the American Episcopal Church* contains chapters covering the period since the Civil War. There is confusion in the title, there being no such institution or denomination as the "American Episcopal Church." Sometimes American Christianity is reviewed, sometimes the Protestant Episcopal Church. The book is rather the work of a devotee than of an objective historian. (Milwaukee: Young Churchman Company, \$1.50.)

Prof. Abraham Yohannan's volume on *The Death of a Nation* gives an historic sketch of the Nestorian or Assyrian Christians in Eastern Turkestan and Persia. Their sufferings and persecutions have almost, perhaps quite, equaled those thru which the Armenians have passed. The recent massacres by Turks and Kurds are



recounted in a veritable chapter of horrors. If more evidence is needed to condemn the Turkish Government of unforgivable political sin, it may here be found in plenty. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.)

In *Winning the World for Christ*, the Cole Lectures by Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is given an eloquent exposition of missionary dynamics by a study of the sources of inspiration and power in the long history of missionary effort. A wise plea for larger vision in estimating the task of the church. (F. H. Revell & Co., \$1.25.)

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. issues two small books for private and class study, *The Christian According to Paul*, thirteen studies by J. T. Faris on the Apostle's development and spiritual outlook; and *The Social Principles of Jesus*, by Walter Rauschenbusch. This deals with the most important themes of Jesus' teaching. It is written with the keen historical insight and social passion that distinguish this author. (Y. M. C. A. Press, 50 cents each.)

*Hinduism in Europe and America*, by Elizabeth A. Reed, is a popular and passionate but accurate exposition of the substance and evil tendencies of these exotic Oriental cults which have sought and obtained some following in the Western World. That hundreds of fairly intelligent people (mostly women) can be lured into allegiance to "the holy men" and repellent rites of a morally degrading religion presented in the glamour of deep mystery is proof enough of the need of this plain statement of facts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.25.)

TEACHERS AND LEARNERS

Antoinette Knowles, in *Oral English or the Art of Speaking*, has produced an admirable textbook. Among the topics suggestively treated are how to plan a speech, the art of phrasing, how to use a library. (D. C. Heath & Co., \$1.20.)

Advanced students will find many helpful suggestions in *How to Learn Easily*, by George Dearborn. The author considers the subject from a psychological viewpoint. The work is non-technical, and simply written. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$1.)

*Every-Day Words and Their Uses*, by Robert P. Utter, is a collection of more than a thousand words commonly misused. The correct meaning of each word is explained at length, the whole introduced by a chapter on good usage. (Harper & Brothers, \$1.25.)

A straight from the shoulder argument on training girls to be "human beings" is *The Worth of a Girl*, by Bertha Pratt King, who is not afraid to state precisely the meaning and the effect of passivity, dependence, romantic reading, fashions and parlor tricks. (T. Y. Crowell Company, 25 cents.)

Constructive thinking on present needs instead of merely remembering the results of another's thinking is the reason for Prof. John W. Hall's *Question as a Factor in Teaching*. Its main lead is in story teaching. Mothers, teachers and Sunday school workers will find it useful. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, \$1.25.)

In his *Beginner's Psychology*, Professor Titchener, of Cornell, has attempted to write the sort of book that he thinks he would have found useful when he began the study of the subject himself - and this book will be useful to any beginner. The author has the knack of keeping his generalizations and abstractions in direct contact with concrete experience. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.)

Of the many books on education that America has produced easily the most influential has been Dewey's *The School and Society* which appeared in 1900. A second edition includes the original material and five additional chapters embodying representative experiences worked out in the experimental source of the Gury system - the University of Chicago Elementary School. (University of Chicago Press, \$1.)

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 26, 1916.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1915.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance. Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1915, to the 31st December, 1915...\$6,153,866.43 Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1915...993,965.13 Total Premiums...\$7,147,831.56 Premiums marked off from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915...\$6,244,127.90

Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year...\$328,970.78 Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc...75,237.08 Rent received less Taxes and Expenses...97,836.23 \$502,044.09 Losses paid during the year...\$2,233,703.62 Less Salvages...\$205,247.59 Re-insurances...448,602.85 \$653,850.44 \$1,579,853.18 Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums...1,076,516.36 Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc...717,114.89

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the first of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1910 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the first of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1915, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the second of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary

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A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board.

CORNELIUS ELDERT, President.

WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.

CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.

ASSETS.

United States and State of New York Bonds...\$670,000.00 New York City, New York Trust Companies and Bank Stocks...1,783,700.00 Stocks and Bonds of Railroads...2,832,463.65 Other Securities...386,185.00 Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies...2,000,000.00 Real Estate cor. Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place, containing offices...4,299,426.04 Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887)...75,000.00 Premium Notes...660,314.60 Bills Receivable...788,575.31 Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries...256,610.85 Cash in Bank...1,695,488.03 Loans...135,000.00 \$15,582,763.48

LIABILITIES

Estimated Losses, and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment \$3,117,101.00 Premiums on Unterminated Risks 903,703.66 Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid 273,130.05 Return Premiums Unpaid 108,696.58 Reserve for Taxes 76,949.12 Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks 215,595.72 Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc 113,375.72 Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums 22,557.84 Income Tax Withheld at the Source 1,230.36 Suspense Account 5,899.75 Certificates of Profits Outstanding 7,187,370.00 \$12,025,609.80

Thus leaving a balance of...\$3,557,153.68 Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to...40,528.08 Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to...25,568.11 Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1915, amounted to...172,389.50 Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate corner Wall and William Streets and Exchange Place in excess of the Book Value given above at...450,573.96 And the property at Staten Island in excess of the Book Value, at...63,700.00 The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by...1,727,337.26 On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be...\$6,037,250.59

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$3,050,000

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ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS



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Fire and Marine Insurance Company

Largest Fire Insurance Company  
chartered by the STATE OF  
MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Capital - - \$2,500,000.00

New York City Office, No. 1 Liberty St.

Agencies in every prominent locality in the UNITED  
STATES and CANADA

## Build Your Own



### Business

under our direct  
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Our Policies provide for:

**DOUBLE INDEMNITY,  
DISABILITY BENEFITS,  
REDUCING PREMIUMS.**

See the new low rates.

John F. Roche, Vice-President

**The Manhattan Life  
Insurance Company**

66 Broadway, New York

Organized 1850

## A New Life Insurance Policy

affording unexcelled insurance  
service; a combination of low  
cost, high values, and a new and  
original total disability feature,  
providing in the event of total  
and permanent disablement  
from any cause:

1. Waiver of future pre-  
miums.
2. A monthly income to  
policyholders through-  
out life.
3. Payment to beneficiary  
of full sum at death  
of insured.

Full information may be obtained  
from

**The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.**  
Independence Square Philadelphia

## No Time Like the Present

**T**O make permanent provision for dependents,  
securing to them a monthly income for life.

In order to acquire the protection which life insur-  
ance affords, it must be taken when you can secure  
it. When you become uninsurable you will feel  
the need of it—but it will be too late.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Co.**

**Pittsfield, Mass.**

## Independent Opinions

Somehow our editorial "The Taste of a Name," on the avocado, *alias* "alligator pear," proved distasteful to some of our readers. One kindly critic writes from Albany:

This is of no interest to any thinking man. There is neither wit, thought nor information in it. It's drivel—rot. Don't load your paper with such stuff.

We won't say a word in defense of the "wit" or the "thought," but we insist that it contained an abundance of "information." The paragraph was simply packed with the fruits of etymological and pomological research. If necessary we can show where we got it.

Another reader makes the contrary criticism, that we did not devote enough space to the subject:

Your short editorial of November 13 on the alligator pear was exasperating because of what it didn't contain! In these days when some of us assuage the pangs of hunger by reading the cook-book, or the account of how Sancho Panza skimmed pullets out of the huge kettles at the wedding of Comancho, the rich—in these days. I say, the bare knowledge of the name of an "eat" is a barmecide's feast indeed. Please—and hungrily—what *are* alligator pears? Also, "mameys from Cuba"? In the market reports, the former become more mongrel by being listed among the vegetables, at the brazen price of three dollars a dozen. The "Standard Dictionary" gives a little information, but not enough for one who hankers to know whether they must be frittered, fricasseed, mint-juleped, assassinated, eaten alive on the hoof, or what. St. Johnsbury's pretzels and um-what?'s are well known to us bucolics, but in the name of all that's good to eat, what *are* Cuban mameys and alligator pears—and how do you fix 'em?

EMMA STOCKINGER

Versailles, Indiana

As for the avocado—which those who do not know any better call "alligator pear" and those who know too much call "Persea gratissima"—it's a West Indian fruit now being cultivated in California and Florida. There are many ways of fixing 'em, but the only right way is, of course, our way. Split the fruit in half lengthwise and you will find a cavity in the shape of a prolate hemispheroid in the midst of it, just right to hold the dressing. Stir together oil, vinegar, salt and pepper (no mustard) and pour it into the cavity. Then with a spoon ('cause a fork leaks) scoop out the pulp, gradually working around in a spiral toward the periphery until you get to the rind or have used up all the dressing.

As for the "mameys from Cuba,"—just wait a minute please till we can collect our thoughts from the bookcase.

Mammee apple, South American or St. Domingo Apricot, the fruit of *Mammea americana* (natural order Clusiaceae), a large tree with opposite leathery gland-dotted leaves . . . [skip that] . . .



# The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

## LIMITED

### OF LONDON, ENG.

Samuel Appleton, United States Manager  
Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States,  
December 31st, 1915.....\$9,152,148.66  
Surplus to Policy Holders..... 2,380,316.43

This Company issues all forms of Liability Insurance Policies.

Its well recognized practice of making prompt settlements of claims against its Policy Holders has commended itself to the judgment of its Policy Holders.

#### AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE.

The attention of owners of automobiles is called to the policies of this Corporation insuring against liability for personal injuries, and also against damage caused to the Assured's car or to the property of others as the result of collision.

For Rates and Particulars, apply to

### DWIGHT & HILLES

Resident Managers for New York State  
56 Maiden Lane New York, N. Y.

# Scottish Union & National Insurance Company

## Of Edinburgh

Established 1824

81r WALTER SCOTT, First Governor and President  
Headquarters for North America, Hartford, Connecticut

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

### STATEMENT

United States Branch, December 31, 1915

Total Assets	\$6,760,670.45
Total Liabilities	2,876,507.35
Reinsurance Reserve	2,588,175.72
Surplus over all Liabilities	3,884,163.10

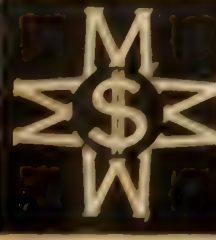
J. G. HILLIARD, Resident Agent  
55 John Street New York City

A constantly increasing number of readers have been following the weekly

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

of The Independent

Many of them are securing valuable information through the Insurance Service Department, conducted by Mr. W. E. Underwood, to aid them in selecting the right insurance.



### 6% TIME CERTIFICATES

Issued in multiples of \$50.00  
are most desirable investments  
Booklet "A" Tells Why—It's Free  
Paid on Capital of Half a Million Dollars

### THE BANKING CORPORATION

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.      MONTANA

and yellow fruit three to six inches in diameter. The bitter rind encloses a sweet aromatic flesh, which is eaten raw or steeped in wine [not in prohibition states] or with sugar, and is also used for preserves. There are one to four large, rough seeds which are bitter and resinous and used as anthelmintics. An aromatic liqueur distilled from the . . . [but we must not encourage the liquor business] . . . and the acrid resinous gum is used to destroy the chigoes which attack the naked feet of the negroes. The wood is dur . . . [never mind that].

All right. Here goes. We are surprised to learn that our correspondent is unfamiliar with this delicious yellow fruit with its sweet, aromatic flesh. It is eaten raw or with sugar. The large rough seeds should not be swallowed because they are likely to cause that well known tropical disease known as anthelmintics, but the economical housewife may save them and prepare from them a chigger exterminator.

Does anybody else want to ask about tropical fruit?

If the combined armies and navies of the British Empire, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Rumania, Portugal and Montenegro, with the aid of the munition factories of the United States, are (as they seem to be) unable to arrest Germany and put her in jail for disturbing the peace of the world, what sized police force does this admirable organization of world vigilance, the League to "Enforce" Peace, anticipate will be adequate to perform its duty? And what better will that make it, anyway?

MARCUS ABERDEEN, JR.  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

The League to Enforce Peace is intended as a preventive rather than a cure. Do you suppose that Germany would have entered upon the war if she had known that she would have against her the nine nations named as well as all the neutrals?

The foremost advocate in New York of the "daylight saving" plan is Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, who writes to us as follows:

On page 177, Independent of issue October 30, you speak in a favorable strain of Dr. A. H. Mackay's plan for simple efficient world-time.

Did you notice in Dr. Mackay's statement that his plan embraces the "daylight saving" which I am pushing? I quote from your article: "From May 1 to October 1, we could henceforward with comfort adopt the unwritten law of fixing the events one hour earlier."

Thus far, not one serious objection has been raised against our doing nationally what England, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark have already done with great advantage to the people. It is simple and economic. If generally done it will disarrange no engagements, schedules or time-tables. On May 1 before retiring we push our watches and clocks forward an hour. In October when the days have become shorter, we push them back again. Meanwhile we save eyesight, health and gas bills. We work earlier mornings and stop earlier afternoons. The chambers of commerce of the principal cities of the United States have already spoken in favor. I'm glad to see that Dr. Mackay adopts the plan. As a matter of psychology, it will never be undertaken except by nation-wide agreement and action.

MARCUS M. MARKS.  
New York

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1916.

#### RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, \$9,883,274.59) market value..	\$9,883,274.59
Private securities (book value, \$18,116,428.77) market value.	18,116,428.77
Real estate owned .....	1,471,277.68
Mortgages owned .....	390,808.17
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ..	398,311.86
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral .....	68,090,355.48
Loans, discounts and bills purchased, not secured by collateral .....	20,317,330.66
Overdrafts (secured) .....	122.41
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of off-sets .....	43,833,753.54
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item....	5,593,869.97
Specie .....	12,880,520.13
United States legal tender notes and notes of National banks	94,250.00
Federal Reserve notes.....	56,400.00
Other cash items .....	618.39
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities per contra) .....	1,649,999.92
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date .....	829,146.84
Advances to trusts (secured).	33,842.41
Total .....	\$183,640,310.82

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock .....	\$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund .....	15,000,000.00
Undivided profits .....	1,460,775.32
Surplus on book values ....	16,460,775.32
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks .....	225,455.29
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions .....	39.80
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary .....	1,068,508.65
Not preferred as follow:	
Deposits subject to check...126,159,492.22	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	10,774,973.15
Demand certificates of deposit	4,164,727.17
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers .....	13,195.92
Due trust companies, banks and bankers .....	16,144,803.21
Extend total deposits .....	\$158,551,195.41
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit.	1,640,999.92
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes .....	111,825.30
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date .....	1,735,963.78
Estimated unearned discounts	130,551.09
Total .....	\$182,640,310.82

## 6% First Mortgages

upon improved farms worth 3 to 4 times the mortgage. For years we have been selling these mortgages to Bank, Life Insurance Companies, Estates and conservative individual investors, without a single instance of loss or annoyance. Denominations \$300 to \$10,000. The security behind these mortgages is not affected by wars, strikes, panics or depreciation. WRITE TODAY for our Illustrated Booklet, references and list of mortgages.

W. H. & WM. L. SHARP  
245 West 63rd Street Chicago, Illinois



# JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

Presents THE GENIAL PHILOSOPHER



THE Cynical Sciolist with a lowering countenance, was gazing out of the window at the shivering form of a turkey-red, cotton-whiskered, Santa Claus banging a tambourine under the ears of passers-by to attract their attention to a Salvation Army kettle that stood on the sidewalk before him.

"Here we are again," he growled, "perpetuating that annual fake like a lot of mush-headed pagans that don't know any better."

"Referring to which?" demanded the Genial Philosopher.

"That turkey-red crime on the corner," retorted the Cynical Sciolist. "Santa Claus, indeed—the old snob! Mighty attentive to the rich, but paying as much attention to the poor and needy as a woman of forty pays to her birthday. It's a marvel to me the way the confounded thing persists."

"Yes," said the Genial Philosopher. "That is the marvel of it. Here we are living in an age when the accepted notion is that everything that has been is wrong, that nothing that has been accepted as right is right, and that only the new, lobster-induced isms of the rebellious mind even approximate the truth. That the Santa Claus legend should persist in the face of this bombardment of the citadels of our ancient faiths, and seems not to have yielded a jot to the dynamiting that has been going on at the base of the Rock of Ages for the past decade or two, is the thirty-third wonder of the world; and that is why every time I meet one of these raggedy old Saints on the streets I take off my hat to him, shell out a dime for his kettle, and walk my way rejoicing."

"Great heavens, man," cried the Cynical Sciolist, "you don't mean to tell me that you, a man of sense, and not wholly devoid of reasoning powers, actually believe in Santa Claus?"

"Sure I do," laughed the Genial Philosopher. "Why not? I've seen the old boy at work too often not to believe in him. I can almost say that of all the things I do believe in he is the one best bet. I may find my faith in my Party jarred at times. I may discover that one of my most progressive idols politically has feet of clay. I may believe that the standard of my country wrapt about me is an assurance that I may go whithersoever I please in this world unscathed, and find myself an unavenged luncheon spread on the tables of divers and sundry fishes by a criminal Hun for the purpose of perpetuating his own degenerate dynasty—all these earthquakes shaking my

various faiths to their very foundations may be—have been—within my experience, but not yet from my boyhood days to this has my faith in the good old Saint of the Yuletide even quivered, much less been shaken from its pedestal."

"Tush," sneered the Cynical Sciolist. "Better see an Alienist, old man. You're seeing visions."

"Yes," said the Genial Philosopher. "And what glorious visions they are! Visions of Hope. Visions of Love. Long vistas of glad and lovely things at the end of which is the supreme manifestation of social perfection as represented by the spirit of Brotherhood! Tell me, Brother Sinnick, do you believe that there is such a thing as the United States Steel and Oil Trust?"

"Certainly I do," said the Cynical Sciolist. "I see so many evidences of its existence on every side of me."

"Well, did you ever happen to see the original genius that built up that institution, Mr. Rockernegie?"

"No—but what if I haven't?"

"You believe he exists, don't you?"

"Surely—I've seen his pictures in the papers, playing golf, and doing various other things."

"Well, haven't you seen pictures of Santa Claus also, driving reindeer, and peering down chimneys, and hanging toys on Christmas Trees, and making things generally joyous for other people?"

"Yes, but they were not pictures of the creature himself," said the Cynical Sciolist. "They were pictures of persons impersonating him—mere representatives."

"A H!" said the Genial Philosopher. "There you have it. That's what I am coming to. This is a big world, Brother Sinnick, and most of us who have sizeable enterprizes on hand have to do things thru agents, representatives of one kind or another. Mr. Rockernegie with all his energy could not begin to do a tithe of the work demanded of his vast enterprises himself. He has to work thru Agents. When Mrs. Binks of Speonk wants a can of kerosene she doesn't take a train to New York and dicker with Mr. Rockernegie for it, and require him to bring it to her home on Main street himself. She goes to the bright particular Speonker who has Mr. Rockernegie's canned light on tap, and gets it. So it is with Santa Claus. Years ago the good old chap started his Trust in Good Feeling, to deal in Thoughtfulness, in Courtesy, in Consideration, in Human Sympathy, in Kindliness and Generosity, for the gladdening of innumerable souls in all parts of the world, and year by year that business of Unselfishness has increased until now it is probably the largest enterprise in the world; so large that the

old man has to rely upon his representatives everywhere to meet the demand for his product. His is still the Master Mind behind it all, and the product in Loving Kindness, Cheer, Brotherly Love, Bountiful Generosity, Thoughtfulness of those in sorrow and poverty—all these things he holds ready for distribution, on demand. Loving Kindness is within immediate reach of every human soul that wishes to become the official Distributing Agent of Santa Claus. Every penny that is dropt into that iron pot you object to is a measure of what somebody feels he can do for that particular activity of the SANTA CLAUS BROTHERLY LOVE TRUST. If you find him thinking of the unhappy rich, you should rejoice that in this day and generation when everybody is slamming the rich there is some Agency in the world to give them a touch of comfort and sympathy. If you find that there are poor to whom his gifts do not come, don't blame him—blame his Agents, or better still, shoulder some of the responsibility yourself. Constitute yourself one of his representatives, and go out yourself and cover the neglected spots. Growling at him, and criticizing him, and calling him an old snob, doesn't help things a bit; and considering the flood of inspiration that the thought of him, and what he stands for, sends coursing thru every decent human heart in these Yuletide days, it is unjust—yes, more than unjust. It is disloyal to the higher inspiration of Love and Sacrifice that has made him what he truly is. I have seen the very thought of his personality bring a twinkle into eyes suffused with tears. I have seen hardened, selfish, miserly souls redeemed by the spur of his example; and wherever in this world I see something of the spirit of Unselfish Generosity illuminating a dark place, I know that he is there!"

THE Genial Philosopher gazed wistfully out of the window at the shivering Saint for a moment, and then fumbled in his pocket.

"Here's a little rime I tossed off a short time ago," he said. "Maybe it'll fit your case, Brother Sinnick."

Now don't you think that Santa Claus  
His work would better do  
If you would just a minute pause  
And help the old boy thru?

"It's just a little hint, old man, but—"

"Big or little, it's enough for me," cried the Cynical Sciolist, his eyes alight. "I—I guess maybe—in fact, I know you're right."

And he went out upon the street and threw a five dollar bill into the Kettle, and then handing Santa Claus a cigar he wished him a Merry Christmas.











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